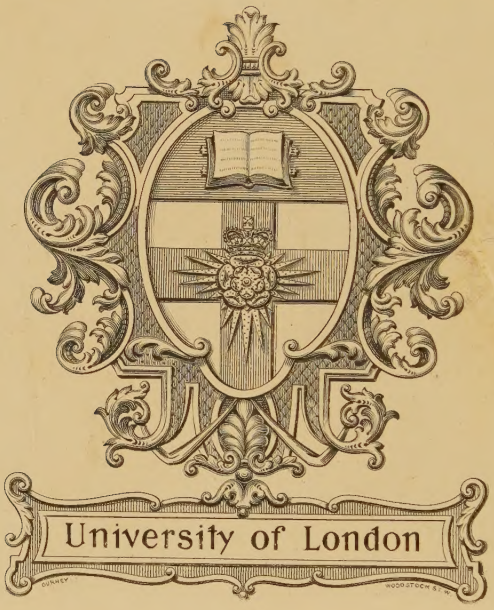
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HANSARD'S

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THIRD SERIES:

COMMENCING WITH THE ACCESSION OF

WILLIAM IV.

47° & 48° VICTORIÆ, 1884.

VOL. CCXCII.

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THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1884,

TO

THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1884.

NINTH AND LAST VOLUME OF THE SESSION.

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Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—

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Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After debate, *Moved*, "That the Debate be now adjourned,"—(*Mr. T. P. O'Connor:*)—After further short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

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After short debate, *Moved*, "That the Debate be now adjourned,"—(*Mr. Biggar:*)—Question put:—The House *divided;* Ayes 8, Noes 39; Majority 31.—(Div. List, No. 214.)

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—The House *divided;* Ayes 39, Noes 8; Majority 31.—(Div. List, No. 215.)

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[4.15.]

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—o—

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Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Lord Monson*) .. 649

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2ª accordingly.

Committee *negatived*: Then Standing Order No. XXXV. *considered* (according to order), and *dispensed with*; Bill read 3ª, and *passed*.

[3.30.]

LORDS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

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PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—

The Royal Assent was given to several Bills; and afterwards Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech was delivered to both Houses by the Lord High Chancellor (in pursuance of Her Majesty's Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Monday the fifteenth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the fifteenth day of September next.

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For the *Southern Division of the County of Devon*, *v.* John Carpenter Garnier, esquire, steward or bailiff of Her Majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the County of Buckingham.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

For *Waterford County*, *v.* John A. Blake, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds.

HANSARD'S

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE

FIFTH SESSION OF THE *TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT* OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF *GREAT BRITAIN* AND *IRELAND*, APPOINTED TO MEET 29 APRIL, 1880, IN THE FORTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

NINTH AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1884.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 6th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRITS ISSUED—*For* Counties of Ross and Cromarty, *v.* Sir Alexander Matheson, baronet, Manor of Northstead; *for* the Southern Division of the County of Devon, *v.* John Carpenter Garnier, esquire, Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the County of Buckingham.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS IV. — EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 18—£250,000, AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID), 1884-5.

PRIVATE BILL (*by Order*)—*Third Reading*—Golden Valley Railway (Hay Extension), and *passed*.

QUESTIONS.

—o—

EGYPT—POLICY OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT—THE DEBATE.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: Sir, I wish to put to the Government a Question which, perhaps, the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury will be able to answer. It is with regard to the conduct of Public Business. I am very anxious, before the House separates, to make some observations upon the important questions affecting our Egyptian policy. I might, of course, take the opportunity of proposing a separate Motion, or of moving the adjournment of the House for the purpose I have mentioned; but I am reluctant to adopt any step of that kind. My object, as originally intended, was to raise a discussion upon the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. I hoped that that stage could have been reached by Friday, and that I might have had the opportunity of making my observations then. I have been in communication with the Prime Minister, and have received from him a note which was written late last night, in which he says—

"As we now find that Supply cannot close to-morrow, I will take the Report as the first

Order on Friday to enable you to use it as an opportunity for making remarks on Egypt."

That would suit me very well, and would be more convenient to the House than taking the discussion on Saturday. But what I wish to know is, whether I should be considered in Order in raising generally questions like Lord Northbrook's Mission and questions relating to the Conference upon the Report of Supply; or whether it would be possible to hold over one of the Reports of Supply—namely, that with reference to the Vote of Credit, and take it as the first Order on Friday? I might then be able, by the indulgence of the House, to make such observations as I should wish to offer.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: I do not know whether the right hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Stafford Northcote) would be in Order in making the observations he desires upon the Foreign Office Vote for supplementary telegrams, which would include telegrams largely relating to the affairs of Egypt. Possibly it would be in Order to make the observations upon that Vote.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: I wish to place myself entirely in the hands of the House and the Government with regard to the form in which it should be done, provided I could in some way or other make my observations on Friday. Perhaps, if no arrangement can be made at this moment, it may be arrived before the House rises to-day.

MR. COURTNEY: The terms of the particular Vote on which the right hon. Baronet might make his observations are to the effect that a Supplementary sum not exceeding £5,000 be granted to defray the charge for the salaries and expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Those terms are so wide and general, that I think the right hon. Baronet would be in Order in raising the debate he desires.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: May I respectfully ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether we shall be allowed to discuss the Egyptian policy of the Government on that Vote?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; that would be in Order. The Vote is of so wide a nature that it would be permissible to go into the whole question.

MOTION.

PARLIAMENT — BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE — PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS, SITTINGS AND DIVISIONS, AND PUBLIC PETITIONS.

MOTION FOR RETURNS.

Moved for—

"Returns of Private Bills, Sittings of the House, Public Bills, Divisions of the House, and Public Petitions."—(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, with reference to the Return of Sittings of the House, asked the hon. Baronet, whether he would object to add to his Motion a few words which would enable the House to make a comparison between the hours during which the House of Commons sat and the hours during which other Legislatures sat?

SIR CHARLES FORSTER said, he did not think that would be possible.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE said, the Returns now moved for were prepared by the officers of the House. The information desired by the hon. Member would have to be given in a separate Return, to obtain which an Address to the Crown must be moved.

Motion *agreed to.*

Returns *ordered.*

ORDER OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(1.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £12,378, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, in aid of the Expense of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland."

MR. PARNELL: This Vote, although it looks small for the Queen's Colleges, yet, in reality, involves a considerably larger sum than that stated in the Estimates, other sums having already been obtained on account. The amount which we are required to vote by the Estimate before us is £12,378; but, in addition,

there is £21,000 per annum charged upon the Consolidated Fund for the salaries of Professors and Officers, and allowances for Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes under 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 66, s. 12, which makes, within a fraction, £33,400 as the entire amount provided by the State for the institution called the Queen's Colleges, in Ireland, to maintain such Colleges. Now, the case I propose to make out, I trust to the satisfaction of the Committee, is that this sum is practically thrown away, so far as the ostensible objects for which it is paid are concerned, and that if it were applied in some way for the benefit of higher education in Ireland, in accordance with the wishes and feeling of the vast majority of the Irish people, the result would be quite different, and that, so far from the money being practically wasted, it would be of the utmost advantage in enabling the youth of Ireland to obtain that University education which, during so many years, they have been persistently denied by Parliament. This question Sir, is a growing question. In the last Parliament, the then Chief Secretary for Ireland, the right hon. Member for East Gloucestershire (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), brought in a Bill to establish what was called the Royal University of Ireland, and he offered the measure as a solution of the question of University education in Ireland. It was accepted *pro tanto*, at the time, by those who had a right to speak on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland; but the reservation was distinctly made, however, both by the higher dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, and also by the Members of this House, that the question of the Queen's Colleges would be still deemed an unsettled question, and one that would be periodically brought before the attention of Parliament until some action was taken in the direction I have indicated. Under this enactment the Queen's University, which then existed as a State institution, was abolished; but the three Queen's Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Belfast, which were in connection with the University system of the Queen's University, were left practically intact, as they were then, with their large endowments, amounting, as I have shown, to £33,400 per annum. Last year I moved an Amendment to reduce the Vote we are now considering by the sum of £4,696, being the amount out of the Vote which is used for the Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes given away to the students of the Queen's Colleges; but this year I propose to move a more substantial reduction still upon the Estimates, as the question has grown considerably since then, and the offer that we then made, that we should be given the sum of £4,696 19*s.* 8*d.*, the value of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes, would not now be accepted by those interested in the question in Ireland. Our claim now is that these institutions should be swept away altogether, and that the Royal University Act should be amended in such a way as to confer equal justice on the Denominational Colleges throughout Ireland, now affiliated to the Royal University, so as to enable the objects of the Act to be carried out in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people. In dealing with this question, I would wish to call attention for a moment to an institution known as the Catholic University of Ireland, which is still in existence, notwithstanding the establishment of the Royal University, and which still maintains itself in a very efficient condition as regards the number of students on its rolls in Arts, who are pursuing their studies with a view to taking degrees, and also with regard to the very large proportion of the higher prizes of the Royal University offered to public competition by the Senate of the Royal University which the students of the Catholic University have been successful in carrying off. I have desired to make this reference to the success of that institution on account of the observations of the right hon. Member for the University of Edinburgh (Sir Lyon Playfair) regarding the want of support to local education in Ireland. This is an institution which is entirely self-supporting, and which obtains no State aid. I make the allusion as an answer to the assertion which has been often made by English Members in this House in the educational and other debates as to the want of local support for Irish educational institutions. I may say that the undergraduates of the Royal University have set on foot an agitation with a view of having the Scholarships and other prizes of the Queen's Colleges provided out of the public purse, and now reserved exclusively for the students of the Queen's Colleges, thrown open to

competition among all the students of the Royal University. This is a movement not confined to Catholics, and not intended for the benefit of any particular institution. It is based on the principles of equality and freedom for the different religious sects in Ireland. But, as I have already explained, it was upon that movement that my Resolution was based regarding the £4,600 and odd—the value of the prizes, Scholarships, and Exhibitions to the three Queen's Colleges. But the question has considerably advanced beyond that point now; and it will be my duty to-day to direct the attention of the Committee, with a view to the rejection of this Vote, to a change in the character of the Queen's Colleges nearly altogether, which seems calculated to have a very injurious effect upon the Denominational Catholic Schools of Ireland. The Queen's Colleges have hitherto professed to be University Colleges; and they were certainly, after the passage of the Royal University Act, a part, of course, of the system of University education in Ireland. Since the passage of the Royal University Act—and they had received up to that time only University students—they have been forced, in order to retain their position, notwithstanding that they are in receipt of this large annual endowment from the State funds, to throw open their doors to University and non-University students alike, thus entirely abandoning their character of exclusively University establishments; and, with their advantage of State patronage and endowments, with their great advantage of State buildings and laboratories, and their educational apparatus, they are now entering into a competition, as Intermediate Schools, with the unendowed Denominational and Intermediate Schools throughout Ireland—not very much, as yet, to the injury of those schools, but still very much to their own discredit, and manifestly most unfairly, and contrary to the intentions of Parliament. Notwithstanding this, however, the students coming up from the Catholic Denominational Schools to these immediate examinations have outstripped and surpassed all others in the number of distinguished students they have sent up to the examinations held in June, 1883, being the latest Return on the subject to be had. Out of a total number of 535 candidates at the Royal University examinations, 332, or 62 per cent of the students who obtained Exhibitions and prizes came from the Catholic Denominational Schools. This, I think, will be taken as a very remarkable testimony to the efficiency of these Catholic Denominational Schools, and on their behalf, amongst other unendowed schools, I protest against the unfairness of this State Vote in aid of what are practically Intermediate Schools in competition with the Voluntary Schools throughout the country. Well, Sir, another aspect of the question is the fact that, owing to the endowment of the three Colleges, they have now become Intermediate Schools, and that, therefore, two sets of endowments are provided for them at the public expense. The Colleges have first the prizes of the Royal University, which are open to all schools throughout Ireland, as well as to these State-endowed schools, and next the prizes of the Queen's Colleges themselves, which are especially the monopoly of the students of this Institution. This arrangement I believe to be a very great grievance to the students of the Catholic and other Intermediate Schools throughout the country and to the other undergraduates of the Royal University who are not students of the Queen's Colleges. In reference to this question, I may call to the recollection of the Committee a very strong argument, which is entirely within my contention in moving the rejection of the present Vote, and on account of which I shall claim the support of the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury. I will recall to the recollection of the Committee a very clear statement made by that hon. Gentleman when the Bill for the establishment of the Royal University was passing through the House in the last Parliament, and before the hon. Gentleman had attained to his present well-deserved position in the Ministry. After having listened to the representations made by the Irish Members in reference to the necessity for the endowment of the Queen's Colleges, the hon. Gentleman said—

"The Government had brought out, as if they desired to make it as distinct as possible, the inequality between the Queen's Colleges and other forms of education. As long as they maintained the Collegiate Education, established by a Conservative far-seeing Government, they were able to maintain the system as it stood. The Government now had broken it down, and had put a University upon a basis it would be im-

possible to maintain. They could not maintain the endowments to the Queen's Colleges, where students were training for the University, and keep other students deprived of them. He was perfectly pursuaded that the Bill now laid upon the Table, would have to be completed sooner or later, by the disendowment of the Queen's Colleges."—(3 *Hansard*, [249] 277.)

With the recollection of that speech in the mind of the hon. Gentleman, I think I have established my claim to the vote of the hon. Gentleman in favour of my proposal. With regard to the unsuitability of the Queen's Colleges, and the necessity which has been found to exist by their management, in order to justify the continuance of the grant, by turning them into Intermediate Schools, I will quote, as an illustration, the Report of the President of the Queen's College in Cork, Dr. Sullivan. As to the character of the students coming down there, he says—

"The students come so badly prepared in what may be called the ordinary instruments of thought, and in the ancient and modern languages—in a word, in every part of school work—that they follow the University manner, and much time is lost before a large number of the students learn how to properly work. The Professor is consequently obliged either to lecture over the heads of a large part of his class, or to divide it into instructed and uninstructed. Now, last October 13 students entering Queen's College had matriculated in the Royal University. Not one of these students gained an Exhibition in the Royal University, or first-class honours in a single subject; and one, and only one, gained second-class honours."

The President's Report, which I have just referred to, explains that this is the remarkable result of the working of your endowed, intermediate, hybrid, and Collegiate institutions in Ireland. He says—

"The students coming up to the Queen's Colleges come so badly prepared in every part of school work;"

and, of course, it follows that when they go up for the competitions in the Royal University they are unable to compete with any of the more highly trained students from the denominational and unendowed Voluntary Schools throughout Ireland. Well, these 13 students who had presented themselves for the Royal University examinations, 12 of whom have proved themselves to be mere pass-men, enter the Queen's College, Cork, and thereby find provided out of the public Exchequer 10 entrance Scholarships offered for competition, each worth £24 in money, with remission of half fees, which is equivalent to £5 more. In addition, it must be remembered that at the very time when these 13 students are competing for 10 Scholarships worth £29 each, a long roll of students who have gained first-class honours at the examinations of the Royal University are left without any academical prizes whatever. Now, Sir, I said a short time since that the Queen's Colleges, in order to maintain their position, are now competing with unendowed Intermediate Schools throughout the country; and I think I have made out that contention by quoting the small number of students from these Colleges who proceed as University students afterwards, under the Royal University system. In reference to this matter, I may again call attention to the Report of Professor Sullivan regarding the Cork College for the Session 1882-3. In that Report he said that in the academical year just ended the number of students who entered his College was 71. Of these only 13 passed the matriculation examination held by the College itself; six were admitted without passing any examination at all, on the ground that they came up from other Colleges; but the Report does not say on what ground the remaining 16 were admitted. The only explanation that can be reasonably given with regard to these 16 students is that, having been rejected, they were afterwards, through a feeling of compassion, admitted without any examination at all. It is plain, therefore, from this Report, that these 71 students may be divided into four classes. First, there were 13 University students; next, 36 students who came up to the standard of the College entrance examination, which is below the standard of the junior grade in the examination of the Intermediate Board; and then there are 16 students who came up to no standard at all; and, lastly, there are six who were admitted without examination because they came from other Colleges, before presenting themselves to the Queen's Colleges. "Our complaint then is"—I am now quoting from Dr. Molloy, of the Catholic University, who puts the matter into shorter and simpler language than I could employ—

"That the interests of education are sacrificed, and the public money is squandered, simply to fill the halls of the Queen's Colleges with ill-trained students; that the Scholarships and other prizes intended to provide higher education are used as bribes to tempt away boys

from school before their school work is done, and to press them into a University career before they have mastered the first elements of knowledge. The practical result of such a system can be no other than what Dr. Sullivan, from his actual experience, tells us it is; even intelligent youths, forced prematurely into a course of studies which is beyond their powers, can only limp along, as he says, in an unsatisfactory manner, while their presence must of necessity impede the progress of real University students, and impair the efficiency of University teaching."

I would now wish to refer to a debate which took place last Session on an Amendment moved by me to this Vote, and to the position which was taken up by the right hon. Member for the University of Edinburgh (Sir Lyon Playfair). The right hon. Gentleman defended the establishment and maintenance of the Queen's Colleges after the Queen's University had ceased to exist. The question then at issue was, whether it was justifiable that the Queen's Colleges, being State-endowed institutions, should be allowed to compete with unendowed schools and Colleges throughout Ireland under both the Intermediate and the Royal University systems, and to compete for Scholarships and Prizes under the two systems, and at the same time to retain their exclusive right to the Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes under their own Collegiate system, which are provided out of the public funds? The right hon. Gentleman contended that they were entitled to this privilege on account of the great success they had hitherto achieved; and he actually went so far as to say in his speech that the Queen's Colleges of Ireland had shown themselves to be superior as University Colleges to the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. He said the test of a College was the number of graduates it produced; that in Oxford and Cambridge there was one graduate produced out of every five; in the Scotch Universities the number was only one in seven; in the London University one in 11; whereas in the Queen's Colleges the number was one in every three students. It will be noted here, as I have already pointed out, that the right hon. Gentleman was arguing for the maintenance of the present state of things, as Intermediate Schools and Colleges after the Queen's University had ceased to exist; and he tried to prove this by referring to what he supposed was the excellence of the Queen's University while it was in existence. The test of a University College, he said, was the number of graduates; and, applying this test, he claimed that the Colleges of the Queen's University had proved themselves superior as University Colleges to those of Oxford and Cambridge. But the right hon. Gentleman forgot that a College connected with a University, and forming part of it, may supply as many graduates as it pleases, provided that it lowers the standard of its degrees to the level of its students. I have shown that by the Report of the President of the Queen's College at Cork, who ought to know as much as anybody about the efficiency of the students who frequent that institution, and of what class those students are; and he has declared that even the rudiments of schoolboy knowledge they follow in a limping and unsatisfactory manner, and that much time is lost before the students learn how to properly work. In any case, the Queen's University, upon the existence and emoluments of which the right hon. Gentleman's argument was based, is now a thing of the past. The Queen's Colleges have now entered upon a new career under the Royal University, and it certainly does not appear so far that they have given any extraordinary promise regarding the number of graduates they are likely to produce. From the successive Reports of the Presidents it will be found what the number of students has been, and I will now show the number of graduates relied upon by the right hon. Gentleman as a proof of the excellence of the system of the Queen's College Schools for Colleges. In fact, the number of graduates which the Queen's University now produces has now fallen off very much as regards the connection of the Royal Colleges with the Royal University system. Consequently, there is not the slightest weight to be attached to that portion of the right hon. Gentleman's argument now, for, although the Queen's Colleges, when part of a University of their own, had a considerable number of graduates in proportion to other Universities in England, yet the number of their graduates under the Royal University system had almost entirely fallen away, until it would appear as if, in the course of a year or two, the Queen's Colleges would cease to supply any graduates

whatever to the Royal University of Ireland. From the successive Reports of the Presidents it will be found that the number of University students entering the Cork Queen's College as freshmen was 109 in the Session of 1880-1, and 133 in 1881-2. This is the large proportion of graduates relied upon by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of Edinburgh (Sir Lyon Playfair) last year, when arguing for the maintenance of the present Queen's Colleges. But, in the Session of 1882-3, after the Royal University system had got into working order, the number of students who graduated in the Queen's College at Cork fell from 133 to 13. The explanation is obvious. The Royal University had in the interval taken the place of the Queen's University. The entrance examination of the Queen's University for its own Colleges had given place to the more difficult matriculation examinations under the Royal University system, which the students of the Queen's Colleges found themselves utterly unable to pass, being of so much higher a standard. The result was that, while the number of students entering in 1880-1 was 109; in 1881-2 133; in 1882-3 it fell to 13, because it was impossible for them to become University students without passing the matriculation examination in the Royal University. Now, I think I have conclusively shown, by reference to the Queen's College of Cork, that these Colleges stood condemned as part of the University system in Ireland; that it is utterly useless to maintain them as part of that system; that their present position is most unfair to the unendowed Denominational Colleges throughout the country; and that, in order to support some reason for their existence, the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway have been compelled to turn themselves into Intermediate Schools, in which branch they are competing, although not so far injuriously with the unendowed Intermediate Schools of Ireland. The continued existence, therefore, of these endowments for these purposes to the Queen's Colleges is a hardship against both the Voluntary Colleges and the Intermediate Schools of Ireland; and it is utterly impossible for the Government to support the existence of these anomalous establishments upon any principle whatever. I suppose it will be said that a Royal Commission is now sitting for the purpose of inquiring into these Queen's Colleges. But the terms of Reference to the Commission, regarding the distribution of endowments, are of such a character that the Commission does not deem itself justified in inquiring how the Queen's Colleges might be made available for students having conscientious objections to go to them under the present system. But, although the scope of the inquiry has been thus narrowed by the Reference, the Commission has received important statements as to the backward condition of intermediate education in Ireland. Professor Ridgway, of Queen's College, Cork, said that there were no good schools in Ireland, and this statement is derived from his own experience of the students who go to the Queen's College at Cork. As the condemnation of Professor Ridgway is derived from his experience of the students going to one particular College only, it affords remarkable proof that the character of the students entering these Colleges generally is most inferior, especially when it is borne in mind that it is the fact that the denominational and voluntary Intermediate Schools throughout Ireland do send a vast number of well-taught students to the intermediate examinations, and that they are most successful in the competitions under the intermediate education system. I and my Colleagues are, of course, not in a position, not being the Government of the country, to bring forward any detailed plan for the settlement of this question. We can only point out the various anomalies, the abuses, the waste of money, and the unfairness which are taking place under the present system. We call upon the Government to withdraw this large sum of money—this £29,000 of educational grant from the Queen's Colleges as a commencement of action, and to add it to the endowment of the Royal University, which is grievously pinched for money. The Government would then have a further opportunity in the endowment of the University, grievously pinched for money as it is, of considering the whole question of University education in Ireland, and of suggesting such amendments in the Royal University Act of last Parliament as the interval of time which has elapsed since its passage may show to be neces-

sary. In any case, we are entitled to ask the Government to commence by cutting down these obnoxious and useless institutions. Practically speaking, they constitute a grave educational scandal, and a very serious injustice to the great mass of the people. Apart from Belfast, there is practically no demand for them. The Queen's College in that City has been turned into a Denominational College for persons of the Presbyterian faith. To that we should have no objection if justice were shown as regards the endowment of the other two Colleges, and if these two were managed in such a way as to enable them to be turned into Denominational Colleges for the Roman Catholics of Ireland. But this is not so, and, therefore, we are compelled to ask for the withdrawal of the endowments from all the three Colleges. I think the Belfast people, who have been maintaining an obstinate attitude on this question, would do well to consider the matter now, before it goes much further, with a view of obtaining for themselves a fair compromise, which will enable them to keep, at least, a portion of what they have got, and of which they evidently appear to appreciate the value. The inequality exists on both sides. To give to one denomination, which is not the religion of Ireland, while you refuse it to the other, which is a much larger Irish denomination, is an anomaly. It is an anomaly which, I venture to think, cannot be much longer continued; and in order to show my appreciation of the grievance I shall think it right to take a Division against the whole Vote.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he looked upon the matter as a somewhat personal one, and he occupied a somewhat peculiar position in regard to it. He was a graduate of the Queen's University, and he represented one of the towns in which a Queen's College existed. He had no desire to speak in any terms except those of deep respect and regard for the officials of that Institution. He would also look to the future of these Colleges rather with the hope of reform and of construction than of destruction. He shared the feeling of his hon. Friend when he said he viewed with alarm and grave apprehension the substitution of mere Examining Boards for that Collegiate training which was the most useful part of University education. He thought the Committee was be congratulated on having an Irish Government, on that occasion at least, represented mainly by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary. The Irish Members occasionally opposed that right hon. Member strongly; but it was well known that he had had a distinguished University career, that he had been intimately associated for many years with a leading University, and that he was thoroughly acquainted with the educational aspects of the question. If he did not mistake, the right hon. Gentleman represented a school of educational thought which demanded that there should be a complete supervision between the religious and secular education. He thought, therefore, that it was satisfactory that the right hon. Gentleman should pronounce an effective opinion upon the question, because they would then be dealing with a Gentleman with an open mind, who would be willing to have his judgment swayed by the force of admitted facts. The Royal University was an awkward compromise between two different sets of principles. It was too late in the day to argue against the principle of the Queen's University; but it would be admitted that any system of education was condemned when the majority of the nation to which it was applied refused to accept it. The principle of the Queen's University was condemned by the Irish people long ago, and the rulers of the time found it absolutely necessary to depart from it. The first attempt that was made to do that—and it was an honest and genuine attempt—was made by the right hon. Gentleman the present First Lord of the Treasury, he thought in 1873. Of course, it would be going back to ancient history to express an opinion as to the wisdon or unwisdom of rejecting the compromise of the right hon. Gentleman; but, as far back as 1873, when Mr. Gladstone propounded his principle of University education, the Irish people refused to accept it. It would, therefore, be a waste of time, and an anachronism, to argue against a principle of University education which had been abandoned by statesmen on both sides. But when the Prime Minister brought in the Bill of 1873 it found acceptance among a majority of his chief supporters; and it found its opponents among two very different classes of

people—namely, in certain ranks of his own Party and the Irish Representatives, who refused to accept it because they did not consider it a full instalment of the rights and demands of the Irish people. The mutinous section of the Irish Party thought it too large a concession to the principle of mixed education. The result was that the Bill was rejected, and the Prime Minister afterwards declared, in a document now historical, that its rejection was the remote cause of his appeal to the country and the overthrow of the Government. When the next Administration proposed to deal with the question they found that projects existed among a large section of the House against any departure from the principle of mixed education; and the result was that they made a compromise which, like most compromises, was illogical, absurd, unworkable, and unsatisfactory. The principle of the Bill was so far to yield to the wishes of the Irish people as to make the standard of the Catholic Colleges apply to University degrees, and it so far stood by the principle of mixed education as to preserve the existing endowments of the Colleges founded on that system. That was the compromise adopted. He believed that his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) was consistent upon this question, because he had been entirely opposed to the compromise offered by the late Administration. Indeed, he believed it was the fact that his hon. Friend would not allow the measure to pass in Parliament without entering an indignant protest against it; and he, therefore, retired to his country residence, and allowed the Bill to pass in his absence. Well, time had justified the hostile view of that compromise, which, as upon many other matters, his hon. Friend had taken when the Bill was before the House of Commons. As his hon. Friend anticipated, the compromise of the late Administration proved utterly unworkable. How had it worked? They had, on the one hand, the Catholic Colleges, and, on the other, the Queen's Colleges. The Royal University was open to both; but this enormous difference existed—that the students of the Queen's Colleges had all the advantages of State endowment, while the students in the Catholic Colleges had all the disadvantages of a purely voluntary institution. The students of the Queen's Colleges, besides having all the advantages of State endowment, had also the advantage of splendid buildings and laboratories, and a most competent staff of Professors; and, as a matter of fact, the students of the Catholic Colleges were altogether handicapped in entering into a competition with the students of the Queen's Colleges—that was to say, that an Act that was meant to give full justice to the Irish Colleges, and to establish a complete equality of education, had carried out those great purposes by placing the Catholic students at an extraordinary disadvantage, and depriving them of the endowments which were given to the students of the non-Catholic Colleges. The case had only to be stated in order to show how absurd, illogical, and unsatisfactory the arrangement was. The real point, however, was whether the Queen's Colleges should be allowed to last until the students had altogether disappeared—whether they should wait year after year, and allow the diminishing attendance to go on, or whether they should regard the evil as having been seen afar off, and take heart and courage, and at once deal with these endowments, in the only manner that would preserve educational facilities and, at the same time, satisfy the mind of the Irish people. He must say that he should regard with regret—that he should feel himself bound to oppose with vehemence any proposal to destroy the Queen's Colleges in Galway, or in the other towns of Ireland. He did not think that his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) contemplated any such purpose. The Queen's College in Galway had a splendid building. It had beautiful laboratories, and all the appliances that were requisite for a first-class College, and it was situated in a town which was naturally the chief town of Connemara. These Queen's Colleges had done an enormous amount of indirect good; but he thought that nothing would justify the keeping up of an Institution which was in antagonism to the religious convictions of the people it professed to serve. The best feature of the Queen's Colleges had been this — that they brought education home to the doors of the poor and struggling. In the town of Galway a large number of the children of the poor would have been un-

able to enter a College, but for the fact of the College itself being situate in that town. Otherwise, it would have been impossible for them to have obtained University education. In England and Scotland the persons who received University education belonged to a class which was in far more comfortable circumstances. He believed that these local Colleges were of absolute necessity in Ireland. It seemed a small thing, perhaps, to an Englishman that the student should have to go for short distances to the Metropolis of Ireland; but he was able to say, from his own experience, that any University system which compelled attendance in Dublin by the country student of Ireland would be a system that would place University education beyond the reach of the vast majority of the Irish people. He thought, therefore, that the system of local Colleges must not only be maintained, but that in future they might also be considered and extended. What, then, would be a practical method for meeting the present emergency? He urged that the present system could not be maintained. It was a monstrous and illogical absurdity to profess to put students of different Colleges on the same footing, and, at the same time, to endow one and not endow the other. An arrangement of that kind could not be long maintained. He thought the obvious settlement was this—that the Queen's Colleges should be maintained; but, at the same time, that they should be made consistent with the wishes of the Irish people, by turning them into Denominational Colleges for Catholics, Protestants, or Presbyterians. They most strongly protested that they did not regard the exclusive Presbyterian character of the Belfast College with any feelings of opposition or disapproval. As far as they were concerned, the Presbyterians of the North of Ireland, who were among the most able and most respected sections of the population of Ireland, were perfectly entitled to have a College in their Metropolis. But with regard to the Catholics, they were equally entitled to have their feelings respected. The Galway College was situate in the Province of Connaught, which would be naturally pointed out as the site of a Catholic College. The same consideration applied to Cork, where the majority of the people were Catholics. He confessed there was a difficulty in regard to the Protestants, he need scarcely say that he represented the views of his hon. Friends around him when he declared that they were not prepared to demand or accept any system that would do injustice to the Protestants any more than the Catholics. The difficulty with the Protestants was that there were two Catholic Colleges and one Presbyterian, but that no Queen's College was open to them. He thought, however, that a wide change in the arrangements of Trinity College would meet the difficulty. The children of the Episcopalians in Ireland generally came from classes who were rather better off on the average than the parents of Catholic and Presbyterian children; and, on the whole, they were better able to afford to go to Dublin than Catholics and Presbyterians were. So much in regard to the general question. There was one other point he wished to deal with before he sat down. Curiously enough, it did not apply to the endowments of the Queen's Colleges, but to a grievance which he believed the Professors of those institutions laboured under. He hoped he had made it perfectly clear to the Committee that his objection to the general principle of the Queen's Colleges did not apply, on his part, that he had any want of confidence in the learning, energy, or zeal of the Professors connected with those Institutions, nor did he think that the Professors should not be properly remunerated as long as they were retained, and the Institution remained. But the change which had been made in the University had had a most disastrous effect on the prospects of most of the Professors of the Queen's Colleges. The remuneration of the Professors came from two sources — first, from specific salaries; and, secondly, from class fees. In any case, the salary was based upon the class fees, and it had this curious effect—that the more work the Professor had to do, and the more students he had, the less he received in the shape of a fixed salary. For instance, the Professor of Animal Physiology had a large class, and, having a large class, he had a large amount of fees; but, having a large amount of fees, the State had provided that he should only have a small salary, so that his ordinary remuneration should not be in excess of that of the other Pro-

fessors; but, owing to the gradual decadence of attendance in the Queen's Colleges, the fees had diminished, while the stipends had remained stationary. The result had been that a number of the Professors had been placed in a very disadvantageous position compared with that which they formerly held. For instance, the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway, had a salary of £220, and formerly he received class fees, amounting to £500, making his total income £720 a-year. But since the dissolution of the University the attendance at the Medical School had considerably diminished, and the result was that while the stipend remained at the same sum of £220, the class fees had fallen from £500 to £171 a-year. He thought that was one of the strongest proofs in confirmation of the statement of his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) that the attendance at the Queen's Colleges had rapidly fallen since the establishment of the Royal University. It would be seen, in this case, that the result was that the Professor's average annual income had fallen from £720 to the sum of £391. He thought that was a legitimate grievance, which called for the consideration of the Government, inasmuch as the Act of 1879, which provided full compensation for the officials of the Queen's University, did not regard the Professors as officials of the University, and accordingly their case had not been dealt with under the Royal University Act. He had brought this matter several times before the House, and had received a promise from the Government that the grievance should be looked into, and remedied in the course of time. They had only too sad an experience of what those promises meant on the part of those who had the control of the Treasury. As a matter of fact, the grievances of the Professors had remained unredressed until this day. Their loss of income was becoming greater year after year, as the attendance in the Colleges decreased; and, if things continued in the same way, a number of these Professors would have nothing to depend upon but the small sum originally given to them at the establishment of the Royal University. A great many of these gentlemen connected with the Queen's Colleges had been there since the foundation of the Colleges in 1848 or 1849. A large number of them were now old men, almost past labour, and the time would soon come when they would have to apply to the Government for pensions. But pensions were given in regard to the amount of income which an official received from all sources, and, as in this case the amount of income had been largely decreased, the pensions of these gentlemen would also be largely diminished, and they would be placed in the unhappy, unfortunate, and unjust position of having been deprived in their old age of that legitimate reward which their services entitled them to. He hoped to have from the Government some clear and explicit declaration of their intentions upon this question. He trusted that the defence of the Queen's Colleges—the lame and illogical defence set up by the Treasury Bench—would not be persevered in, and that there would be a clear statement from the Government as to what their views were in regard to the remedies which ought to be applied.

MR. DAWSON said, that after having listened to the statistics which the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) had cited, no one, he believed, would deny that University education in Ireland, so far as the vast majority of the people were concerned, was wholly unsatisfactory, and unequal to the requirements of the country. Now, he made a saving exception when he said "the vast majority of the people;" for, no doubt, University education was provided, and amply provided, for the other section of the people. The minority was well provided with University education of the most expensive and elaborate character. Irish Members did not complain of that; and nothiug gave him more pleasure than to hear, during the discussion which had taken place up to that time, the sentiments of liberality and justice which had fallen from the Leader of their Party and the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, both of whom had avowed that they were not anxious to interfere with the rights or privileges of the minority. Trinity College provided a magnificent academical University education for the Episcopal Body. Trinity College was as Protestant that day in its character and administration as it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth. As a distinguished

Fellow of the College, Dr. Haughton said—

"It is still the Protestant College of Elizabeth, and might well be called the Protestant College of Victoria."

What was the constitution of that College? The Chancellor of the University was a Protestant, the Vice Chancellor was a Protestant, all the Visitors were Protestants, one of them being the Bishop of Armagh. The two Members who represented it in that House were Protestants, the Provost and Vice Provost were both Protestant clergymen; of the 15 members of the Council 13 were Protestants, and all the Fellows, senior and junior, were likewise Protestants. [Mr. COURTNEY: No; Mr. Maguire.] He thanked the hon. Gentleman; there was one exception—Mr. Maguire. The Senior Lecturer and Proctor were Protestants, as were also other officials and lecturers. Therefore, he must say that the description given of it by Dr. Haughton, who called Trinity College the Protestant College of Queen Elizabeth, was as true that day as when the words were uttered. The Presbyterians had very ample facilities for academical and University education in the successful Queen's College at Belfast—successful because it was in perfect harmony with the Protestant population surrounding it. Then there was another portion of the minority which he called secular, and that was well provided for in the two Colleges of Cork and Galway. Therefore, the only portion of Her Majesty's subjects who were at present deprived by conscientious scruples from having the benefit of academical University education was the vast proportion of the population of Ireland. But many solutions had been offered for this state of things, one of which was the Royal University; but a greater misnomer had never been applied to anything that he was acquainted with. It was called a University because it was not a University; it was a University without academic members; it was a University without Professors and without students; it was, in short, a University without any of those characteristics and surroundings essential to modern academic education. Such was this new University, as he saw it lately in the presence of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, assembled in a music-hall in Dublin, in front of a big organ, when a number of young men came up from the country to be branded like spoons and sent away again, and he remembered how the right hon. Gentleman told those poor students how delighted they ought to be that they had all the advantages of a University; it was adding insult to injury. Nothing more aptly described the University, in his opinion, than some lines once written of a dilapidated country seat in Ireland—

"Here's a park without deer,
A cellar without beer,
A house without cheer,
And Ireland's only Duke lives here."

Thus they had a University without Deans, without Professors, without an Academic Hall, and without anything to entitle it to the name. But was he correct in saying that a University did embrace all the things he had mentioned? Ought a University to be something more than an Examining Board? The right hon. Member for the University of Edinburgh (Sir Lyon Playfair) had stated in one of his pamphlets that—

"A combined University, when well conducted, aims at and succeeds in producing an educated man; an Examining Board can only be assured that it has produced a crammed man. It is the curriculum of the University, not the examination, which educates a man."

And yet it was to this Examining Board, which crammed but did not educate, that the vast majority of the people of Ireland were handed over. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) had given details of the hopeless position in which the Queen's Colleges at Cork and Galway stood with reference to the University examinations. The failure of the Cork College was not due to the fact that Doctor Sullivan was unable to conduct it; the College was not a University without buildings; it had not failed because there were no academic advantages there; it had failed because it did not represent the majority of the people, and because those who went there were not from the Roman Catholic schools, but from the highways and byeways, so to speak. The result of the examinations held in 1883-4 showed that in the Cork College there were gained one Exhibition, 12 Prizes, and 17 Passes—total 30. In University College, Stephen's Green—a voluntary institution handicapped in every possible

way—there were gained seven Exhibitions, 20 Prizes, and 27 Passes—total 54. But when he turned to Galway College, the comparison was still more in favour of University College. The results in Galway College were becoming "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," for last year there were gained no Exhibitions, only seven Prizes, and eight Passes. This College, getting close upon £30,000 a-year, with all its apparatus connecting it with the State, only produced a total of 15 Passes, as compared with the 54 made by the unendowed University College, Stephen's Green. This was only typical of the relative position of Cork and Galway Colleges as compared with University College. He said that these examinations and the intermediate had set at rest one of the most calumnious fallacies ever brought against the Irish people. In the intermediate examinations the Catholic schools had swept the whole line before them, and had distanced every competitor, and there was one institution in Dublin which was getting not only an Irish and Imperial, but an European name—he alluded to the French Catholic College at Blackrock. It was clear that the reason for the backward state of Catholic University education was that neither Trinity College nor the Queen's Colleges afforded the necessary opportunity for success to the majority; and the moment an opportunity was afforded, the genius of the people demonstrated itself in a manner which could not be gainsaid. Passing to the distribution of Prizes, it was found that the Roman Catholic Colleges surpassed all the others in respect of Passes at the Royal University; but the young men who passed there found that, although they had beaten the others, the latter had privileges which were denied to them—that was to say, they had about £2,000 distributed amongst them in consolation stakes—when they were afraid to appear at the University contests they could go to a place where there were no examinations and get their reward. That, he maintained, was a state of things which the Government and the country could not allow to continue. There must be another effort to settle Catholic University education in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman would remember that the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had said in his speech that afternoon that he approved of the Colleges of Cork and Galway being maintained, provided they did effective work, which they could only do by being brought into harmony with the people. The hon. Member had used a phrase with regard to them which he (Mr. Dawson) echoed, when he said—"You brought education home to their door." He was delighted that it had been so; but when they shut the door in the face of the majority by conditions so inimical to the religious feelings of the people that it was impossible for them to avail themselves of the education provided, he repeated that the system could not be maintained. Religion and education must go hand in hand; education *minus* religion was nothing. The philological meaning of the words "to educate" meant to draw out of a state of ignorance; and under the present system, although the people might be instructed to a certain extent, they would not be educated—in other words, the Government brought them to the door, but they slammed it in their face. That, in reality, had always been the policy of the English Government in Ireland; they never gave anything; they never offered any solution of Irish questions or cure of Irish grievances; but they left in the cup that which embittered it and rendered it distasteful and impossible of acceptance. He agreed with the hon. Member for Galway that the College at Belfast was doing good work, and he said that Belfast ought to be allowed to continue that work. Certainly Irish Members would never attempt to lay hands upon it. And the same with regard to Trinity College, with all its vast endowments—let its plans be worked out; they would instigate no onslaught upon it. They wished it well. One of the most distinguished men in Trinity College, Dr. Haughton, had drawn attention in his pamphlet to the difference between the effect upon education of the State system in France and the freedom of education allowed under the German system. In defence of his own University, he said that in France they saw the perfection of centralization and identity in the Lyceum and Colleges; in Germany, on the contrary, they witnessed the full development of the ancient Collegiate idea of the University; 27 different and independent University systems of education

existed amongst 40,000,000 of Germans, each University differing from the other, and each possessing its peculiar type of excellence to attract its students. He believed that all who were acquainted with the present condition of science and letters in the two countries would be disposed to agree in thinking that the intellect of France was cramped by the Imperial cradle in which it was raised; while the genius of Germany was fostered by the freedom of thought stimulated by such excellent, though diverse, centres of development as Vienna, Munich, Heidelberg, Bonn, or Berlin. That was the opinion of one of the most distinguished scholars of Trinity College; and yet the Government were continually trampling on the opinion of such experts, and forcing their own ideas upon the Irish people. He need hardly refer to what Cardinal Newman, the greatest living authority on University education, said as to its aim and end; the words, however, which were well known, and were doubtless in the memory of the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury, were—

"In order to become exact and fully furnished in any subject of teaching which is diversified and complicated, we must consult the living man and listen to his living voice."

He would like to draw the attention of the Committee to what the Government did in other places than Ireland in respect of this matter of education. In his Report on the state of education in Malta, Sir Patrick Keenan referred to the University—a Catholic institution—supported by the State—that was to say, by the English Government. The Government supported a University for an Island with a population of 100,000; whilst 5,500,000 Catholics were denied one in Ireland. Sir Patrick Keenan advocated the continuance of the University, even for its 160 students, about whom he wrote that their high gentlemanly tone, dignified bearing, and genial manners unmistakably demonstrated their title to the enjoyment of those academic advantages to which the scholastic youth of England and her Colonies had an indisputable claim. From that expression of opinion by Sir Patrick Keenan, it was clear that mere cramming to his mind was not education, which alone gave culture and refinement. But the Government wanted the majority in Ireland to be satisfied with a mere Examining Board, under the title of Royal University; they did not wish to see them acquire "the high gentlemanly tone;" they wanted them to be and to remain an inferior class as compared with those who enjoyed the advantages to which he had referred. When Sir Patrick Keenan was speaking in high terms of the free Catholic State institution at Malta, he seemed not to remember that millions of his Irish fellow-citizens were without that advantage; they were to have the advantage of the country schools; but were not to have the chance of getting dignity of manner and scholastic tone in the atmosphere of an academic institution, and Sir Patrick Keenan had not a word to say in their favour. There was no doubt the present system of education was of that character that it could not last. The way to meet the difficulty had been suggested by the hon. Member for the City of Cork. If they had equal endowments the Catholic people of Ireland would be inclined to allow Trinity College to remain for its Episcopalian students, and Belfast College to remain, as it was almost, a Denominational College. Let the Government then provide for the Catholic people in Ireland a College or Colleges consonant with their ideas; let such secular knowledge be given there as would be of value to the State; but let everything else be free. That he believed to be a solution of the question—the only one that could be adopted, and the only one which could offer any proper academic education to the people of Ireland.

MR. MARUM said, he trusted the Committee would not think Irish Members were taking up their time unnecessarily, because the interest taken in Ireland in this question was very great, and he could assure the Government that the disappointment felt there that nothing had been done that Session with regard to higher education was not the smallest. He stood with reference to this question in a somewhat similar position to that of the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor), inasmuch as he had not much practical knowledge of Irish Colleges or Universities. In his early days he found that the atmosphere of ascendancy, exclusion, and bigotry of Trinity College, Dublin, and the condemnation of the Queen's Colleges pronounced by the Catholic hierarchy,

rendered it desirable that he should enter at the London University, and become a graduate; and he was bound to say that he had experienced in that Body those feelings of liberty, equality, and fraternity which went far to realize the ideal of Doctor Newman, to which his hon. Friend the Member for Carlow (Mr. Dawson) had alluded. But with reference to the endowments, they could not forget that, in 1873, when the then Gladstone Government was upset, the right hon. Gentleman the present Prime Minister estimated the academic revenue of Trinity College, Dublin, from all sources at £86,000. He confessed that, although he fully shared the sentiments expressed on those Benches—namely, that they should have regard to justice, and not trench in the least degree on the rights or privileges of the Episcopalians or Presbyterians in Ireland, yet he could not agree that the national endowments of schools, which had been in existence for centuries, should now be ignored as such, and left to a mere fragment of the population. He believed that the Catholic people of Ireland would never consent to any settlement, or regard any adjustment as final, until the national funds were brought together, and equitably distributed in the manner which the Prime Minister had shadowed forth in 1873. That, however, was a matter of detail. The great difficulty in Ireland was the want of endowments in their Diocesan Colleges for the Professoriate, and other matters wanted in them. It was utterly impossible, in an impoverished country like Ireland, that without assistance the Collegiate staff of these institutions should be what it ought to be, and the students put on anything like an equality with the students of Endowed Colleges; in point of fact, they were entirely handicapped out of the race. Until this evil was remedied they must insist on making their complaints in that House. They should not go for levelling down, but rather for redistribution. As an outsider, he must say that, so far as he could gather the Catholic feeling in the country, it was that Ireland never would or ought to consent to any final adjustment of the University Question, short of having all of what might be called the National property equitably distributed on the denominational system subject to any University system that now existed or might be projected. When they looked at the condition of the country, the great depression in agriculture, and the fact that they had no commerce, they saw that they must look to education as the means of easing the great competition that existed in the sole staple of industry—the land. There was no father of a family who had not to look at the question of the expense of education most seriously at the present time. Even in the Diocesan Colleges, limited as they might be, this expense could not be much under £70 or £80 a-year, and in a poor country like Ireland that sum was entirely beyond the means of the people, so that some endowment for their Catholic Colleges was a matter of immediate and urgent necessity.

MR. MOORE said, he wished to address a few words to the Committee on the question of the endowments of the Queen's Colleges, and the continued exclusion from them of the Roman Catholics of the country. The Committee would recollect that the Act of 1879 was not passed for the accommodation of the classes who were then well provided in the matter of University education, but for the purpose of providing a University system of education for the rest of the population. So far as that Act was concerned, it dealt with a want very much felt; it was designed distinctly to relieve Roman Catholics from the conditions attaching to the University system of the country. It was not passed for the benefit of those for whom the Queen's Colleges already existed. The anomaly that was now complained of was that whereas that class was richly endowed, the Roman Catholics, who were only endowed under the Act of 1879, were compelled to enjoy the advantages thereby given to them in common with Protestants, while they were excluded from participating in the advantages which the Protestant schools enjoyed. He said that the position was most anomalous and unjust. It was absurd to say that these endowments should be devoted exclusively to the benefit of a very small section of the people. If the latter were to have the benefit of endowments given for the benefit of Roman Catholics surely the Roman Catholics should be allowed a free and open competition for them. He had not yet heard any reply from the

hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury on a subject on which he was very competent to speak; and he (Mr Moore) would not reiterate what the hon. Gentleman said in 1875, when he summarized the case which Irish Members were now putting most plainly and ably. His (Mr. Moore's) case was this. The Queen's Colleges were not maintained for the benefit of the bulk of the nation—the Roman Catholic people of Ireland; they were not maintained for the Protestant aristocracy, who still had their Trinity College, which had produced so many men eminent in literature. Why, then, were they established? For the middle class Protestants. Irish Members wished that class every enjoyment of the advantages they had; but they said that the Roman Catholics should be placed on equal terms with them. It was impossible that the grants could be allowed to continue under the existing conditions. Would it be tolerated, for anything but a very short space of time in England, that there should be, as there were at one of the Queen's Colleges, 13 students competing for 10 Prizes each of the annual value of £30? Facts like these only required to be stated in the broad daylight of public opinion, and he believed that a remedy would soon be found for the injustice complained of. There was a point which he desired to mention with regard to the Queen's College, Cork. When the students matriculated under the Examiners of Queen's College, there were, in 1880, 133 Passes; but when they were brought into competition with students of University College and were examined by an independent Board there were only 13 Passes. Let the Government mantain these Colleges if they liked to do so; but they would be so maintained against the voice of the Irish Representatives, and simply by means of English and Scotch votes. When the Irish University Bill was passing through that House, some years ago, the House divided against the retention of the Queen's Colleges in their position, and there were found only 34 for maintaining them against 22 for abolishing them. As for the excuse that a Royal Commission was sitting to inquire into the matter, he would be glad to know what further information the Government required than the facts which had been already laid before them. They had the full particulars of the case in their hands with regard to this system, which they knew had always been regarded with feelings of hostility by the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. What possible argument could they use beyond those they had already advanced to induce Her Majesty's Government to come to the aid of the Catholic people of Ireland in the matter of Collegiate education, and, at the same time, secure for them the advantages now restricted to a small and insignificant class? He believed that allusion to the Royal Commission was only an empty pretext for delay—it could be nothing else. If that was the object of the Government he hoped the labours of the Commission would not be prolonged by a single day, and that by that time next year the Vote would cease.

MR. EWART said, the question raised by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) was a very large one, inasmuch as it was no less than the question of the abandonment of the undenominational system of University education in Ireland, and the establishment of Denominational Colleges. It was but a few years since the Colleges in this country were secularized, and he could not help thinking that the attempt of the hon. Member was somewhat Quixotic, and not likely in any degree to be successful, because he considered that the country was not likely to reverse the policy it had followed. The hon. Member based his argument mainly on the want of success of Cork College. He (Mr. Ewart) admitted that the College had many difficulties to contend with; but he hoped that in time those difficulties would be removed, if the present Government and any other Government that might come into Office would allow it to be known that no change would be permitted in the system that had been established. The hon. Member spoke of the system of the Queen's Colleges as not being useful. With regard to their uselessness, he thought he might rely on the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of Edinburgh (Sir Lyon Playfair) as a sufficient justification of the view that the Queen's Colleges had been eminently successful. Certainly the language of the hon. Member, if applied to the College at Belfast, seemed strange, because the students there were most successful in learn-

ing, and the College had produced many eminent men in its comparatively short existence; it had done much towards the refinement of the people, as well as raising the standard of education in all respects, and to speak of such an institution, comparing it with the Intermediate Schools, was, he ventured to think, presuming too much on the credulity of that House. The hon. Member had sneered at the College as being a training school for Presbyterian Ministers; it was true that that Church had availed itself of the benefits of the Queen's College; but they had done so in strict conformity with the rules as a non-sectarian institution, and the Catholics with whom the hon. Member acted might equally well avail themselves of its advantages, if they would; but this was too matter-of-fact a proposal to be entertained by the hon. Member. The hon. Member for the City of Cork had spoken of the large endowments of these Colleges; but he would ask what was £29,000 a-year for University Education purposes in Ireland? For his own part, he felt ashamed at the smallness of the amount, and instead of voting for its abolition he would gladly vote for its extension. He knew that as regarded the College at Belfast there was need for a much larger sum of money, and that the usefulness of the College was hindered for want of appliances—for instance, the laboratory was quite insufficient. He hoped that in the next Session of Parliament the Government would come to the relief of the Queen's Colleges in this matter. And, inasmuch as he agreed to this Vote, he should give it his support; and he trusted that the Committee would not listen to the proposal of the hon. Member for the City of Cork.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY said, the hon. Member who had just spoken had shown that the College at Belfast was a thriving and valuable institution. Irish Members admitted that, and they said it was in favour of their case. They did not want any destructive measures; their desire was to have a reconstruction of institutions. They said that the Roman Catholic population of Ireland could not in conscience accept the principle of these Colleges. He wished not so much to say anything on the general subject, as to call attention to the Commission which the Government had appointed. It was no use asking the House to wait till that Commission reported; and it was so narrow that it had nothing whatever to do with the question before the Committee. The Reference to the Committee simply directed them to inquire into the teaching and administration of these Colleges. That was simply a matter of internal re-arrangement and management, and did not touch the wider question. He regretted that that Commission was not to deal with the whole question which the Committee were now discussing, for that would have given a good chance of asking whether the people of Ireland were content with the present system, whether they could avail themselves of the system, and, if not, how and whether it could be so adjusted as to meet their wants. The Commission, he believed, would have to come back and report that the institutions at present existing in Cork and Galway were utterly useless for educational purposes. They were simply kept up for a very small class, who got their education for nothing. Irish Members did not desire any destructive measures; they wanted these institutions not destroyed, but reconstructed and improved; and that could only be done by recognizing the great fact that mixed education would not do for the vast majority of the people in Ireland. If the Chief Secretary would state that the Government recognized that fact, and would take some steps to adapt these institutions to the people, then he thought there would be very little to complain of; but if the Government went on in this matter as they had hitherto in regard to almost all their works in Ireland, and would not look facts in the face, but tried to turn the Irish people into middle-class Dissenting population, such as there was in England, each effort they made would fail, and the whole system would remain perfectly useless to the Irish people.

MR. T. A. DICKSON said, the question of these Queen's Colleges turned up annually on the Estimates, and every year there was a debate upon them; but no practical results ever followed. In his opinion, the only satisfactory basis upon which this matter could be permanently settled was, that the Galway and Cork Colleges should be given over to the Roman Catholics, while Trinity College and the Belfast College would amply meet the wants of the Protestant population in the North

of Ireland. It was useless to expect the people to go on upon the old lines any longer. The principle of general education in Ireland had practically been admitted, and Irish National Education was founded upon that basis. He believed there was no other just or equitable settlement of this much vexed question than that he had mentioned.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he did not wish to offer many observations upon this Vote; but he gladly endorsed the remarks of the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Dickson). If they looked at the Returns showing the number of scholars generally attending these Colleges, they would see how easily the change he had suggested could be carried out. In the Belfast College there were, in 1880-1, 582 scholars; in 1881-2 there were 567, and in the following year there were 502, and of those 502 only 20 were Roman Catholics, 482 being Protestants. That was to say, the Belfast College was already practically a Protestant College, almost exclusively built up by people belonging to the minority of the population of Ireland. He should be only too glad to see the Belfast College given over to the Protestants and Presbyterians; while others who were not Presbyterians would probably find all that they required at Trinity College, Dublin. At Cork the number of scholars was a diminishing number, and the Protestants were diminishing more rapidly than the Roman Catholics. Although the College was under the religious ban of the Episcopate in Ireland, there were 201 Roman Catholic scholars against 138 Protestants; and although the number of Catholics in the Galway College was not so high proportionately, still, out of 144 students, there were 67 Roman Catholics and 77 Protestants. The number in Galway was diminishing rapidly. In 1880 there were 208 students; in 1881, 201; and in 1882, 144. When he came to examine how these were distributed between the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and other branches, he found that in Belfast there were 192 Art students, 300 medical students, and about 10 students in Engineering or Law. In Cork, there were 54 students in Arts, and 276 in Medicine. That was to say, Cork College was practically a Medical School, with a very small number of Art students. The advantages of making Cork College a Roman Catholic College would be perfectly obvious to those who understood the condition of the Catholic University now established in Ireland with respect to medicine. He did not wish to say anything with regard to the Galway College, because he thought the case of that College might easily be held over for future decision, if the Belfast and Cork Colleges were dealt with in the course of the next 12 months, one being given to the Roman Catholics and the other to the Protestants. The Catholic priests would be glad to see the Belfast College endowed even more than it now was. Unquestionably, Belfast College wanted a chemical laboratory, and nothing could be more reasonable than Dr. Forster's application on behalf of a laboratory. No one would object to an extension of the facilities in Belfast College; but the hon. Member for Belfast had probably not had any experience of the education given in these Colleges. He was sorry to say he had. He went for a time to the Queen's College at Cork, and his experience there was something like this. When he, with a number of other men, presented himself, he found himself surrounded by people who had not learned the elements of Latin and Greek, and the exhibition at the examination was something that would have astonished the Examiners at an English University. Men were allowed to matriculate who could not translate a simple sentence in Cæsar, or conjugate a Greek verb. It was no wonder that the Examiner should tear his hair in desperation at the material he had to deal with, as he had seen him do. Mr. Lewis was Professor of Latin, and he had seen that gentleman take men through comparatively easy passages of Latin as if he were a mere pedagogue. In Mathematics the exhibition was almost worse. One of the greatest mathematicians of the day, Professor Booth, had 30 or 40, not more than six of whom were at all able to keep up with him. He was lecturing all over the heads of these men; at the end of the year they were not able to follow him; and yet they were allowed to pass their Sessional examination. It was an exceptional thing for a man to be plucked. He was glad to say he did not stay longer there, and that was because Dr. Reilly told him that he was wasting his time. He felt the truth of that, and he left the College; but, from personal ex-

perience, he could speak as to the absolute inefficiency of these Colleges as teaching institutions. He knew of one man who went up for a prize in modern languages. He was supposed to have been examined in French, German, and Italian; but he was perfectly conversant with this man's attainments, and he knew he could not read a single sentence in German, for he did not even know the letters. His knowledge of Italian was confined to some words printed to a piece of music, and his acquaintance with French was of the most limited description. Yet he got the prize for modern languages. Similarly, there were 13 men who went up for Scholarships, and only one did not succeed, because there were only 12 Scholarships. That was the sort of farce that was going on year after year at these Colleges. What was the consequence? Everyone who presented himself for matriculation passed. It was very exceptional for a man to be plucked, but when the students of the Queen's Colleges were brought to the test with outsiders, the number of men who passed dropped to a very small percentage. He did not say these Colleges might not be made useful, for he thought they might be made very useful, and he should be very sorry to say anything to their injury; but what he complained of—and it was quite within the four corners of this Vote—was that, whereas the Queen's University had been disestablished, these Colleges, which were University Colleges, had now become Colleges of the Royal University, and the students, while never able to make anything like fair running for the prizes of the Royal University, yet, having been hopelessly beaten in the open field at the University, were able to go back to their own Colleges, and find prizes better even than those for which they had been competing at the University. There were, on this Vote, three items of £1,600 for these three Colleges for prizes; and what he and his hon. Friends asked was that, as these Colleges were now Royal University Colleges, they should not be helped by the exclusive enjoyment of this £4,800 a-year for prizes, but that these prizes should be thrown open to competition to the whole of the University of which they formed a part. As they were at present, they were a premium upon inefficiency. They were a kind of bait to lure men into the Colleges who were absolutely unfit to enter upon a University course at all. They drew from very inferior Provincial schools a class of men who were not fitted, in many cases, for a University life, but were very glad to get an imperfect grammar school course on easy terms. That was all that the present Queen's University did. The men who came from the Queen's University, and who had in past years distinguished themselves, were men who would have distinguished themselves under any circumstances, and the Queen's University had not been able to dwarf their powers, or prevent them making their mark in the world. Their success was not due to the Queen's University; it was achieved in spite of the Queen's University. The suggestion now made was the proposal which Irish Members wished to put forward, and which the people of Ireland, taken in their entirety, were prepared to accept, with the exception of a very small number of Episcopalian Protestants, who were afraid that if any advance was made in the direction now indicated, some time or other the exclusively Episcopalian endowments would be claimed by non-Episcopalians. For his part, he should be sorry to see any attack made on that quarter, and he should be perfectly prepared to give any security to the Episcopolians that Trinity College should remain intact; and if the Episcopalians and Presbyterians were provided with a College in Belfast, the Roman Catholics would be perfectly satisfied if they were provided with one or two Catholic Colleges in Cork and Galway. The hon. Member for the City of Cork proposed to object to the whole Vote, in which £9,350 represented the amount paid from the Imperial Exchequer to Professors on account of Fees received from students. Now, whatever might be thought of the merits of this University or these Colleges, it was clear that the Professors had an absolute right to the fees paid by students who attended their lectures; and as this sum of £9,350 figured as a Vote for "estimated receipts on account of fees," it was a mere set off, and was not money granted from the Imperial Exchequer. But the Vote was substantially £4,800 for prizes, and it was those prizes that he and his hon. Friends wished to see thrown open to the whole University; and if the Secretary to the Treasury could see his way to doing

that, he believed that the chief difficulty would be found to melt away. Belfast College, from the circumstances in which it would find itself, would become absolutely a Protestant College, and Cork College would probably become almost exclusively Roman Catholic; and in this way much of the practical difficulty would disappear, and he thought that even the hon. Member for Belfast would admit that that was a practical suggestion. The hon. Member had said that the suggestions made from these Benches were marked by a want of practicability; but this suggestion seemed to him to provide a practical solution of the difficulty, and to be one that would meet the necessities of the case.

MR. STEWART MACLIVER said, he should strongly deprecate making these Colleges sectarian, for he had always thought that one of their chief recommendations was their entirely unsectarian character. They were open to all religious systems in Ireland, and the proof of it was the fact that Roman Catholics resorted largely to them. [An hon. MEMBER: No, no!] The Committee had heard the statements as to the Catholics in College at Cork, and also at the Belfast College, together with a large number of Presbyterians. These Colleges were not only open to all denominations, but were open to all classes of students, who could not otherwise have had the advantages which were afforded by them. He was rather surprised to hear the complaints of hon. Members opposite of the deficiency of the students who attended these Colleges, for he thought that was not a thing to be complained of. They ought to be rather glad that it was so; but when Irish Members spoke of these Colleges, they should remember that in England the various Nonconformist denominations had Colleges of their own, and did not come to Parliament for any grant or subsidy; and yet Irish Members complained that they did not get enough money from Parliament to promote their own sectarian education. What would happen if the Colleges at Galway and Cork were given over to the Roman Catholics? That would be endowing the Catholic religion afresh in Ireland. He should support this Vote, on the ground that the Colleges were unsectarian, and, therefore, deserved the support and confidence of the people; and that, instead of handing over the money to any one denomination, they should preserve the unsectarian character of the Queen's Colleges.

COLONEL NOLAN said, that if all this money came from England he could agree with the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Macliver); but the fact that about £8,000,000 a-year came from Ireland constituted an important difficulty as to whether this money, being Irish money, should be disposed of by an English majority, or whether they should deal only with the English portion of the money. Most of this money was spent on education, the larger part going to National School teachers. The other money spent in Ireland they regarded as money spent for the interest of England, who wished to have all the management and patronage, without studying Irish prejudices, but only studying her own. An excellent example of this was to be found in the speech of the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Stewart Macliver), who said "we want" non-sectarian Colleges. He was quite right to say "we," because his Friends were in a majority, and they could force any education they liked on Ireland; but doing that caused a great deal of trouble, and weakened the social state of Ireland and England. The hon. Member called these Colleges "unsectarian." Irishmen called them "irreligious." If they took boys of 14 years of age, say, and trained them altogether by unsectarian subjects, excluding religion, they would be doing their best to train up irreligious people. He did not say they all became irreligious; but if they took young men at a time when their brains were most active, and devoted them solely to secular instruction, and did not show the connection between history and theology, and many of the mixed sciences, they would be apt to look upon science as opposed to religion. The hon. Member for Plymouth also said these Colleges were attended by Roman Catholic students, and urged that, therefore, the Colleges were of great use. He (Colonel Nolan) was well acquainted with the circumstances of the Queen's College at Galway, and had talked to many people who been to that College or had an intimate acquaintance with it. What happened there was this. A certain number of Catholics did

go there, and derived a great deal of benefit, so far as secular education went; and a great many who went there did afterwards become religious people; but nothing like the number were there who would go if the system of education was more in consonance with the wishes and feeling of the people. That not being so, a large number—and these some of the cleverest people—stayed away. The Roman Catholic clergy had always looked upon the education there with considerable distrust. They did not excommunicate the people who went there, or cut them off from the Catholic Church; but they pointed out that sending boys there exposed them to great danger—not that they would become Protestants, because practically they never did become Protestants. The hon. Member for Plymouth thought the fear was that these boys would become Protestants; but there were very few instances of that result. What the people feared was that the boy's religion would be destroyed. Trinity College was an excellent Protestant College, with a very fair Conscience Clause; and there students were not insulted about religious instruction, although they saw others getting religious instruction. Then there was a Catholic University; but it had no funds. A very large amount was devoted to education in Ireland; but the Catholic University was practically without any funds. And then there were those three Colleges, which were secular, and were altogether opposed to training young men up in religion. In each of the Queen's Colleges there was £3,000 a-year given for prizes; but that was all there was for higher education. Nonconformists in England would, of course, oppose the Irish proposal. Nonconformist Members were very respectable in some respects, and behaved very well sometimes; but as there were very few Nonconformists in Ireland, he thought they might allow the people to have what they wished in this matter. If the Irish Members wished to crush Protestants or Presbyterians in Ireland he could understand their backing up their brethren in Ireland; but they did not wish to do that. They had Colleges of their own, and the Catholics did not wish to injure them in any way. There would be no agitation got up in Ireland upon this subject, because the people there did not get up furious agitations on such subjects; but it was grossly unjust that one country should be able to inflict on another a system which was opposed to the wishes of the majority of the people. The majority of English and Scotch Members insisted on voting money in a way which the Irish people did not desire. He did not know how many Irish Members would be got to support this Vote; but he did not believe Irish Conservative Members would do so, or that the bulk of such other Irish Members as had not been elected with the word "Home Rule" in their addresses would support these Colleges, and certainly no Home Rule Member would. If actual officials were left out of the calculation, there had always been an overwhelming majority of Irish Members against these Colleges under the existing system. The Government were spending money in a way that was pernicious, and insulting to the country, and by that means were doing their best to rear up irreligious boys; but even if they were right in that effort, supposing this non-sectarian theory was the best, was it always wise to force an unwelcome theory on the country? The people of Ireland were unwilling to have it; was it, therefore, best to force upon them what might be theoretically good, but which they did not wish to have? In this the Government were making a great mistake; but this was only another instance of the way in which they waited for an agitation before they would remove a great wrong—and in this case a wrong from which England derived no advantage. Any spirit of irreligion in Ireland only weakened England, and the fear now was that there was more danger from no religion than from too much religion.

MR. COURTNEY said, that words which he had used in 1879 with reference to the Queen's Colleges had been quoted by hon. Members; but he had no intention to withdraw anything he then said, for he thought his remarks then had been completely justified by the results. At the same time, he was not willing to enter into this discussion while leaving those words as the only words quoted from what he had said on that occasion. Although he did not wish to go over the whole argument again, he must say that he still held to the opinion he then expressed—that these Colleges had practically never

failed. These Colleges, when first established, were welcomed in that House by the most eloquent Catholic Members, especially by the late Mr. Sheil, in a glowing description expressing praise of the scheme, and anticipating great and useful results, and all that he could wish in any University arrangement in Ireland. An integral part of the scheme was the establishment of residences, which would have enabled the Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians, and the Church of Ireland to have houses of their own, where their students would be, where every safeguard for their control and education in a domestic and a religious sense would be perfectly obtained, while the students could attend the lectures at the Colleges, and so mingle with students of other religions. That was the principle of the scheme, and that was not so very different from a great deal of what the hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Dawson) had said. That hon. Member had told the Committee of the great advantages he had derived, while attending the lectures at the Catholic College in Dublin, by being also allowed to attend the literary and historical discussion classes attached to Dublin University; and the experience of the hon. Member for Carlow warranted him (Mr. Courtney), he thought, in saying that he would not have found the Queen's Colleges an inhospitable home. But it was known that not long after the establishment of the Queen's Colleges there was a dispute in the Roman Catholic hierarchy as to whether they should or should not utilize the Colleges, and the dispute was decided ultimately at the Synod of Thurles by a very narrow majority. It was said that the majority was only one, and also that if it had not happened that one particular Bishop was absent through ill-health, the division numbers would have been equal. He did not allow that the Queen's Colleges and the Queen's University had failed, nor would he accept the statement of the relative numbers of Protestants and Catholics attending the Colleges as proving failure. He did not wish to enter upon that arguable matter; he was simply stating grounds upon which he demurred to the statement of the necessary failure of the Colleges. If they excluded the Divinity Schools belonging to the Catholics at Maynooth, and if they paid regard to the relative numbers of the Catholic and Protestant University-going population, they would find that the number of students in the Queen's Colleges did not inaccurately correspond to the number of parents in Ireland who might be able to give their children a University education. He was safeguarding himself from the admission that these Colleges were a failure. What he said was that, despite the ban put upon them by the Bishops, the attendance of the children of Catholics who were able to send them to such Colleges had been adequately satisfactory, considering the proportion of the Catholic population. He did not wish now to go through the long series of difficulties that had accompanied the Parliamentary treatment of this question during the last 20 years; but there were one or two observations that might well be made. First, he would remind the Committee of Lord Carlingford's Supplementary Charter; but, with regard to that scheme, he doubted whether, even if it had been successful, it would have met the views of hon. Members opposite. Then, it would be remembered that Lord Mayo entered into negotiations with the Irish Catholic Bishops, but failed. Then there was the Bill of the right hon. Gentleman now at the head of the Government, which also failed in this House, and which, again, was a Bill which he (Mr. Courtney) thought would not have satisfied hon. Members opposite from Ireland. Lastly, there was the Royal University Bill of 1879, which placed the Queen's Colleges substantially in the position in which they now were — a position which was attacked by hon. Members opposite as indefensible, they insisting that if that Bill became law the Queen's Colleges would be placed in a very precarious condition. They now adhered to that conclusion, and, no doubt, he (Mr. Courtney) had said the same thing at that time; but there was a great difference between admitting that the position was a precarious one, and at once saying that he saw the way to a remedy for the evils alleged by hon. Members opposite. The position was this—there were endowments open still to the students of the Queen's Colleges as such which were not open to Roman Catholic students resorting to the Royal University. Several methods had been suggested to remedy that inequality.

Let him point out that the Bill brought in by the late Government in 1879 was not the only Bill presented to Parliament in that Session on the subject of Irish University Education. There was another Bill backed by Representatives of different divisions of Irish opinion in that House. That Bill proposed to deal with the question not identically on the same lines as the Bill brought in by the Conservative Government, but to a large extent on those lines. It proposed to set up a Roman Catholic University of St. Patrick and Colleges in Dublin, to which were to be attached certain Professorships, and certain endowments. But it was to be noticed, with respect to that Bill, that it left entirely untouched the position of the Queen's Colleges and the Queen's University. The framers of that Bill felt the difficulty of dealing with the Queen's University and Colleges; and he thought that when the Government were now charged by hon. Members opposite with the duty of undertaking the settlement of this Queen's Colleges' question, he might remind them of the difficulties others had felt. The Bill to which he had last referred was brought in by the O'Conor Don, and was also backed by several other hon. Members of great authority on the subject; for instance, by the hon. Member for the County of Cork (Mr. W. Shaw), by the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. Mitchell Henry), and by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell). The hon. Member for the City of Cork now encouraged the Government to take up this question, which in 1879 he thought it convenient and prudent to leave alone. He would not press that argument with any force; but nothing appeared to him to be more easy, or, if the word would not be considered offensive, more vulgar, than to attack hon. Members with an apparent inconsistency in not carrying out to-day that which they might have said yesterday. Nothing was so easy as that; and he was rather surprised to find several hon. Members of great ability stooping so often to it. The hon. Member for the City of Cork, who was in the responsible position of being a party to a Bill dealing with this question, had deliberately left out this matter; and the Government, if they did not see their way to dealing with the question now in a practical manner, might point to that circumstance. There were other reasons for the necessary delay, arising from the discussion this afternoon. Several propositions had been made to the Committee; but they did not agree with one another. What was the proposition of the hon. Member for the City of Cork himself? Practically, it amounted to this—he would not touch the three Queen's Colleges. He would leave them intact; but he would take the prizes now open as Scholarships at the Queen's Colleges, and throw them open to public competition. [Mr. PARNELL: That was my proposition last year!] He was speaking of the proposition made to-day. The hon. Member's proposal was to detach the prizes from the Queen's Colleges, and attach them to the Royal University. [Mr. PARNELL: The whole of the endowments.] Still, that proposition was not the same as that of the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor); and the hon. Member for Tyrone (Mr. T. A. Dickson) made a third proposal of a very different character. He (Mr. Courtney) wished to point out that the last proposition would be a direct retrogression upon all they had done in recent years both in England or in Ireland. In Ireland they had taken away the denominational character of Trinity College; and although it still remained saturated with Protestant feeling it was yet essentially a College, frequented by members of the Catholic Church, and the recent legislation must in no long time have the effect of changing its character. If hon. Members would read through the lists of the Fellows of Trinity College, they would see that Roman Catholics were being introduced, and it was only in that way that the character of a College could be changed. Dr. Maguire was, he thought, the latest instance, and he was a very distinguished man.

MR O'DONNELL asked whether Dr. Maguire had been a Professor at Queen's College?

MR. COURTNEY replied that he believed that was so. It appeared to him that even if the Government were prepared to defer to the different opinions advanced that day by Irish Members, they would not be able to find among them any definite view which would guide them in legislation upon this matter, and that they would be justified in waiting for a further development of

opinions in order to see what it would be possible to propose. But there was an additional important reason why the Government could not, at that moment, attempt to formulate any scheme in reference to this matter. A Royal Commission had been issued to inquire into the condition of these Colleges, and among the subjects referred to that Commission were several points which must be cleared up before any decision could be arrived at with regard to future legislation. Allegation had been made to-day as to the shortcomings of the Queen's Colleges, and the incapacity of their students to pass examinations at the Royal University; but, really, great credit was due to the Professors for the results they had attained, considering the rawness of the material with which they had to deal, transforming, as they did, the rawest of raw students into educated and accomplished gentlemen. He had had the honour of acquaintance with some Presidents and Professors of the Queen's Colleges, and they had told him that the results of the teaching had been in the highest degree satisfactory. No one could contest the success of the Belfast College. That College had not only maintained its position in the Queen's University, and in the Royal University; but its students had not unfrequently gone to Oxford and Cambridge, and there obtained the highest distinctions. Two of them had been Senior Wranglers in the last two years. Now, what were the terms of Reference to the Royal Commission—for that was an important point?

MR. HEALY asked who drew up the terms of Reference?

MR. COURTNEY said, he was not in a position to state that; but he presumed the terms were drawn up under the direction of the Irish Government, and certainly they derived their authority from the Irish Government. The Commission were to ascertain, first, "what was the standard of education maintained in the Queen's Colleges, or any of them;" and that was an essential part of the inquiry, for without that information it would be impossible to do anything, whether the Colleges were changed or not. Then they were to ascertain "in what mode the honours and rewards were distributed in the three Colleges respectively, having regard to the numbers of the students and the various branches of learning taught," "to what extent, and with what results, the students availed themselves of the advantages offered by the Royal University." Another point was the question of the affiliation of these Colleges with the Royal University, because of any active and steady connection with the University; and they were also to ascertain whether any large number of students went from the Colleges to the University, and "what were the fees charged to the students?" These were the four heads of reference. The Commission was issued in the spring, and he had ascertained that the Report could not possibly be ready before the end of September or the beginning of October. That was not a very distant date to look forward to; and when the Report was presented, it would be the serious duty of the Irish Government to consider that Report in relation to the whole question. Before the Report was presented, they could not be expected to take action. Although he was himself only in indirect communication with the Irish Government, he was well aware that they had never lost sight of this question. Every road, it had been said, led to Rome; and so every piece of legislation led to the Treasury. Every piece of legislation in regard to Irish education involved an outlay of money in some way; and negotiations between the Treasury and the Irish Government would, of course, be resumed when any further steps were taken, and hon. Members might feel assured that this matter was not wholly set aside. The Government had issued this Royal Commission to ascertain facts upon which further legislation must necessarily proceed; but they had been considering the problem independently of the Royal Commission, so that their minds might be ripe for dealing with these facts when they had been ascertained, and in course of time it would be the duty of the Irish Government to adopt some definite attitude upon the matter. In the meantime, it was obviously impossible for them to consent to the harsh step suggested by the hon. Member for the City of Cork. As the hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) had pointed out, that course would be indefensible, because there was in this Vote a sum of £9,000, which was simply a repayment of fees for students. It would be impossible to

take that from the Vote, even if the hon. Member wished to push the matter to a Division. They could only look on the action of the hon. Member as a strong reminder, although that was not necessary, because the Government had had the subject in their minds. The hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had referred to another matter, described as a bargain with the Professors, and had made a strong appeal on their behalf. He (Mr. Courtney) thought their case was somewhat hard; but it seemed to him that it was a hardship in the action of life. They were to receive certain incomes, dependent, to a large extent, on the people who attended their classes; and he was afraid there was no means of dealing with the losses that fell on the Professors.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney), who had just sat down, in the course of his speech had deprecated any allusion being made by one hon. Member to the inconsistency of any other Member, either in regard to his acts in the House or out of it. He (Lord Randolph Churchill) could quite understand the feelings of the hon. Member upon that point, because it had been the subject of an immense amount of remark not merely on that, but also on the other side of the House. An extraordinary metamorphosis had come over the hon. Gentleman since he left the place on the back Bench, where he used to sit, next to the hon. Member for Bradford (Mr. Illingworth), and had taken his seat upon the Treasury Bench. There had been a total change in the ideas of the hon. Member as to political, or Parliamentary, or Ministerial acts. [An hon. MEMBER: No!] His hon. Friend said "No;" but in his calmer and more unguarded moments he (Lord Randolph Churchill) felt sure his hon. Friend would feel inclined to agree with him, particularly in regard to questions which had been discussed in the past. In 1879 the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury was one of those who threw a good deal of cold water on the efforts which were made by the late Government to deal with the question of Irish University Education, and at that time the hon. Gentleman was one of those who would have rendered the position of the Queen's Colleges untenable. He declared the Queen's Colleges could no longer be justified or defended; yet now he was defending them. That was the position he occupied then. What was the case now? The hon. Gentleman, that afternoon, had spent more than three-quarters of an hour in an able and ingenious defence of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. He must say that although he (Lord Randolph Churchill) had regretted the absence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland last night he did not regret it to-day. Of course, they were all very sorry that the right hon. Gentleman was ill; but, with regard to the present discussion, nobody could have dealt with it in a more hereditary manner than the hon. Gentleman. He had assumed the tone and all the old arguments of Dublin Castle, as if he were in a manner born with them, and knew them by heart long ago; and with a gusto which was absolutely refreshing. He hoped the Committee would allow him to go over a few of the points which the hon. Member had dealt with in his speech. First of all, he would deal with the objection which the hon. Gentleman had taken to the action of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell). The hon. Gentleman said—"We have appointed a Commission to inquire into the matter." Well, from his (Lord Randolph Churchill's) experience of Commissions in Ireland appointed to inquire into educational questions, the fact of one being appointed meant in itself a death-blow to any legislative action. They had had Commission after Commission appointed to inquire into every branch of Irish education. In 1867 Lord Powis's Commission sat for several years at a very large cost to the public. A few years afterwards another Commission sat to inquire into the endowed schools of Ireland. That Commission sat for four or five years also, at an immense cost to the public; and it presented a very long and valuable Report, but one which led to no legislative result. Then, in the year 1876, there was another Commission to inquire into the condition of the endowed schools of Ireland. But, although the condition of the endowed schools of Ireland was so disgraceful that the House of Commons granted a Commission in the teeth of the opposition of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and that Commission produced a Report, after sitting for some time, there was no legislation upon it. And now the hon. Gentleman the

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Secretary to the Treasury thought he could delude those hon. Members of the House who were acquainted with the result of these various Commissions to inquire into Irish Education into the belief that another Commission was to be the prelude to legislative action. He (Lord Randolph Churchill) was perfectly convinced that there was no probability of the Commission, which the hon. Gentleman said the Government intended to appoint, producing legislative action, and the Government had not got it in their minds to deal with the question of University Education either this Session or next Session, or as long as they remained in Office. If there was one subject more than another which required attention it was this question of Irish education. The Government had refused to deal with elementary education on a large scale; they had refused to deal with the endowed schools, and now they refused to deal with University Education. He said they had refused to deal with the question, because they had declined to receive the various Bills which had either been laid on the Table or talked about, or to make any *bonâ fide* attempt to legislate upon them. The matter was a very serious one, and one which the House ought not to allow the Government of the day to trifle with. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury stated that the original plans of the Queen's Colleges had been favourably received by the Catholic Party, and he stated that Mr. Sheil had favourably received them. Now, he (Lord Randolph Churchill) thought it a very unwise thing to pry into the motives which had actuated the Catholic Party in that day, and it was quite as unwise to pry into the political motives which actuated the Catholic Party now. He did not know that the Catholic Party of this day were pledged to the opinions of Mr. Sheil any more than they were to hold the Prime Minister pledged to the views he had formerly expressed about the Irish Church. He thought, if he were to suggest such a thing, he would excite shouts of disapproval from hon. Gentlemen opposite. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury stated that the idea of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland was an excellent one. So it was. It was far too excellent for this world. The ideal was most excellent. The idea was that of religious instruction combined with secular University teaching; but it was an idea which never recommended itself to the minds of the Catholics of Ireland, and for this reason—that the Catholic Party in Ireland were never satisfied that the religious teaching should be confined entirely to the boarding-houses, rather than the Colleges or the Universities, and should be altogether separated from the great centre of University teaching. The House of Commons knew perfectly well that in the minds of the Roman Catholics education and religion were absolutely inseparable, and any attempt to give one without the other was only a waste of time and money. Therefore, the idea of the Queen's Colleges, although apparently very suitable on paper, was never accepted by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. No doubt, opinion was divided on the question; but what was the position of affairs at that time? There was no University Education at all which the Roman Catholics could receive. The Government made certain proposals, and there was a certain Party in the Roman Catholic Church, represented by Archbishop Cullen and other liberal-minded men, who were in favour of giving that system not in any way the sanction of the Catholic Church, but a little longer trial, in order to see whether it could be modelled into their idea of a satisfactory system. But although the opinion of the Catholic Party, owing to the devoted efforts of Archbishop Murray, was in favour of a trial, the Committee would make a great mistake if they arrived at the conclusion that the Roman Catholic hierarchy ever sanctioned the institution of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury proceeded to throw grave doubts on the statement which had been made by the Irish Members with regard to this question; because he said—"I do not think they represent the classes who resort to University Education." He said—"They represent the democracy, and the democracy are not the class likely to enjoy the benefits of University teaching." Surely that was a charming sentiment to come from a Radical who was also a democrat himself. He thought, however, that the hon. Gentleman was mistaken in the matter, and that the Irish Gentlemen who sat behind him (Lord Randolph Churchill) in that quarter of the House did represent,

and represented entirely and completely, the opinion of the whole Catholic Body in Ireland. It was absurd to say that because they represented the democratic portion of the population, that therefore they did not represent the people who would avail themselves of University Education. The great feature of the Irish peasantry—and in this they differed almost from any other peasantry in the world—was that if the chance were given to them, although they sprang from the very lowest class of the people, they could raise themselves to the position of the highest. Many of the most distinguished men Ireland had produced had been raised up from the lowest classes of society; and if they could provide a condition of elementary and intermediate education which should be thoroughly in accordance with the Irish idea of education, they would bring about a marvellous development of the Irish mind and intellect, and would raise the tone of the Irish people in a way it was impossible to exaggerate or appreciate. The hon. Gentleman stated that Lord Mayo had made a proposal to the Irish hierarchy upon Irish education, and that he had been defeated by the exorbitant demands made upon him by the Catholic people. There, again, the hon. Gentleman was terribly inaccurate; but he (Lord Randolph Churchill) presumed the hon. Gentleman had only made the remark for Party purposes. The fact was the very opposite. Who was it who opposed Lord Mayo? It was the Liberal Party, by their menacing attitude, when the Conservative Party were in a minority in that House. Lord Mayo, on behalf of the Conservative Government, brought forward a proposal for University Education; but the attitude of the present Prime Minister, who was Leader of the Opposition at the time, was so menacing and so violent—the denunciations of the right hon. Gentleman against anything like a Charter to a Catholic University were so powerful, that Lord Mayo was obliged to drop the proposal for the moment. But to say that Lord Mayo was defeated in arriving at an agreement with the heads of the Roman Catholic clergy was to make an absolute misstatement in regard to what was historical. There could be no doubt that the action of the Conservative Government was hampered and impeded by the opposition of the Liberal Party of that day, and by the fact that they were in a minority; but if there had been the slightest encouragement by the Liberal Party, it would have been in the power of Lord Mayo at that time to have settled, and settled for ever, the question of University Education in Ireland. The hon. Gentleman said they ought not to be interfered with, because the late Government, when in Office, left them untouched. [Mr. COURTNEY: No.] Certainly the hon. Gentleman went on to speak of the courage of the late Government in having left the Queen's Colleges untouched, and dealt only with the Queen's University. But the question was, how much was to be done at that time when the Bill was introduced, which contained a clause sweeping away the Queen's University? There was no chance of passing the measure. [Mr. COURTNEY: The Queen's University was swept away.] The Queen's University was not swept away at that time. It was not swept away, but merged; and the Roman Catholics at that moment had a large representation on the Queen's University. Thanks to the hon. Gentleman who now sat upon the Treasury Bench defending the Queen's Colleges, thanks to that Opposition, and that of the Prime Minister, the late Government found themselves unable to deal with the question of University Education in the complete manner they, no doubt, desired. He was perfectly certain that if they had proposed to abolish the Queen's Colleges in that Bill, they would have had no chance of passing the proposal through the House. The system of University endowment was another question. They had set up a system of University endowment in Ireland which had worked well, never mind if, in itself, it had never been more than tentative, and had never been meant to be complete. The moment had now arrived for considering whether the endowment should be continued to the Queen's Colleges of Ireland. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury said the plan proposed by the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor), of handing over the College of Belfast to the Presbyterians, and the Colleges of Cork and Galway to the Catholics, was a reactionary and a retrograde proposal. Nothing of the kind. The House of Commons alone

deluded itself as to the question of Irish education, and it would never understand or deal satisfactorily with that question until it recognized the fact that Irish education at the present day, as far as it was popular, was denominational. The Government and the House were labouring under a delusion when they said that those educational establishments which were purely denominational were educational establishments in accordance with the opinion of the country. He did not know what Body in the Catholic Party should be treated with by the State as to handing over the endowments; but if there were any such Body, he would fearlessly make this assertion—that there was nothing reactionary or retrograde in the proposal; but that, on the contrary, the whole policy of the English Government ever since the year 1827, when Lord Stanley first introduced the principle of mixed education in Ireland, had been to base Irish educational legislation on the principle of mixed education; while the efforts of the Irish Party had been to escape from that false and untenable basis. As long ago as that, the direct and necessary action of the Irish Members had not been retrograde, but progressive. Why did not the hon. Gentleman get up and denounce the policy of the late Lord Derby, in 1827, as retrograde and reactionary?

MR. COURTNEY said, that Lord Stanley introduced his Education Bill in 1831.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, he referred to the well-known letter of Lord Stanley, which, he believed, was dated 1827.

MR. COURTNEY said, the noble Lord was mistaken. The date was 1831.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, that 1827 and 1831 were very close together. His impression was, that the letter was written in 1827; but probably the hon. Gentleman might have the letter before him.

MR. COURTNEY said, no; he had only a reference to it.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, that was quite enough. The hon. Gentleman next went on to say that there was no unity of opinion among the Irish people about this question, and that, therefore, they were justified in waiting before dealing with it. Now, what they really had was a great grievance, and there was perfect unity among the Irish Members in representing the grievance; but no unity as to the mode in which it should be dealt with. But that was not their business; it was rather that of the Executive Government, whose duty it was to prepare measures for dealing with it; and if they were to wait in dealing with national or minor grievances until they could secure perfect unity, their legislative programme would be as barren in the future as it had been in the past. He wished now to allude to the speech which had been delivered by the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Stewart Macliver). The hon. Member undertook to enlighten the Committee and give the Committee his opinion as to the value of these Queen's Colleges; and he had afforded another melancholy instance of the invincible and indestructible ignorance which prevailed in the English mind upon most Irish questions. Hon. Members opposite sometimes abused the House of Lords, and said that its action had been prejudicial to Ireland; but the action of the House of Lords had not been nearly so prejudicial to Ireland as the tone and substance of speeches such as that just delivered by the hon. Member for Plymouth, and such as he (Lord Randolph Churchill) had heard over and over again in that House. There was a kind of smug, self-complacent, Puritanical air of respectability about them which was so well represented behind the Treasury Bench. The hon. Member looked upon all Irish Members with an eye of contemptuous pity, as not being quite respectable enough to receive the serious consideration of Parliament. That was a tone of thought which injured Ireland much more than the action of the House of Lords. He would recommend the hon. Member and other hon. Members to shake off a little of this cold, insular prejudice, and approach their Irish fellow-countrymen as if they really were on an equality with themselves. If they did that, he believed they would do much more to cement the Union than any legislative measure. The hon. Member said that these Colleges were unsectarian. Any hon. Member who said that the Queen's Colleges in Ireland were unsectarian would say anything. There were, in the year 1883, 597 Protestants attending the Queen's Col-

leges, and 297 Catholics; and on those figures, no doubt, the hon. Member relied for proving to the Committee that the Colleges were unsectarian.

MR. STEWART MACLIVER explained that he had referred to the facilities which the Colleges offered. He had not alluded to the number of the students at all, but to the fact that the Colleges, being open to members of all denominations, were unsectarian.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, the explanation of the hon. Member only made the matter worse. He had stated that the Colleges were unsectarian, without having the slightest idea of the number of the students that belonged to the different denominations. He knew that the hon. Member had been speaking in ignorance of the facts. Now, 297 Catholics and 597 Protestants was the proportion on which the hon. Member based the unsectarian character of these Colleges. Why, the proportional population between Catholics and Protestants in Ireland was as 4,000,000 to 1,000,000; so that if the unsectarian argument was worth a breath, there should be an attendance of about 2,000 Catholics for 500 Protestants, instead of which the figures were 597 Protestants against 297 Catholics. But so long as they insisted on basing education in Ireland upon such wretched statistics as those which they had, so long would they fail to meet the wishes of the Irish people on the subject. He hoped the Committee would proceed to follow out the lines deliberately adopted in 1879 on Irish University Education, which were to subsidize all religions and all sects in Ireland upon a footing of perfect equality. The Committee apparently, perhaps without knowing it, was directly or indirectly endowing large numbers of Catholic schools and many Catholic Colleges in Ireland; and there was no reason, therefore, why they should not proceed on those lines. If they did, they would certainly facilitate the progress of English legislation on English matters through the Committee, because they would remove from the Irish people a real grievance, and they would be dealing with Irish education in the only way in which, from the nature of the case, Irish education could be dealt with. If they gave State money, as they were doing under this Vote, they must give it in such a manner that all classes and sects in Ireland could avail themselves of it. He need not assure the Committee that the Catholics as a body could not avail themselves of the present endowments. No doubt they could find a very small number of Catholics who resorted to the Colleges; but they did so, principally, to obtain a medical education. The students in Arts were so small in number that they were not worth considering for a moment. Even those persons who, under such circumstances, resorted to the Colleges did, in nine cases out of 10, violence to their consciences, and placed their parents and relations in a position of the greatest difficulty and the greatest unpleasantness so far as their religious position was concerned. It was impossible to alter the facts. The Irish Catholic hierarchy were strongly opposed to any of their flocks resorting to the Colleges; and unless the Committee recognized facts of this kind, they would never be able to satisfy the Irish people. He hoped the Committee would pardon him for having ventured to make these few observations. Having had some experience in Ireland, he was glad to take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the day for the abolition of these endowments might be very near at hand.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN said, in the absence of his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Trevelyan), he would trespass on the time of the Committee for a very few moments. The question of Irish education was not a new one; and, for his part, he was quite prepared to make an admission, and it was right and proper that they should make every admission that had anything to do with the case. He did not consider himself in that House a sample of denominational education; because, for many years of his early life, he was educated by a Protestant clergyman, and lived within his tutor's house, during the time that he received his education; but what might occur to an individual was not the question for the consideration of the Committee on an occasion like the present. They were required to see what would be the effect of a measure of education upon the general population of Ireland. So far back as the General Election of 1857, he made upon the hustings a promise which he had fulfilled—that, upon the question of education, he would be the delegate of

those who had a right to look to the education of the Irish people, at least of their own communion—that, in fact, he would act upon questions of education as the Bishops and priests of his Church seemed to think it was right he should act. At the time he made that declaration things were very different from what they were now; at that time there was a strong feeling for mixed education. The Presbyterians of the North were unanimously in favour of mixed education, and many members of the Protestant Church in Ireland were of the same opinion. But what was the state of affairs now in Ireland? Why, from Cape Clear to the Giants' Causeway, they could collect in any small house the intelligent men who advocated a mixed education. That being so, what was Parliament to do? It was to see how education could be best carried out for the advantage of the whole community, and it must have some regard to the ways and means in that direction. If there were three or four institutions in Ireland, however well circumstanced by their past conduct, now ignored by all classes in Ireland, it was the duty of the House, upon an occasion like the present, to see how they could be turned to the best advantage. He re-echoed the statement made by the hon. Gentleman opposite that the feeling of the country was against the maintenance of the Queen's Colleges. The hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) differed from him (Sir Patrick O'Brien) in religion; yet he had seen the effect of the Queen's Colleges upon the people whom he now came forward to lead. He did not hear the speech of the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Parnell); but he had had the opportunity that others had of learning the substance of it. He thought that amongst hon. Gentlemen opposite representing Irish constituencies there would be union upon this question; but, on the contrary, he found that the hon. Gentleman the Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) was quite at variance with the hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of Cork. Owing to that fact, it seemed to him that the position of the hon. Member for the City of Cork was very like that of the devil groping in the dark. The hon. Gentleman (Mr. T. P. O'Connor), no doubt, was Member for Galway, and he was full of educational instincts, and he was more especially full of Catholic instincts, yet, to his (Sir Patrick O'Brien's) surprise, the last glimmer of hope for one of those institutions came from the hon. Gentleman, and though not a Leader in the House he was a Leader of his Party, through the papers in which he gave his opinions to the community in general, and to the Irish people in particular. The hon. Gentleman came forward—he (Sir Patrick O'Brien) was not present when the hon. Member spoke. [Mr. HEALY: Hear, hear!] Yes; he knew the "Hear, hear!" of the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Healy); the charm of the hon. Gentleman's voice had often struck upon his ear, and the charm of his voice was only equalled by the charm of his manner. He was not talking of the hon. Gentleman now; but perhaps he should have something to say to him later on; at present he was dealing with the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor). How could they hope to succeed, if they had a Saxon Government below them, and they had the strong feeling of the hon. Member for the City of Cork, and the religious feeling of his hon. Friend the Member for Carlow (Mr. Dawson), opposed by the hon. Gentleman the Member for Galway? Was it true, as O'Connell used to say, in times long gone by, that the West was asleep? Upon what principle could the hon. Gentleman support the retention of this College; upon what principle could the hon. Gentleman support the retention of the College in Galway, and deny the College to Cork, or deny it to Belfast? He did not know whether his hon. Friend the Member for Dungarvan (Mr. O'Donnell) had yet spoken upon this question; but he should like to hear him, and he would tell the Committee why. He should like to hear his hon. Friend, because there was no one, humble as he (Sir Patrick O'Brien) was in the House of Commons, who had a greater appreciation of the hon. Gentleman's great knowledge and information, and of his great ability than he had. The hon. Gentleman was educated in Galway College; but he had never been loth to attack the education he received in that College, which education made him the distinguished man he was in the House of Commons.

MR. O'DONNELL: I must beg to correct the hon. Baronet. Though I

attended the Queen's Colleges for the sake of their degrees, I attended the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius, and it was there I received my education; I was, however, obliged to go for my degrees to the only institution which the legislation of this House permitted.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN said, he was very happy to hear from the hon. Gentleman (Mr. O'Donnell) that he did not receive his education in the Galway College; because formerly, when he heard the hon. Gentleman make speeches in relation to the Queen's Colleges, he had said to himself and to others that, much as he might be opposed to the education given in the Queen's Colleges, if he had received his education in them he would not be the person to throw a stain on those who educated him. He thanked the hon. Gentleman for the statement he had just made, and he apologized for the mistake he had fallen into. They often heard they were to regard the opinions of people elsewhere; they were told that this question of Irish education was being discussed in America as well as in this country. They had been told that there were millions of Irish people abroad who shared in the aspirations of the Irish people at home. It was right that that should be so; but had it never occurred to hon. Gentlemen opposite that the same feelings might operate in English breasts? Violent statements were made by compatriots of his at Chicago and New York, and San Francisco. If that was right, and if people who went to live in other countries did not forget their nationality, there was nothing to prevent the Scotch and the English people appealing to those residents in America who were of their own nationality and opinion. It was ridiculous, in his opinion, to appeal to people who had left the country and gone to live under other Governments. ["Question!"] Well, he had simply said that *en passant*. [*Cheers.*] He thanked hon. Members for their cheers; he knew that, if ever there was a fervent Catholic, it was the hon. Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy); and he was fully persuaded that the hon. Gentleman would be quite willing to pitch Australia and America away for the sake of the faith for which he (Mr. Healy) and himself (Sir Patrick O'Brien) had so long suffered. But he had risen on this one question of the Estimates, and upon this one question, little as he knew, or as any Member from Ireland knew, of the opinions of Her Majesty's Government —["Hear, hear!"] Yes; he heard those cries of "Hear, hear!" and he trusted that in the Convention at Boston, to which the hon. Member for Sligo (Mr. Sexton) had gone, the hon. Member would dilate at length upon the influence hon. Members opposite possessed upon Her Majesty's Government. He was certain the hon. Gentleman would make out a good case. They all knew his power of expression, and they knew full well how he would tell the American assembly at Boston how the people of Sligo and elsewhere were Irish to the backbone.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Baronet (Sir Patrick O'Brien) is clearly out of Order in the observations he is making.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN said, he would not pursue the matter further, because the hon. Member for Monaghan knew full well he would have an opportunity of reading in the American journals the statements which he was only beginning to allude to. Upon the question of the "Godless" Colleges in Ireland, as they had been so long called, he had only to say that, in his opinion, it was false economy to force a certain class of education upon people who were not willing to receive it. Knowing that Presbyterians and Churchmen, as well as Catholics, opposed the present system, he should certainly vote against the retention of this Vote.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he was obliged to the hon. Baronet who had just sat down (Sir Patrick O'Brien) for affording him an opportunity of making an explanation on a subject in regard to which the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) had ventured to sneer. He (Mr. O'Donnell) received his education at a Catholic Denominational College, and went to the Galway College for degrees; but he did not at all hold that Irish students who had been obliged to receive their education in the Queen's Colleges, or in Trinity College, on account of the prohibition by the Government of denominational education, were by that debarred from demanding denominational education in Ireland. It so happened that the reproach did not in any case attach to him; but even if it did, it

would not alter his feelings upon the subject. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury laid a stress which was to be expected from a mind to be taken as still virgin of sound information upon this question, upon the alleged unsectarianism of the Queen's Colleges. As a matter of fact, the Belfast College was a sectarian establishment; it was not only sectarian in fact, but it had been from the commencement sectarian in design and in intention. He could prove that by the original compact entered into between the Government and the General Assembly. Chairs of Arts in the Queen's College, Belfast, were always intended to be filled, and had been filled, by gentlemen who possessed the confidence of the heads of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. He made no reproach—quite the contrary—against the heads of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland when they insisted upon guarantees that the holders of Professorships in the Belfast College should be men worthy of their confidence. But what he did complain of was that Presbyterians should have kept up the sham and pretence of the unsectarian character of that institution, in order to afford a colour for the denial of denominational education to their Catholic fellow-countrymen. He found that the Rev. Robert Wilson, Moderator of the General Assembly, was sworn and examined before the Queen's College Commission which sat in 1857. The rev. gentleman showed how the Presbyterian Body had intended, by their own subscriptions, to erect a College for themselves, and went on to say—

"A certain amount of subscriptions had been put down for the purpose of erecting a College for ourselves; but we were induced to suspend our operations until it should be seen whether the College to be established in the North of Ireland would be suitable for our object. We had the strong assurances of Sir Robert Peel on the subject. One of his statements was that he intended the Northern College to be a boon to the public at large, and especially to the Presbyterians of the North of Ireland, and he hoped it would be so arranged as to suit our object."

The Committee could imagine how thoroughly the Queen's College, Belfast, was arranged to suit the Irish Presbyterian Body when, still quoting from the evidence of the Rev. Robert Wilson, he read the following Resolution passed by the General Assembly, at their meeting in October, 1849—

"That whereas Her Majesty's Government have enabled us to provide for the religious instruction of all our students by the endowment of the theological faculty under our exclusive jurisdiction, and whereas one of our ministers, in whose capacity we have confidence, has been appointed Dean of Residences, and whereas the qualifications and character of the persons appointed in the Queen's College, Belfast, for those classes which the students of this Church have hitherto been required to attend, are such as to justify this Assembly in accepting certificates and degrees from that College as we have hitherto done from other seats of learning"—

Presbyterians used to attend Colleges in Scotland—

"we now permit them to attend the classes of the Queen's College, Belfast."

Now, in that Resolution it was explicitly and clearly laid down that the Queen's College, Belfast, had been arranged, and its classes provided with Professors, whose character and qualifications commanded the confidence of the heads of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; and yet the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney), a quarter of a century afterwards, was still so verdant of any knowledge on the subject that he ventured to describe the Queen's College, Belfast, as an unsectarian institution. The hon. Gentleman went on to say that critics had been shy of commenting on the education given in the Queen's College, Belfast. No critic acquainted with the circumstances of that College had ever been shy of commenting on the education given there. Low as the education in Galway and in Cork had been, the root of the evil was planted in Belfast. It was the Belfast Collegiate authorities who headed the movement for the degradation of the degrees of the Queen's University, which took place in 1856 and 1857, and which took place, in the words of the evidence of the President of the Queen's College, Belfast, before the Queen's College Commission, for the very reason—

"That, if the degrees were not lowered, it would be very inconvenient to have our annual Assembly in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, and be able to present the public with no degrees."

It was this action on the part of the Belfast Collegiate authorities which had led to such disastrous consequences; and, for the information of the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney), he might say that the degradation of the degrees took place, in spite of the protests of the graduates of the

Queen's University of that time. At Cork, at Belfast, at Galway, deputations from the then graduates waited upon the Commissioners, and protested against the disastrous intention of the heads of the Queen's College, Belfast, to lower the degrees. The graduates stated that all that was then required was a sufficiently high matriculation to keep out nominal students. But the Belfast Queen's College authorities preferred to lower the matriculation, to make it nominal; they preferred to enter into a disastrous competition with the schools of the country; they preferred to strip the schools of the country of the boys who ought, for years longer, to be at school, in order to swell the nominal roll of the attendances at the Queen's College Hall. With the practical abolition of matriculation, it became impossible, within the three years, to turn raw lads into the University Colleges, and, therefore, the degrees had to be lowered and made nominal. The degrees were lowered in order to correspond with the low and nominal matriculation. That was done at Belfast, and was done in spite of the protests of the graduates of the Queen's University. He had always pointed out the disastrous effects of that system, and he had warned the authorities that the day would come when they would be found out. All his efforts to bring about reform were derided, and now the day of reform had gone by, and the Queen's Colleges must be abolished root and branch. The noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) had spoken with emphasis of the absence of Catholics from all the classes except the classes of the Medical Schools. Of course, in the Queen's University medical education was always purely and exclusively professional training. A man might go through all the classes of the Queen's College Medical Schools, and obtain his degree of medical doctor and full surgeon, and yet he would not receive even a smattering of literal education. The Medical School at Galway had been enabled to quote a certain amount of semi-success by the expedient of opening its classes for six months to the students of the Dublin Medical School, who came down to Galway, attended the qualifying classes for six months, and, having done that, went up and obtained their medical degrees as Queen's University students, and then they could be quoted in the House of Commons by the Secretary to the Treasury as proof of the success of the Queen's Colleges. Whatever the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury might say, as to the so-called unsectarian education given in the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, he (Mr. O'Donnell) maintained it had never been unsectarian, and could not be unsectarian. It was absolutely impossible for a Professor, in taking his classes over all the ages of ancient and modern culture, in dealing with all the varied subjects of importance passing before his mental vision—it was impossible for any Professor to avoid expressing some opinion or other upon the innumerable points on which human progress and human retrogression touched matters of dogma and matters of religious morality; it was impossible for a Professor to deal with the history of civilization for the last 10 centuries, without having occasion and necessity to estimate the influence of Mohammedanism upon every point and upon every country and every subject throughout the East for that past time. Was he to be told that a Professor could take his classes over the history of the last 18 centuries, could come upon the innumerable subjects, from before the Crusades and since, before the great changes introduced by Luther and Calvin, could deal with the innumerable questions, bristling with inuendoes and difficulties, and not inform his class of his views upon one or other of the points? Why such a Professor, if he were to attempt to act up to the letter of his obligations, must be a dummy. He could not express himself upon any subject whatsoever; and, of course, as a matter of fact, the best-meaning Professor, no matter how desirous he might be to avoid interfering with the beliefs of any portion of his audience, if that audience were a *bonâ fide* mixed audience, combining a large number of boys of different religious persuasions, and especially if it contained a large number of Catholics, must inculcate opinions which ought not to be the opinions inculcated in the minds of Catholic students. But how had the Queen's Colleges guarded against that? They had guarded against that danger, the danger of Professors teaching untrue sectarian matter, by practically excluding Catholics from all the Professorial Chairs or Art. Catholics

were admitted to the Medical and Legal Chairs; but, as a matter of fact, Catholics had not been admitted to the Professorial Chairs of the Queen's University; they had not been admitted to such Chairs in Belfast in consequence of the expressed compact of the General Assembly; and they had not been admitted to any of the Chairs, except in the most limited cases, and most inoffensive Chairs in Cork or in Galway. The time had gone by for trying to patch up the Queen's Colleges. It was a perfectly legitimate ambition on the part of Cork and of Galway to be the seats or centres of education, and he was quite certain that any preference expressed by the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) for the maintenance of the College at Galway, was a preference for the maintenance and establishment of a University College in Galway, suitable for the people, and not a preference for that useless and expensive Institution which was now established there. The hon. Gentleman desired an education which could be given to the people at large, and not the hollow pretence which was defended by the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury in the House of Commons. There must be fairness in the treatment of education in Ireland—either levelling up, or levelling down, they did not care very much which. If there was to be an endowment of non-Catholics sects, there must be an endowment of the Catholic Denomination. On the other hand, they were quite ready to enter the open field against all comers; throw all education endowments fairly, and fully, and completely, to be fought for by fair competition by the boys and youths of all creeds, and let the best carry off the prizes. Throw the endowments of Trinity College; throw the endowments of the Queen's Colleges; throw every endowment of a public description which existed in Ireland into the common field, and then see if the Protestants, if the non-sectarians in the existing Queen's Colleges, could carry off the majority of the prizes. If they did, they were quite welcome to the honour and the profit; but the present system had long since been judged and condemned, and no efforts of any Government would ever be able to set it up again on its former foundation.

MR. MACARTNEY said, the hon. Gentlemen from Ireland who represented Roman Catholic constituencies had spoken very fairly the views of their constituents. The hon. Baronet the Member for King's County (Sir Patrick O'Brien), who spoke in such a humble capacity, but in such dictatorial tones, wandered over a great number of subjects; but he said that one small room would contain all those in Ireland who were in favour of maintaining the present system of Queen's Colleges, and he (Mr. Macartney) supposed the hon. Baronet would add the supporters of the model schools. He (Mr. Macartney), on the contrary, believed it would take a very large room, indeed, to hold all the people, even in the parish in which he lived, who were in favour of the present system of education. He thought, too, that in Belfast a very large room would be required to hold those people; and also in Derry those in favour of unsectarian education could not be confined within so small an area as the hon. Baronet seemed to imagine. At all events, fully one-third of the population of Ireland were in favour of unsectarian education. ["Oh, oh!"] Well, very nearly that number—it depended upon the religion; those who were non-Catholics formed very nearly one-third of the population. ["Question!"] He was addressing himself to the Question. This was a question of religion; indeed, the question of education was a question of religion all the world over. In almost every country where education had advanced, the system adopted was unsectarian. The Roman Catholic Church was fighting determinedly to regain the power she had lost, to regain the entire control of education in the countries where she was predominant. He hoped that that control would never be granted to her. The Roman Catholic Church had full power and full swing to select the education of its own people; but if it expected that special endowments were to be given for the education of Roman Catholics, as such, in separate Institutions in Ireland, he maintained that the Disestablishment of the Protestant Church was the very greatest injustice that could be conceived. At the time of that Disestablishment, they were told that sectarianism was to be done away with; they were told there was to be no difference between one man and another in this country; that the law would not recog-

nize any difference between the Protestants, the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, and the Quakers; but they now were told that a certain belief in this country was to have privileges which no other beliefs had. Trinity College had been thrown open, in the most generous way, to the people of every religion; there was nothing to prevent men professing any known religion going into Trinity College and carrying off the first prizes. The objection which was raised to the Queen's Colleges was that the Professors were not bound to teach in such a way as to please the Roman Catholic majority. They were told by the hon. Baronet that he was educated by a Protestant clergyman, but that he still remained a Roman Catholic. He (Mr. Macartney) was educated in a French school, where the teachers were all priests, but he was still a Protestant. He also attended two Universities in Roman Catholic countries, but he never found his religion interfered with. In those Institutions, no sectarianism was taught except in theology, and there was a Chair in Theology for each particular religious belief; one Roman Catholic, one Lutheran, and one Calvinistic. He believed there was no place in Europe which was more strictly Roman Catholic than Munich was, at which he studied. At present, education in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium was free and unsectarian. A desperate fight had been carried on in Belgium, just as it was being carried on in Ireland, and just as unsuccessfully, in favour of sectarian teaching.

MR. O'DONNELL: Is not the agitation in Belgium against atheistical teaching?

MR. MACARTNEY said, it always did happen that when education did not please Roman Catholics, it was godless. That was a doctrine held by hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway, and so far as he was concerned they were quite entitled to hold it. He and others did not believe that the teaching in Belgium was atheistical, or that that in Germany, or in Oxford, or Cambridge, or in the Queen's Colleges was atheistical; he believed there were no more religious students sent out in any part of the world than those sent out from Belfast College. He denied that the standard of education at the Belfast College was very low; the students of the Belfast College had distinguished themselves in competition with students of every other educational establishment in the Three Kingdoms; they had carried off a great number of the most valuable prizes, and that was the best proof of the excellence of the education they received. He trusted that the Government would not be led away by the dictatorial tone of the hon. Baronet, or by the wheedling manner of the hon. Gentlemen from Ireland who sat below the Gangway on his (Mr. Macartney's) side of the House.

MR. HEALY said, he had a question to ask with regard to the terms of Reference under which the inquiry into the Queen's Colleges was now being held. They knew what the terms were; but they had not been told who were the persons who drew up the terms? A good deal must necessarily depend upon that. Of course, the Committee were labouring under a disadvantage, owing to the absence of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. WALKER): The terms of Reference were settled by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Trevelyan). I saw the draft in his own handwriting.

MR. HEALY said, that no more unsatisfactory terms of Reference could have been submitted to a Commission. Besides the unsatisfactory character of the terms of Reference, there had been placed at the head of the Commission a very able counsel who kept the witnesses as closely to the terms of Reference as he would keep to the issue of a trial before a jury. Altogether, the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland had managed to restrict the inquiry within very narrow limits. And it was this Commission which the Government told them was to settle everything. It was to this Commission they were to look for some amelioration of the present Collegiate system of Ireland. He was also desirous of knowing who settled the *personnel* of the Commission, because he did not hesitate to say that from the point of view of the Irish people, the *personnel* of the Commission, as a whole, was most unsatisfactory. It was said in Ireland that the Commission, which the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) stated was to settle the difficulty, was a

suggestion which emanated from some of the Queen's College authorities who argued—"We were in a hobble before we got a Commission, and it whitewashed us; we are now in another difficulty, let us get another Commission and be whitewashed once more; we shall then be able to struggle on for another quarter of a century." The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury threw an ungenerous taunt at him (Mr. Healy) and his hon. Friends, when he said that few of them represented the University-going classes. He (Mr. Healy) took comfort in the assurance of Sydney Smith, that he never knew a Senior Wrangler who was not a fool. He did not know whether the hon. Gentleman was a Senior Wrangler; but, of course, if he was, he should not think of associating him with the statement of Sydney Smith; but he was surprised that the hon. Gentleman, who, in 1879, held such strong views on this question, should have made the speech he delivered this evening. The hon. Gentleman once informed the Women Suffrage Conference that he was not a man who was prepared to change his opinions at a moment's notice; but, after deliberately stating, four or five years ago, that, in his opinion, the Queen's College system could not be maintained, they now found the hon. Gentleman prepared to back up the system. The hon. Gentleman taunted the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) with having put his name to the back of the Bill of The O'Conor Don. The hon. Gentleman the Member for the City of Cork put his name to that Bill under great pressure. At that time, the hopes of the Irish people were extremely low. Mr. Butt's Bill had been rejected, and the Irish people, not having made the advance they had since made, the Irish Bishops, in a spirit of compromise, were willing to accept, under pressure, the Bill of The O'Conor Don. Strong pressure was also brought to bear upon his hon. Friend (Mr. Parnell) to put his name to the Bill. What had happened was, that they had cut off the head of the University system, and it was now wanted to keep the wriggling body alive with infused blood, represented by £5,000 on the Estimates. As they were fast approaching the hour when they must adjourn, and as it was desirable that a Division should be taken, he did not propose to press the matter further on the present occasion. The Irish Members fully believed that, after the next General Election, in which the Party would be returned to the House 70 or 80 strong, they would be able to eat up the Queen's Colleges at a bite.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 100; Noes 35: Majority 65.—(Div. List, No. 212.)

AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID) 1884-5.

(2.) £250,000, Afghan War (Grant in Aid) 1884-5.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Resolutions be reported to the House."

Mr. DICK-PEDDIE asked the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) in what order he proposed to take the remaining Votes?

Mr. COURTNEY, in reply, said, he should like to take the Votes in the order in which they stood on the Paper—the Supplementary Estimates first, and then the Revenue Votes. There was the Foreign Office Vote, which had yet to be disposed of. It was suggested at the commencement of Business that it would suit the right hon. Gentleman (Sir Stafford Northcote) to take the debate on Egyptian matters on the Report on Friday. It was, however, now thought that it would be more convenient to take the debate on the Vote itself. In that case, the Vote would be taken to-morrow.

Mr. J. LOWTHER said, the Supplementary Vote for the buildings of the Houses of Parliament had yet to be taken. He did not wish to enter into the æsthetic part of the subject; but as he understood a portion of the money asked for was to go towards providing accommodation for the so-called Grand Committees, he would give Notice that he should move to reduce the amount by the sum which was calculated to commit Parliament to an extension of so gross a failure as those Committees.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he also should move to omit the part of the Vote which related to the construction of cloisters.

Mr. J. LOWTHER asked when the Vote would be taken?

At this point, Sir Stafford Northcote entered the House.

MR. COURTNEY said, that perhaps the right hon. Gentleman (Sir Stafford Northcote) could assist the Committee by saying whether he would take the debate on Egypt on the Vote itself, or on Friday, when the Report was brought up?

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said, he was in the hands of the Committee. He would be quite ready to take the debate to-morrow, if it was felt that it would be the more convenient he should do so.

MR. COURTNEY said, it would certainly suit the House better to take the debate on Report.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, it would be much more convenient for hon. Members that the debate should be taken, as arranged, to-morrow, seeing that Friday was a private Members' day.

MR. COURTNEY said, it was very desirable that they should get through Supply to-morrow, especially when it was considered that the Government were pledged to stop Committee at 11.30, to take the Report on the Police Vote.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

Committee to sit again *To-morrow.*

SUPPLY.—REPORT.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF REPORT.

Supply [22nd July], Report.

Consideration of postponed Resolution.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said, his original idea had been that the debate on Egypt had better be taken to-morrow; but he hoped, at that time, that Supply would be finished to-day. Having been told that that was not the case, and that he might bring the subject forward on Friday, he should be prepared to take whichever day was most convenient. But if it were more convenient to his Friends generally that the debate should take place to-morrow, he should be doing wrong if he did not take advantage of the opportunity and raise it on that day.

MR. DODSON said, the Prime Minister and other Members of the Government were under the impression that the debate would be taken on the Report on Friday. He hoped that hon. Members on both sides would consider that it was for the convenience of the House generally that Supply should be closed to-morrow, and that consequently the debate should be taken on the Report on Friday, as he had said.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: Which is it to be?

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I object to this Report being proceeded with.

MR. R. POWER inquired whether there would be a Saturday Sitting?

MR. COURTNEY in reply, said, that there would, in order to pass the Appropriation Bill through one of its stages.

MR. MACARTNEY said, he understood that his right hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition (Sir Stafford Northcote) had agreed to the debate being taken to-morrow. Now, the Government wished to get Supply over, and allow as many Members to go away as possible without listening to the Egyptian Debate. He himself had come a long way to be present at it.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: said, that, after consultation with his Friends, he proposed to take the debate to-morrow, and for this reason—Undoubtedly there was an expectation among many of his Friends who had come from distant parts of the country that the debate would take place to-morrow. Therefore, as there would be inconvenience if it should be put off to Friday, he thought it would be more convenient to take it to-morrow.

MR. DODSON said, he must repeat that it was the impression of the Government that it had been understood in the House that the debate was to be taken on Friday. He would, therefore, say he had heard the statement of the right hon. Gentleman with considerable surprise and regret, which, he thought, would be shared by a great many Members.

MR. COURTNEY said, that it would be impossible to put that Vote first to-morrow. The Supplementary Votes in Class I. would be taken first.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I object to the Report being taken now.

MR. J. LOWTHER: I think it would be better to make it the first Order.

Consideration of postponed Resolution *deferred* till *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at five minutes before Six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 7th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Cholera, &c. Protection * (247).

Second Reading—Revenue, &c. (242).

Committee—*Report*—Prosecution of Offences (233); Criminal Lunatics * (239); Superannuation * (235).

Report—Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices, (212).

Third Reading—Education (Scotland) Provisional Order * (218); Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 8) * (217); Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment (228); Metropolitan Asylums Board (Borrowing Powers) * (234); Military Pensions and Yeomanry Pay * (232); Chartered Companies * (231), and *passed.*

Royal Assent—Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Amendment [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 42]; Building Societies Acts Amendment [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 41]; Naval and Greenwich Hospital Pensions [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 44]; Teachers' Residences (Ireland) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 45]; Summary Jurisdiction (Repeal, &c.) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 43]; Oyster Cultivation (Ireland) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 48]; Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 (Districts) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 47]; Naval Enlistment [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 46]; Public Works Loans [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 49]; Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 50]; Prisons [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 51]; Turnpike Acts Continuance [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 52]; Expiring Laws Continuance [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 53]; Yorkshire Registries [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 54]; Strensall Common [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccix]; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccx]; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxi]; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxii]; Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 2) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxiii]; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxiv]; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxv]; Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxvi]; Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxvii]; Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxviii.]

EGYPT—COMMISSION OF THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.—QUESTION.

EARL DE LA WARR: I beg to ask the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a Question of which I have given him private Notice—namely, Whether now, or on an early day, the House can be informed of the nature of the powers which it is proposed to confer upon Lord Northbrook in Egypt; whether those powers will be of a political as well as of a financial character; and also when the precise terms of the commission of Lord Northbrook can be laid before Parliament; also whether the noble Earl can state whether the Government of the Sultan has been consulted on the subject?

EARL GRANVILLE: In answer to my noble Friend, I have nothing to add to what I stated on the last occasion—namely, that the Earl of Northbrook has accepted the commission to go to Egypt in order to advise Her Majesty as to the counsel which should be given to the Khedive in the present state of affairs, and with regard to any business in connection therewith. With regard to the powers which he is to have, the Papers are being drafted at this moment, and as soon as they have been submitted to the Queen and have received the Sign Manual they will be presented to Parliament—before the Prorogation, but I cannot state the precise day. With regard to the last Question, I may state that Her Majesty's Government have already communicated with the Sultan on the subject.

MEXICO AND ENGLAND—RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

QUESTION.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY: I wish to ask the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he has any information to give the House on the subject of the recent negotiations with Mexico, and whether there is any prospect of diplomatic relations being shortly opened?

EARL GRANVILLE: It will probably be satisfactory to the noble Earl to learn that a Treaty is about to be signed between this country and Mexico, which will result in the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two Governments on conditions which I believe are perfectly honourable to both countries, and for the purpose of negotiating a Treaty of Commerce.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY asked whether the noble Earl would lay the Papers relating to the subject upon the Table before the Holidays?

EARL GRANVILLE: I should wish to do so, but I am afraid that they cannot be presented before the Prorogation.

REVENUE, &c. BILL.—(No. 242.)

(*The Lord Sudeley.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

LORD SUDELEY, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, stated that the object of the Bill was to carry out certain amendments in the law relating to the Customs, Inland Revenue, and Audit of Public Accounts. Under Clause 2, ships which had partially discharged cargo at one British port might fill up cargo for another. This amendment was introduced in order to carry out the strongly expressed wishes of Chambers of Shipping. By Clause 4, facilities were given for the importation of Eastern plate which was below Hallmarking standard, but being of the nature of "fancy goods." Clause 6 enabled the simplification of parish boundaries to be carried on, so that the Imperial taxation areas follow the changes of local boundaries. Clause 12 would enable Railway Companies to take out licences to sell tobacco in railway carriages. It appeared that several Railway Companies had taken up this matter, and there was a Company formed, or contemplated, with a patent for a machine to be fixed in smoking carriages, which gave a cigarette if 1*d.* were dropped in. The remaining clauses were questions of account, and more or less formal.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Lord Sudeley.*)

Motion *agreed to*; Bill read 2ª accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow*.

CANAL BOATS ACT (1877) AMENDMENT BILL.—(No. 228.)

(*The Lord Carrington.*)

THIRD READING.

Order of the Day for the Third Reading read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3ª."—(*The Lord Carrington.*)

Motion *agreed to*; Bill read 3ª accordingly, with the Amendments.

Moved, "That the Bill do pass."—(*The Lord Carrington.*)

THE EARL OF WEMYSS moved to amend the 9th clause by substituting the word "six" for "nine," so as to limit the hours during which the canal boats were to be opened to visits from the Inspector from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening. He objected to the Bill as being superfluous legislation altogether. It gave very large powers to Inspectors to visit boats on any canal. It had always been understood that an Englishman's house was his castle, and that, he presumed, applied as much to a boat he lived in as to his cottage; but that would not be any longer the case if, without any reason being assigned, the Inspectors were to be able to visit his cabin at any hour in the day between 6 in the morning and 9 in the evening. He thought that if the latter hour were changed to 6 o'clock there would be less friction, and the law would be better obeyed.

Amendment *moved*, in Clause 9, page 3, line 10, to leave out ("nine") and insert ("six.")—(*The Earl of Wemyss.*)

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, that even 6 o'clock in the evening was two hours after sunset in the winter months. That was a very late time for the dwellers in these boats to be subject to the visits of an Inspector.

EARL GRANVILLE said, he hoped, if the noble Earl was going to divide the House, he would provide himself with a Teller, for on a late occasion he caused some unnecessary exercise to the House, without any result, by having failed to do so.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS explained that on the occasion referred to he had gone out of the House for a moment when the Division was called, and was thus precluded from the opportunity of naming a Teller.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY said, this was a subject in which he took a deep interest. He must confess that it did seem a little stringent to interfere with the domiciles of these people in the dark hours. It was, however, not possible to exaggerate the importance of legislation as regarded the canal population; but he should like to know the reason for extending the hours of inspection until 9 o'clock at night? If the Government were convinced that 9 o'clock

was necessary, he would be inclined to support them.

Lord CARRINGTON said, that canal boats were not usually tied up before 6 o'clock in the evening. The great question of the day was that of the overcrowding of the dwellings of the poor, and he did not see why people should be allowed to overcrowd boats any more than houses. There was no intention on the part of the Government of worrying those who lived in boats. The object was to prevent a great evil.

Earl FORTESCUE thought that 15 hours out of 24 was too long a period to subject the people in these boats to the visits of an Inspector. In legislation of this kind it was most desirable to carry with them the general opinion of the classes affected. In this Bill the powers of the Inspectors were, he thought, excessive.

The Earl of MILLTOWN said, he thought that it would be very hard upon these hardworking people to be liable to be awoke from their sleep by an Inspector who might wish to go over the boat. He suggested that the Government might accept 7 o'clock in the morning as a compromise.

On Question, "That 'nine' stand part of the Bill?"

Their Lordships *divided*:—Contents 34; Not-Contents 11: Majority 23.

Amendment *disagreed to*.

Question, "That the Bill do pass?" again proposed.

The Earl of WEMYSS pointed out that on land there was no power of inspecting houses, except common lodging houses, unless they were nuisances. He ventured to say that this philanthropic tyranny would defeat its own object. A similar overstrictness in the provisions of the Bill passed last year with regard to fishing boats had made it in many parts a dead letter, and had merely annoyed the fishing population.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK said, he could not agree that the Bill was exceedingly stringent, and entirely disputed the facts brought forward by his noble Friend. He thought the noble Lord was hardly justified in his extraordinary opposition to the Bill, which was made without any Notice. He believed the measure would have the best effect.

Question put, and *agreed to*; Bill *passed*, and sent to the Commons.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS (CORRUPT AND ILLEGAL PRACTICES) BILL.

(*The Earl of Northbrook.*)

(No. 212.) REPORT OF AMENDMENTS.

The Earl of MILLTOWN said, he believed that the Government might perfectly well have accepted his Amendment, including Ireland in the Bill, had they been so disposed.

Amendments *reported* (according to Order); and Bill to be read 3ª *To-morrow*.

PROSECUTION OF OFFENCES BILL.

(*The Earl of Dalhousie.*)

(No. 233.) COMMITTEE.

Order of the Day for the House to be put into a Committee read.

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee on the said Bill."—(*The Earl of Dalhousie.*)

The Earl of WEMYSS said, that the effect of the Bill would be to centralize in the Home Office powers formerly held by the local authorities, and that interference would be very much resented by them. The 3rd clause of the Bill read as follows:—

"The chief officer of every police district in England shall, from time to time, give to the Director of Public Prosecutions information with respect to indictable offences alleged to have been committed within the district of such chief officer, and to the dealing with those offences, and the said information shall contain such particulars and be in such form as may be for the time being required by regulations under the principal Act."

In this way those who had control of the police were absolutely passed by, the magistrates were set aside, and the whole power put into the hands of the Home Office. To show how strong was the feeling on this subject, he would read from a letter from the Town Clerk of Nottingham, a passage in which the opinions of that gentleman were strongly expressed on the subject. After referring to the Bill generally, he proceeded—

"You will see that the 3rd clause of the Bill provides that the Public Prosecutor (a Government official) can issue orders to the chief of police all over England with regard to certain prosecutions, and to that extent can supersede the authority of the Watch Commit-

tees of the Town Councils. He can also employ an agent for this purpose, who will then have power to intervene between the Watch Committee and their servants. My Committee consider this the thin end of the wedge, for it is the first time that anyone has had power to intervene between them and the police. My Watch Committee have resolved to take the peril of directing the police to refuse to obey any orders excepting those they receive from the Committee. I trust it is not too late to arouse public attention to this important Bill, which strikes a more direct blow at local control over the police than the Superannuation Bill."

He trusted that the Committee would not consent to the insertion of this clause.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, the noble Earl (the Earl of Wemyss) had read a letter from a gentleman occupying the position of Town Clerk in the important town of Nottingham, announcing that the Watch Committee would refuse to obey a law if it was passed. That was a very serious matter. He should be sorry to impute such an intention to the Watch Committee of Nottingham, and he trusted the statement was an inaccurate one.

LORD BRAMWELL said, it appeared to him that the clause was a reasonable one. He did not understand that it was in any way intended to interfere with Watch Committees; but it was necessary for the Public Prosecutor that he should have these Returns, in order that he might know what cases he would deal with himself and what would be left to the police or to private persons. He would suggest, however, for convenience sake, that the Returns should be confined to offences not triable at Petty or General Sessions.

THE EARL OF LONGFORD pointed out that the Return, as it stood, would include cases that might have been locally disposed of before they came to the notice of the Public Prosecutor at all.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE promised to consider the matter between that stage and the third reading.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, there was some prejudice in reference to this Bill, and he thought it was not unfairly founded. It was alleged, and he believed truthfully, that it had been passed between the hours of 3 and 5 in the morning, when the House of Commons was by no means full, and when both political Parties were not adequately represented.

Motion *agreed to.*

House in Committee accordingly; Bill *reported* without Amendment; and to be read 3ª *To-morrow.*

THE IRISH LAND ACT—PURCHASERS' QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF LONGFORD, in rising to ask the Lord President of the Council, Whether, in consideration of depreciated landed property in Ireland, the Government was prepared to authorize—(1) repayment of instalments of land improvement loans at a reduced rate; (2) a rebate of a proportion of the purchase money paid by purchasers of glebe and other Church estates under the provisions of the Irish Church Act, 1869, said, he was very reluctant to mention once again the grievances of Irish landlords. He considered they had not been dealt with justly, or according to the intentions of the promoters of the Irish Land Act passed a few years ago. Shortly after that Act had been passed into law it was said—he did not know whether in compliment to the Act or to its promoters—that there were three men who really understood it—Mr. Gladstone, the late Mr. Law, who was the Attorney General for Ireland at the time the measure was passed through the House of Commons, and Mr. Healy, the Member for Monaghan. The especial knowledge of the Act was supposed to be limited to those three persons. He was not altogether sure, however, that Mr. Gladstone understood it, because the right hon. Gentleman had stated that its working would have a different result from that which had really turned out to be the case. It was stated at the time of the passing of the measure that it would not affect the condition of average estates in Ireland, and that it would not reduce the value of rent. He regretted to say, however, that the expectations then expressed had not been realized. The hon. Member for Monaghan understood things in his own way, and as to the special clause that bore his name, it was to observed that landlords understood it in one sense, the tenants in another, and the Courts in a third. To speak shortly of the effect of the charges which at present fell on the proprietors affected, of whom he (the Earl of Longford) was one, they had borrowed money from the Government for land improvement under normal con-

ditions, and were required to repay it under the same conditions, although the value of the improvements did not now go to the proprietors, but to others. He knew one proprietor, to whom some indulgence had been granted, who had been suddenly called upon to pay five half-years' instalments of his drainage charge in one year, which he was unable to do. He (the Earl of Longford) wished to ask whether some arrangement could not be made by which some indulgence might be extended to that class of proprietors, so that loans might be recovered by slower degrees in more moderate instalments? The second case to which he would refer affected the class of owners who had purchased the glebe lands under the Irish Church Act. A gentleman purchased an estate valued at £220 a-year. The Church Commissioners were, after a time, merged in the Land Commission, and their staff went with them. When this estate was brought into Court by the tenants, the very same valuator who had acted on the purchase was employed, and under his recommendation the estate was revalued at only £181. The rents had been fixed for more than 50 years, and the owner had considered himself quite secure. He did not make any exaggerated claim as to the rights of property, nor did he maintain that land should in no case be interfered with; but when an artificial Act of Parliament was brought to bear upon one particular commodity, such as land in Ireland, and when the condition in which the parties were placed by a Government guarantee was subsequently altered by another Government arrangement, he thought the persons so affected had a right to appeal to those responsible for the arrangement to consider in some way their condition, and ask whether the Treasury might not be disposed to do something in their favour. He, therefore, would like to know whether the Treasury would apply any of the balance of the Irish Church Surplus in returning some of the purchase-money of an estate which, upon a valuation of their own, appeared to have been bought at a rate very much beyond the value to which it had now been reduced?

LORD CARLINGFORD (LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL) said, this question had already been several times before Parliament, and deputations had urged the same views upon the Government. The points raised had been carefully considered by the Treasury and the Irish Government, and careful and definite answers had been given. He was unable to depart from the replies which had been so given. The Treasury had more than once pointed out that the improvement loans had actually been expended on the improvements of the lands concerned, aud that improvement was a fact which was not affected by any legislation. It might be said, with truth, that landlords who had raised money in better times were not so well able to pay the instalments in consequence of the bad times that had come since; but it was evident that the interest on these loans must be paid by somebody. Landlords in Ireland and elsewhere had found it necessary to reduce their rents irrespective of any legislation that had taken place; and the fact that they were liable for these repayments had been brought before the Land Courts, and the improvements effected had no doubt been taken into account in fixing rents. With regard to the purchasers under the Irish Church Act, he had been rather curious to learn which class of them his noble Friend represented, for both classes—namely, the purchasing occupiers and the purchasing landlords, had brought their case very fully before the Government, and especially before the Lord Lieutenant, who received a large deputation on the subject a few months ago. He did not question for a moment that some of these purchasers had had to suffer considerably, and sometimes severely. Indeed, he happened to be one of them himself. He bought a Church farm, subject to a high rent, at which the price was calculated, and he found it was impossible to obtain that rent. This was not due, however, to any action of the Land Court, but to his tenant becoming bankrupt. For his own part, he did not see how it would be possible to separate the case of these particular purchasers from that of other recent purchasers of land in Ireland.

LORD DENMAN said, the noble Lord has not answered the last part of the Question of the noble Earl as to the payment of instalments by those who had purchased Church lands on credit. He had always thought it would be more hard to pay interest of money, leading

possibly to a forfeiture, than to pay rents, and a renewal of struggle for possession might be the consequence.

EARL FORTESCUE said, he must, not for the first time, protest against the noble Lord's favourite doctrine that the reduction of rent in England and in Ireland had arisen from the same cause. In Ireland it had been caused by legislation, and in England by bad seasons. In some of the bad years in England the crops had been good in Ireland. There had been confiscation in the one case, and none in the other. There was no analogy between the two cases.

THE FRANCHISE AND REDISTRIBUTION.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES): I beg to give Notice that on Monday I will ask Her Majesty's Government, Whether, as they have admitted that redistribution ought to accompany an extension of the franchise, they will be prepared to inform the House, before the Session closes, how far they have perfected any scheme for redistribution, and whether the necessary provisions on that subject will be submitted to Parliament at the commencement of the Autumn Session, or when?

House adjourned at a quarter before Six o'clock, till To-morrow, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 7th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE—CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Resolutions [August 2, 5, 6] *reported.*

WAYS AND MEANS—*considered in Committee*—£37,827,299, Consolidated Fund.

PRIVATE BILL (*by Order*) — *Considered as amended*—Bristol Corporation (Docks Purchase).

PUBLIC BILLS—*Committee*—*Report*—Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) [314].

Committee—*Report*—*Considered as amended*—*Third Reading*—Disused Burial Grounds [46], and *passed.*

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

BRISTOL CORPORATION (DOCKS PURCHASE) BILL [*Lords*] [*by Order*].

CONSIDERATION.

Order for Consideration read.

MR. WARTON said, that before the Bill was considered, he wished to say that he had felt it a public duty to call attention to this Bill on the second reading. The opposition which he had then offered had been still further confirmed since. In support of the statement he had made on the second reading he had now received a further Petition, signed by 1,090 of the ratepayers of Bristol, which he held in his hand. This was in addition to a Petition with 5,600 signatures, lodged in the Private Bill Office, and another Petition, bearing 1,500 signatures of ratepayers and owners of property, which he had presented on the second reading. Consequently, more than 8,000 of the ratepayers of Bristol had adopted this method of expressing their opposition to the Bill, having been deprived of the opportunity of being heard at the general meeting, and of stating their grievances, owing to the violence of a number of persons, who, he presumed at the instigation of the Dock Company and of others who were interested in the Bill, interrupted the proceedings and overawed the meeting. The result had been that the opponents had had no opportunity of stating their case, and they felt that they had been very unfairly and unjustly treated by the Corporation in the matter. He had no wish to occupy the time of the House further. The docks which were to be taken over by the town were incomplete, and would not afford accommodation for vessels of more than 3,000 tons; and hitherto they had never been made to pay. He believed the proposal to purchase these docks to be a gigantic job. It was altogether wrong that a Corporation should be allowed to trade in this manner, and this particular trading concern had never yet been prosperous, nor would it prosper in the future. The enlargement of the docks would necessitate going down into the solid rock, and would, consequently, entail an enormous expense; and for all these reasons—although, perhaps, it might be a profitable transaction to those who sold the under-

taking to the Corporation, it would remain a standing charge upon the ratepayers of Bristol. Perhaps his predictions, like those of Cassandra, would be disregarded; but for all that they would be fulfilled. Out of respect and consideration for the House, and for the Committee who had been deluded by the arts and wiles of the promoters into passing the Bill, he would not divide the House; but he had pleasure in recording his strong protest against the measure, and the expression of his conviction that the time would come when the ratepayers of Bristol would understand the matter a great deal better than they appeared to do now.

Bill, as amended, *considered.*

Clause *added.*

Amendments made.

Ordered, That Standing Order 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.—(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

MR. WARTON said, he rose to present the Petition presented against the Bill by the 1,090 ratepayers of Bristol to whom he had referred in his remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: I must remind the hon. and learned Member, that if the Petition relates to a Private Bill, he will not be in Order in presenting it to the House. Petitions against Private Bills are lodged in the Private Bill Office.

PARLIAMENT—SELECT COMMITTEES.

MOTION FOR RETURNS.

SIR CHARLES FORSTER, in moving for a Return of the number of Select Committees appointed in the Session of 1884, including the Standing Committees and the Court of Referees, &c., said, the addition was required in order to include in the record of Sessional work the names of those hon. Members who served on Standing Committees and on the Court of Referees up to the present Session. The Return was limited to Select Committees; but the practice of the House naturally changed with changing circumstances, and it was only fair that the names of those hon. Members who undertook such useful and laborious functions, should also appear in the Return.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a Return be laid before the House 'of the Number of Select Committees appointed in the Session of 1884, including the Standing Committees and the Court of Referees; the subjects of inquiry; the names of the Members appointed to serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the number of days each Committee met, and the number of days each Member attended; the total expense of the attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the name of the Member who moved for such Committee; also, the total number of Members who served on Select Committees (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.113, of Session 1883).'"—(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR remarked that, under the present mode of appointing Members to serve at the same time on two or more Committees, the duties, if well and effectually performed, fell very heavily upon certain Members of the House. He knew, from his own experience, that it was utterly impossible, in such circumstances, to discharge the duties satisfactorily, and no Member ought to be appointed upon more than one Committee sitting at a time. The Return should, therefore, distinguish those cases in which Members had double or treble, or even more, duties to perform.

MR. WARTON said, he was obliged to the hon. Baronet the Member for Walsall (Sir Charles Forster) for the handsome manner in which he had met his objection to this Return yesterday. The point of his objection—and he still thought it was an important one—was that it was wrong for any Member of the Government, or for any person in an official position, to put down a continuation of a Parliamentary Paper, and then at the last moment propose an addition to it, however good the addition might be. It was the practice to assume that a Paper which purported to be a continuation of a Parliamentary Sessional Paper, was in exact conformity with the Papers of previous years, and he could not help feeling that there was some little irregularity in making an alteration at the last moment. He had no wish to put the House or the hon. Baronet to any inconvenience, and, therefore, he would not oppose the Motion now.

Motion *agreed to.*

Return *ordered.*

QUESTIONS.

—o—

POOR LAW (IRELAND)—ELY DISPENSARY, DERRYGONELLY — USE OF BUILDING FOR PARTY PURPOSES.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

If he has observed, from *The Fermanagh Reporter* of 17th July, that, notwithstanding what has taken place with regard to the Ely Dispensary, the usual Orange displays were made on the 12th instant; and, if he can now say what will be done by the Local Government Board?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): I believe it is a fact that on the 12th of July an Orange flag was hung out of the window of the room used by the Orange Lodge. The power of the Guardians to interfere depends upon the fact whether or not they rent the whole house for dispensary purposes. The original agreement is not now forthcoming; and it appears that the Orange Lodge, so far back as 30 years ago, and long before any part of the house was occupied by the dispensary, made use of a room in it. When the Committee appointed by the Guardians to inquire into the matter meet on the 18th instant, some further light may be thrown on the matter; and when the Report has been received, the Board will advise the Guardians on the subject.

PUBLIC HEALTH—SEWAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

MR. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR asked the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Whether a proposal has been made to that body for dealing with the sewage of London at Crossness, and for finding a suitable monetary guarantee that it shall be done effectually; and, if so, what are the intentions of the Board on the subject?

SIR JAMES M'GAREL-HOGG: I beg to inform the hon. Member that the Metropolitan Board has had under consideration from time to time proposals and schemes for dealing with the sewage of the Metropolis at the outfalls, but none, in its judgment, of a thoroughly practical and satisfactory character, and that the particular Company presumably alluded to by the hon. Member some years ago made experiments at Crossness, the result of which did not encourage the Board to look for a solution of the difficulty in that direction.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—THE DUBLIN AND CORK MAIL SERVICE.

MR. MARUM asked the Postmaster General, Whether the populations of Ballyragget and Castlecomer, Lisdowney and Freshford, in the county of Kilkenny, besides those of Abbeyleen, Durrow, Ballinakill, and Atlaugh, in the Queen's County, on whose behalf a resolution adopted at a large and influential public meeting has recently been forwarded to him, will be absolutely unprovided for and wholly deprived of any benefit under the proposed new Mail Service from Dublin to Cork, unless the Mail Train stops at Maryboro' as prayed for; and, whether he will undertake that no final decision be arrived at until there shall be afforded an opportunity of a further expression of the public opinion of the South East of Ireland upon this subject of vital interest?

MR. FAWCETT: The Question of the hon. Member indicates the difficulties which are always associated with any scheme to accelerate a mail service. Such an acceleration as that which is contemplated to Cork can only be secured by running the trains at a higher speed and by requiring them to stop at fewer places. If the new trains stopped at all the places where the existing train does, a considerable part of the acceleration would be lost. I regret the places referred to should not derive any advantage from the new service. I am very anxious that there should be no delay in bringing the new service into operation; but I shall be prepared to consider any representations which may be forwarded to me by the hon. Member or others who are interested in the districts to which he refers.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND) — MR. ALEXANDER MORPHY, CROWN SOLICITOR.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether Mr. Alexander Morphy, Crown Solicitor, is an uncertificated bankrupt; and, if so, why he has been retained in the Service?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): Mr. Morphy was never a bankrupt, much less an uncertificated one. He became embarrassed in 1872, whereupon he voluntarily allocated four-fifths of his salary to pay in full his unsecured creditors. On one single creditor declining to abide by this offer, Mr. Morphy sought the protection of the Court as an arranging debtor to give

effect to his proposal. His arrangement was then carried unanimously, and Mr. Morphy has paid in full all his creditors. As he paid 20*s.* in the pound, there was no object in taking out the certificate. At the time of the arrangement the Government of the day fully inquired into the matter, and decided that no case had arisen for taking any action against Mr. Morphy, who appears since to have honestly discharged all his debts.

MR. HEALY: Was he ever suspended?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): No.

MR. HEALY: I beg to give Notice that I will ask further Questions on this subject, as I cannot appreciate the nice distinction of the hon. and learned Gentman.

IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY—PROFESSOR GEISSLER.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he has had any further communication in reference to the alleged degree and academic status of Mr. Geissler, Professor, Queen's College, Galway; and, whether he can promise an investigation?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): My right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary has received within the last two days a communication with regard to Professor Geissler's degree and academic status. When asking about the appointment in 1868, the Government acted upon the testimonials and opinions of men of great eminence now dead. Having regard, however, to the position of the matter and the responsibility he assumes, an investigation will be made.

LAW AND JUSTICE (ENGLAND)—RESEALING OF IRISH PROBATES OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

MR. GRAY asked Mr. Solicitor General, Whether he is aware that numerous English public companies refuse to transfer shares on Irish probate or grants of administration without having the same resealed in England at considerable unnecessary expense; and, whether such demand is legal?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL) said, that English Public Companies were acting quite legally in refusing to transfer shares on Irish probate or grants of administration without having the same resealed in England. The Companies were not bound to wait until the probate had been granted; but they could do so as an extra precaution. The law upon the subject applied to Ireland as well as to England.

MR. GRAY: It only makes the matter worse if it obtains in the two countries. Is there no way of obviating it?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL): It can only be done by a change in the law.

MR. GRAY: Is it not a fact that Insurance Companies will accept Irish probate of the proof of debt, and will refuse it to enable a transfer of shares?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL): That may be so. They are not required to do it, and if they like they can dispense with it.

INLAND REVENUE—PATENT MEDICINE STAMPS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If his attention has been called to the Letter signed "Non-Practitioner," in *The Times*, and to the articles in *The Lancet, Medical Times*, and other medical journals, in reference to the Medicine Stamp Act; if he has any information to confirm the statements in these various publications that the Act, instead of discouraging, stimulates largely the sale of quack medicines, mainly through the stamp being interpreted as a Government guarantee of the safety and purity of the medicine, the vendors of many quack medicines implying in their advertisements that the stamp affords a Government guarantee; whether he is aware that the large number of deaths that occur annually are attributed to the taking of poisons in the shape of secret medicines; if he is aware that the Act which was passed for the purpose of protecting the medical profession against quack medicines has been condemned by all the authoritative organs of medical opinion in the three Kingdoms; whether the Revenue Department intend to enforce the rigid interpretation put on the Patent Medicines Act, and set forth in the circular of Mr. W. H. Cousins of May 17th; whether this has been found very seriously to prejudice British ex-

porters of medicine, in competition with continental manufacturers of medicines; whether, already, owing to this action on the part of the Department, a large quantity of the trade to the Colonies has fallen into the hands of Germany, France, and America; and, whether he will favourably consider the question of repealing the Tax?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): No, Sir; I have not read the newspaper statements to which the hon. Member refers, and I can, therefore, express no opinion about them. As to the point whether the stamp on patent medicines should express that they are not guaranteed by Government, I am disposed to think that the French practice of putting on the stamp a disclaimer of such a guarantee might, perhaps, be followed with advantage. I have no information as to the hon. Member's third and fourth Questions; but I am aware that there has been during the last few months a good deal of controversy on this subject among professional people. The Circular of May 17 does not refer to British medicines at all, but to foreign medicines first imported and then exported in bulk by agents of foreign firms, and it can only affect the consumer abroad. I know nothing of the consumption of patent medicines in the Colonies. As to the last Question, I can hold out no hope of repealing this tax, which brings in £160,000 a-year; but I have asked the Board of Inland Revenue for Reports on the subject, which I shall study with care.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—STATUS OF COPYING CLERKS IN THE LAW COURTS.

MR. GRAY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether there is a considerable difference in emoluments, vacation, sick leave, and retiring allowance of the copying clerks attached to the different courts in Ireland; whether a report upon the subject has been made by Mr. Holmes, Treasury Remembrancer, proposing changes which would be detrimental to some of these clerks; whether some of the judges have refused their assent to the proposed changes; and, whether steps will be taken to give all the copying clerks the advantages now enjoyed by some in the matters stated?

MR. COURTNEY, in reply, said, the only foundation for the rumours upon which the Question appeared to be based was a recent Order of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and other statutory authorities as to the pay of copying clerks. Clerks who should be appointed after the date of the Order were put upon equality as to their duties and pay.

MR. GRAY asked whether a Report upon this subject had been made by Mr. Holmes, the Treasury Remembrancer, in reference to which some of the Judges had agreed, and some had not?

MR. COURTNEY said, he must decline to give any information on this point. The Report was strictly confidential. No Order had been made affecting the position or pay of copying clerks appointed previous to the date of that Order.

MR. GRAY gave Notice to repeat the Question.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—LOANS TO TENANTS—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

MR. GRAY asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether it is a fact that thirty-six temporary inspectors, for carrying out the provisions of the Land Act with reference to loans to tenants, have recently been appointed by the Board of Works; whether these gentlemen were appointed without public notification of the vacancies and without competition; whether they are nearly all Protestants and many of them Freemasons; whether some of them are relatives of the officials of the Board; whether some of them have no recognised professional qualification; whether it is a fact that men holding the diploma of Civil Engineer applied for and were unable to obtain such appointments; whether he will lay upon the Table of the House a list of those who applied for these appointments, showing in each case their professional qualification, and a list of those who obtained the appointments, showing their qualification in each case, and stating, as in the case of the Return of Irish Magistrates, the number of Protestants and Catholics respectively; whether, as the Government have no objection to granting such a Return, save on the ground of expense,

he will, if he still objects to giving the information in print, place it in manuscript upon the Table, so as to afford Members the information asked for, while obviating the objection on the ground of expense of printing; and, whether he can state what the expense of such a Return would be in print, seeing that it would probably not occupy more than one page, and that the information exists in the office?

MR. COURTNEY: There are 36 Inspectors for carrying out the provisions of the Irish Land Act, with reference to loans to tenants, who have been appointed at various rates during the last two and a-half years. The fact of these appointments being open was generally known, as appears from the large number of applicants for them. Vacancies have been filled by the full Board of Works, by careful selection from the lists of candidates, with their testimonials and certificates. There are now nearly 170 names on the list of candidates. It is hardly possible to judge of an engineer's qualifications on paper; but I have carefully examined a statement, furnished me by the Board of Works, from which it appears that more than half the number have regular degrees in Engineering, and the rest have ample practical experience. Some few of them seem to be connected with some of the numerous officers of the Board. The Board of Works have no knowledge as to the religion or politics of the men chosen, still less whether any are Freemasons, and will not inquire into matters so entirely irrelevant to the duties of a civil engineer. I think this is scarcely a subject for a Return; but I have a nominal list of the persons appointed, and of their qualifications, which the hon. Member may examine freely if he wishes to do so.

MR. GRAY asked whether the list would show the qualifications of the rejected and accepted candidates? The hon. Gentleman had not answered the portion of the Question which asked whether some candidates who had no professional qualifications were accepted, while others who had professional diplomas either from Trinity College or the Engineering School of the Queen's or Royal Universities were rejected.

MR. COURTNEY said, that the list to which he had referred was only of accepted candidates. It would be impossible to publish the names of the gentlemen who had not been selected.

MR. GRAY asked if the hon. Gentleman would have any objection to publish in a Memorandum the number of candidates holding diplomas who had been rejected?

MR. COURTNEY said, he would inquire into that.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT—CHARGE AGAINST MR. D. BEST.

MR. KENNY asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, If it is a fact that Mr. Daniel Best, a first class supervisor in the Inland Revenue Department, was, when in charge of an Irish district some years ago, proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Inland Revenue to have endeavoured to obtain payment of an expenditure not incurred in the public service; whether, since then, various descriptions of misconduct have been proved against him; if, within the past two years, Mr. Best has been proved, at an inquiry held by Mr. Inspector Grant at Sheffield, to have obtained under false pretences from the public Treasury numerous sums of money as rewards arising out of the detection and prosecution of persons at Sheffield for keeping unlicensed dogs; whether he was allowed to escape prosecution and retain his position as Inland Revenue officer upon refunding the money so obtained; if some officials are dismissed the public service for misconduct much less grave; and, if he will state the reasons for the leniency extended to Mr. Best?

MR. COURTNEY: Mr. Best's errors were not so grave as the terms of the Question would suggest; he has been twice severely reprimanded and removed; and the Board of Inland Revenue say that they would not have treated any other officer more severely under the circumstances.

POOR LAW (IRELAND)—ELECTION OF GUARDIANS, EDENDERRY UNION.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the Local Government Board, by letter, directed the returning officer of the Edenderry Union to disallow, at the elections held last March, the votes of all persons who owed arrears of seed rate, and specified some

of these persons by name; and, whether, in view of a new election now about to be held, they have written to him to allow these same persons votes, although they still owe these arrears; if so, why have they decided to allow these votes, in opposition to their own ruling of last March, in opposition to the ruling of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to his repeated statements that seed rate was a part of the poor rate, and anyone owing arrears of seed rate was disqualified from voting?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): There is no discrepancy between the instructions of the Local Government Board on the occasions referred to. The first related to seed rate made and assessed upon the ratepayer; but the latter referred to seed rate not made or assessed upon the ratepayer, but for which he became liable as a subsequent occupier. The non-payment of a seed rate has the same effect in depriving a ratepayer of his right to vote as the non-payment of the poor rate; and, therefore, the deprivation only arises in the case of rates for which the voter was originally liable by reason of the rate having been assessed upon himself.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION—ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the Sub-Commissioner and other officers of the Land Courts, whose services have been recently dispensed with, only received ten days' notice that their engagement would terminate on the 31st; and, whether they will be given a month's pay from the date of the notice given to them?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): The term of Office for which the Assistant Commissioners and other officers were appointed expired on the 31st of July. There was no necessity, therefore, for giving any formal notice that their services would not be required after that date. The names of the Assistant Commissioners selected for re-appointment were announced in this House by my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary, on the 17th of last month, and on the 21st the Land Commissioners communicated with the Sub-Registrars. There would, therefore, be no warrant for giving a month's pay out of the public funds, as suggested.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACT—RE-APPOINTMENT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR. VILLIERS STUART asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he will recommend to Her Majesty's Government the re-appointment of the Select Committee on the Labourers' (Ireland) Act in the Autumn Session, so that the report may be completed in time for the introduction of an amending Bill in February next?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): I am informed that it is contrary to precedent to give a definitive answer to this Question as it affects the action of the Government next Session; and the recommendation of the Committee will, of course, be carefully considered.

EGYPT (FINANCE, &c.)

MR. VILLIERS STUART asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, as a consequence of the refusal of the European Powers to accept the proposals made to them, the hands of Her Majesty's Government are set free; whether they will be less hampered in carrying out their reforms in Egypt than they have hitherto been; and, whether in view of the financial difficulty, and of the fact that the immunities conferred upon Europeans by Mehemet Ali have just been abolished, Her Majesty's Government will use their influence with the Khedive to abolish also the partial immunity from taxation, still enjoyed by the great landowners, and will advise the equalization of the Land Tax, whereby a large and much needed addition would accrue to the Revenue, and a chronic source of discontent be removed?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Pending the mission of Lord Northbrook, I am sorry to say that I cannot enter into the different subjects which are raised in the Question of my hon. Friend.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW—PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT ROME.

MR. SERJEANT SIMON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs, Whether the International Conference on the subject of the execution of Foreign Judgment, to which we were invited by the Italian Government, has taken place; and, if so, with what results?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Her Majesty's Government acceded to the proposal of the Italian Government that a preliminary examination of this subject, on the basis of the Resolutions adopted at Milan, in 1883, by the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, should take place at Rome by a Conference of official delegates from various Governments; but no meeting of that Body has yet taken place.

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR—APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

MR. E. STANHOPE asked the President of the Local Government Board, If it is the intention of the Royal Commission on the Dwellings of the Poor to hold sittings in any of the rural districts, or to appoint Assistant Commissioners to visit them?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: The Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes has already completed its inquiry into the condition of the rural districts of England and Wales. A large number of witnesses from various counties representing all interests have been examined, and Her Majesty's Commissioners have unanimously decided that there is no necessity to appoint Assistant Commissioners or to hold sittings in the Provinces. It may be interesting to the House if I say that besides one witness from each of the mining districts in Wales and Cornwall, there were three witnesses as to the gipsy population, and 16 witnesses were examined as to what may be considered the ordinary condition of affairs in the rural parts of the country.

POOR LAW (IRELAND) — DONEGAL BOARD OF GUARDIANS—ASSISTANT CATHOLIC TEACHER.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Is he aware that, at the last meeting of the Donegal Board of Guardians on the 2nd August, a motion in accordance with his proposal to appoint a Catholic assistant teacher for the Donegal Workhouse as a settlement of the case has been rejected by a large majority of the Board; and, in view of the spiritual destitution in which the inmates are left in the Workhouse by the majority of the Guardians, will he, through the Local Government Board, make the appointment by sealed order, and, in case of further hostility by the Guardians, suspend the Board and appoint Vice Guardians in their stead?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): I regret to say that it is a fact that the Guardians, by a majority of 11 to 7, rejected the proposal to appoint an assistant teacher. The Local Government Board have no legal authority to make the appointment themselves by sealed order; and while they consider the action of the Guardians illiberal, yet, as the matter is one in which the Guardians have an explicit discretion left to them by the Poor Law Acts and Regulations, and have exercised that discretion, no case has arisen which would justify the Board in dissolving the Board of Guardians. The Local Government Board will communicate with the Roman Catholic priest of the parish in the hope of being able to make some new arrangement under which he would consent to resume the duties of chaplain.

MR. HEALY said, that this promise was made several times already; and he hoped, therefore, that the communication would be immediately made.

LAND JUDGES' COURT (IRELAND)—COST OF PREPARING LEASES.

MR. DEASY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If he will state by whom are leases under the Land Judges' Court (Ireland) prepared, on what scale of charges, and by whom fixed; and, if he will also state whether there is any definite period within which a Receiver is bound to submit letting proposals for land after receiving same for the decision of the Judges?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): The leases are prepared in the Receiver's Office of the Land Judges at a scale fixed by the order of the Court as follows:—Order 3, Rule for preparing lease, 5*s.*; for counterpart, 2*s.* 6*d.* This is above the stamp duty. There is no definite period within which a Receiver is bound to submit letting proposals; but it would

be a breach of duty if the period were unnecessarily long.

BANKRUPTCY — LIQUIDATION PROCEEDINGS—THE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether the Liquidation proceedings in connection with the West of England Bank, which failed in 1868, are still unfinished; whether they have been kept open for many years longer than those of the Glasgow Bank, though the liabilities were only about a fourth of those of the latter; whether, in 1881, the liquidators had in hand some £66,000, a large portion of which was dissipated in a single year by legal proceedings in which there was no reasonable prospect of success; whether the Barker property, which cost the Bank about £570,000, was sold by the liquidators for £67,000, payment of which was to extend over several years; whether he will cause the liquidators to furnish a full statement of the position of the estate, with details of outgoings and commission; and, whether one of the liquidators has been given a Receivership under the new Bankruptcy Act?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I would remind the hon. Member that the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, are not applicable to Joint Stock Companies, and that consequently the Board of Trade have no knowledge of, or power to interfere with, the liquidation proceedings in connection with the West of England Bank. As, however, the hon. Member has referred to the fact that the Official Receiver at Bristol is one of the liquidators, I have thought it right to communicate with that gentleman and learn from him that (1) the West of England Bank failed in 1878, not 1868, as stated by the hon. Member The liabilities exceeded £3,000,000, of which amount half was paid in three months, and the balance within 13 months after that. The proceedings are now limited to the realization of assets for the benefit of those who found the money to pay the creditors. (2.) It is not true that in 1881 the liquidators, out of £66,000, dissipated a large portion by unsuccessful legal proceedings. Out of £66,000 stated to have been in hand, over £50,000 has been returned to shareholders, and the legal proceedings, which have been almost uniformly successful, were undertaken with the sanction of the Court. (3.) The Booker property realized nearly twice as much as is suggested by the hon. Member; and only about one-third of the amount was to be paid by instalments with interest at 6 per cent. (4.) The accounts in detail are passed and filed in Court, and a summary has been sent to every shareholder up to December, 1883.

COMMONS AND OPEN SPACES (METROPOLIS)—HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

MR. D. GRANT asked the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, By what authority a right of user of the "road or public way on Hampstead Heath, leading from Telegraph Hill to Golder's Hill," is reserved to equestrians only, and closed to the general public for vehicular traffic; who is responsible for the condition of the road in question; and, whether he will consider if the road could not be rendered serviceable throughout for all purposes?

SIR JAMES M'GAREL-HOGG: I beg to inform the hon. Member that the road to which he refers never was anything but a rough bridle or cart track across the turf at Hampstead Heath, except that portion of it which was utilized by the Board when they made a ride for the use of equestrians. No public right of way for carriages exists across this portion of the heath, and the Board do not consider it would be to the public advantage to allow vehicles generally to be driven over the heath, inasmuch as abundant accommodation is afforded for such traffic by the macadamized public thoroughfares across the heath which already exist. The Board is responsible for keeping the road in question in a fit condition for the use of equestrians.

MR. D. GRANT: What is the hon. Member's view of a fit condition?

SIR JAMES M'GAREL-HOGG: I consider a fit condition the condition in which the road is now.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION—SITTINGS FOR HEARING OF CASES UNDER ARREARS OF RENT ACT, 1882.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he can state the number of days during the year ending on the 31st December 1883, in which the Land

Commissioners sat in cities or towns, other than in the city of Dublin, for the hearing of cases, exclusive of cases, if any, arising under the Arrears Act?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): The Land Commissioners sat in 1883—exclusive of sittings in Dublin—on 17 different occasions, and those sittings occupied 78 days. During the first seven months of the present year they sat on 15 different occasions, extending over 81 days.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—THEFT OF CATTLE, CO. KILKENNY.

MR. MARUM asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to an extensive larceny of cattle perpetrated upon a holding of Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, of Kilmanagh, in the county of Kilkenny, that is to say, that eleven yearling heifers and one yearling bullock were removed off those lands on or about the 13th of June last, that five of the cattle have since been received by the owner, but that the remaining seven head are still missing and unaccounted for; whether he will cause the local constabulary, augmented for the past two years by the number of fifty additional constables over and above their normal strength, to make search for the same; and, whether he will detail some of the extra detective force to bring to justice the perpetrators of this outrage, and to discover the missing cattle believed to be still in the Country?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): I am informed that 12 head of cattle disappeared from Mr. Fitzgerald's land; but it is by no means clear that they were stolen. Some of them, amounting, in all, to seven, have since been found straying in different places; five are still missing. The local Constabulary used every effort to trace the missing animals, and will continue to do so with regard to those still missing. It is mainly owing to their exertions that seven of them have been recovered and restored to their owner.

ARMY — ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT — ROYAL LABORATORY, WOOLWICH.

MR. BOORD asked the Surveyor General of the Ordnance, Whether large orders that have hitherto been executed by the Royal Laboratory Department, Woolwich, have recently been given to Sir W. Armstrong and Co. Limited, for instance, an order for upwards of six hundred powder cases at £18 10*s.*; and, whether the price quoted for these cases by the Royal Laboratory Department was £13 17*s.* 4*d.*; and, if so, whether he will explain the reason for giving preference to a private firm under such circumstances?

MR. BRAND: The facts are not correctly stated in the Question of the hon. Member. It is not a fact that large orders that have hitherto been executed by the Royal Laboratory Department have recently been given to Sir William Armstrong and Co. (Limited). With regard to the order for upwards of 600 cases at £18 10*s.*, which the hon. Member instances, I should say that this is a new service for a new class of gun, and these particular cases were designed by Sir William Armstrong and Co., in connection with their hydraulic system of loading. The price quoted by the Royal Laboratory Department for these cases is not correctly stated in the second part of the Question. The sum named by the hon. Member is below the estimate.

TURKEY IN ASIA—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BAGDAD, BUSSORAH, AND BUSHIRE.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD asked the Under Secretary of State for India, If he can state what has been the total value of the exports and imports of Bagdad, Bussorah, and Bushire, for the twelve months last reported to the Government of India?

MR. J. K. CROSS: The latest trade statistics received from the Persian Gulf political Residency are for the year 1882, and show that the imports of Bushire were 102 lakhs, and the exports 65 lakhs. We have no Reports from Bagdad and Bussorah; but no doubt the Foreign Office will obtain them for my hon. Friend if he wishes it.

NAVY—THE DOCKYARDS—PAY, &c.

MR. STEWART MACLIVER asked the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, If he can now give an answer to the memorials by shipwrights, joiners, and other classes whose claims were heard by him and by the Secretary during their visits to the Dockyards; and, whether any

concession is intended to be made to the memorialists?

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY: The Memorials of the shipwrights and other classes of workmen in the Dockyards have been carefully considered by the Board. In a few cases we propose an advance; but we do not feel justified in recommending any general increase of pay in the Dockyards. Replies in this sense will be communicated to the Petitioners.

BOARD OF TRADE (MARINE DEPARTMENT)—EMIGRANT SHIPS.

MR. MOORE asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether it is proposed to include within the scope of the inquiry by Royal Commission into the Marine Department of the Board of Trade the sanitary aspect of emigration and immigration, and the position of medical officers in emigrant ships?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I recognize the great importance of the question; but I am afraid that the Royal Commission will have so many and such complicated matters to deal with that it would be undesirable to extend the scope of the inquiry in the manner suggested.

SOUTH AFRICA—BECHUANALAND.

MR. GOURLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether it is true, as stated in a telegram from Cape Town, that Mr. Mackenzie is to be superseded as Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland; and, if so, whether he will inform the House on what grounds this step has been taken?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY: All the information as to Mr. Mackenzie's movements we as yet have received is contained in a telegram of the 30th of July, from Sir Hercules Robinson, in which he informs us that he has summoned Mr. Mackenzie to Cape Town to confer with him on Bechuanal affairs, and that Mr. Rhodes, late Colonial Treasurer, and a Member of the Griqualand West Boundary Commission, has been appointed to act as Commissioner in Mr. Mackenzie's absence.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE (IRELAND)—SALARIES.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, If he will state what are the salaries paid respectively to the principal clerks of Customs and principal clerks of Inland Revenue at the ports of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, and Waterford; whether the duties of these officials are not similar in their nature; and, if so, why they are not put on an equality in the matter of salary; and, whether pay for "overtime" is allowed to these officials in either and which Department?

MR. COURTNEY: There are principal clerks in the Customs at Dublin and Belfast with salaries at present rising to £600; but there are none at the other ports named. They would be paid for overtime if necessary; but practically never are so. There are no principal clerks in the Inland Revenue in Ireland; and I am not aware to what class of officials the hon. Member aludes as discharging similar duties to the principal clerks in the Customs.

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS (IRELAND).

MR. BLAKE asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, If he will be good enough to state if the sum unexpended out of the £250,000 voted by Parliament last Session, from the Irish Church Fund, for the construction of fishery piers and harbours, will bear interest until the whole amount shall be expended; and, if so, what rate of interest will be allowed; and, whether such interest will be on the difference between the sum actually expended on works, and the original sum allocated by Parliament?

MR. COURTNEY: The hon. Gentleman has already made this suggestion and has been promised that it will be very carefully considered. It would be a great motive to allow interest on the unexpended balance, if the Fishery Commissioners would thus be induced to treat the fund as something to be maintained as a permanent resource, instead of expending the whole capital in five or six years. No action is, however, possible at present, as legislation would be required if the suggestion were adopted.

MR. BLAKE asked whether steps would be taken to promote such a measure as would insure that the unexpended portion of the fund would bear interest until the whole amount had been expended?

MR. COURTNEY: I have already indicated that the matter is being considered, and will, I think, be favourably so; but nothing can be done until next year.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE IN THE DARDANELLES.

MR. EWART asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If it be a fact that the Turkish Government have imposed a quarantine of ten days on all vessels passing through the Dardanelles?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Yes, Sir; Her Majesty's Ambassador has remonstrated, but hitherto without avail. Lord Dufferin will continue to endeavour to obtain permission for vessels bound to or coming from the Black Sea to pass the Straits without communicating with the shore—in other words, in quarantine; failing this measure, he will try to obtain a reduction of the period of detention.

PARLIAMENT—PALACE OF WESTMINSTER—HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE LADIES' GALLERY.

MR. GOURLEY asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether, during the Recess, he will favourably consider and adopt measures for an increase of space and improved ventilation in the Ladies' Gallery, also for the removal of the screen; and, further, if any Order of the House exists which leaves about one-third of the Gallery with a divisional partition under the control of Mr. Speaker?

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, he would consider the matter referred to by the hon. Member during the Recess; but he could not hold out any certain prospects of being able to do anything in the direction suggested. With regard to the second part of the Question, a portion of the Ladies' Gallery was appropriated by a Committee of the House, immediately after the erection of the House, for admission by order of Mr. Speaker, who used this privilege, not as a matter of private right, but who exercised it to meet claims of a special character, whether proceeding from Members of the House, or from other distinguished persons.

MR. PULESTON asked whether the right hon. Gentleman could give any reason why the grating should not be removed, and such changes made as would greatly facilitate hearing and seeing in the Ladies' Gallery? [*Cries of* "No!"]

[No reply.]

POOR LAW (IRELAND)—ELECTION OF GUARDIANS — CARMEEN DIVISION, COOTEHILL UNION—MR. VAUGHAN MONTGOMERY.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, What decision has been come to by the Law Officers as to the prosecution of Mr. Vaughan Montgomery, J.P.; and, will the Papers be laid before the Lord Chancellor?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): The Attorney General has instructed the Sessional Crown Solicitor to proceed in this case for the penalty. While the matter is *sub judice* it would not be proper to refer the case to the Lord Chancellor.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION—APPEALS.

MR. FINDLATER asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he can inform the House in what proportion of appeal cases, and to what extent, has the amount of rent fixed by the Assistant Commissioners and County Court Judges respectively been varied by the Court of Appeal?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): In cases in the Land Court in which there were 6,048 appeals lodged and disposed of, rents were altered in 1,089 cases, 899 being raised, and 190 lowered.

NAVY—THE DOCKYARDS—HIRED MEN—AGE FOR DISCHARGE.

CAPTAIN PRICE asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whether there are any instructions in force at the dockyards empowering the authorities to retain hired men after the age of sixty if found fit for service; in whom is this discretionary power vested; and, has it been exercised since the issue of the last Dockyard Instructions?

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY: By Dockyard instruction all hired men are to be discharged at 60 years of age. There have been a few special cases of reten-

tion on the strong recommendation of the Superintendent, and with the approval of the Controller and the Civil Lord. A more elastic system has been proposed, and is under consideration.

CENTRAL ASIA—DELIMITATION OF THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER—THE COMMISSION—PERIOD OF OPERATION.

MR. E. STANHOPE asked the Under Secretary of State for India, If it has been decided when the Commission for the Delimitation of the Russo-Afghan Boundary is to commence its work; and, if he can state the probable period of time during which it is expected that the work will continue?

MR. J. K. CROSS: It is proposed that the Commission shall proceed with the delimitation this autumn, so as to make definite progress before the winter sets in, when it may be difficult to carry on the work. But I am unable, at present, to state the precise date when it will commence its work, or the period during which it will continue.

BISHOPRIC OF BRISTOL BILL.

MR. WARTON rose to ask the honourable Member for Swansea, Whether, seeing that the Bishopric of Bristol Bill, if it became an Act, would, in the opinion of members of the Church of England, promote the spiritual benefit of the Church, that it would take no money from the State, that it would not add to the number of Spiritual Peers, and that it would in no way interfere with the rights of Nonconformists, he will consider the propriety of withdrawing his Notice of opposition to the Second Reading of the Bill?

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: I would like to ask whether this Question is in Order? Does it not contain debateable matter by stating that the Bill "would in no way interfere with the rights of Nonconformists?"

MR. SPEAKER: The preamble of the Question contains debateable matter, and is not in Order. The hon. and learned Member who proposes to ask it ought to confine himself to asking the direct Question with which the Notice ends.

MR. WARTON: I will withdraw the preamble, and put the Question in its most simple and naked form.

MR. DILLWYN: In answer to my hon. and learned Friend, I may say that, rightly or wrongly, I hold the opinion that the Bill would be injurious to the rights of Nonconformists, and I do not think it is advisable that such a Bill should pass. As to the general opinion of the members of the Church of England—[*Cries of* "Order!"]—at this late period of the Session it would be impossible properly to discuss the Question, and I must, therefore, decline to withdraw my opposition to the Bill.

FISHERY BOARDS (IRELAND)—THE BALLYSHANNON BOARD OF CONSERVATORS.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If it be the fact that the Ballyshannon Board of Conservators are in the habit of handing over their funds in many cases to the different proprietors of rivers for the payment of water bailiffs, or, in other words, restoring in many cases to the proprietors the amount of licence duty paid by them; that no receipts are produced as vouchers for such sums having been paid to the bailiffs, and, on a late occasion, they were not paid by the proprietor who had received this money from the Board until a long time after it had been due to and earned by the bailiffs; that one of the Conservators, a Mr. Hugh M'Intyre, has ineffectually remonstrated against this state of things, not only with the Board of Conservators, but with the Inspectors of Fisheries, and if he will give powers to the Inspectors of Fisheries to prevent this abuse of public funds, some of them being contributed as licence duty by poor fishermen, if they have not already sufficient powers, and also state what steps have been taken by the Inspectors since receipt of Mr. M'Intyre's communications; and, if the accounts of this Board are examined periodically by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): The Inspectors of Fisheries inform me that the Ballyshannon Board of Conservators are in the habit, in some cases, of entrusting to proprietors of rivers funds for payment through their hands of the water bailiffs. No receipts have hitherto been produced as vouchers for such payments. I am informed that on a late occasion a proprietor

did not hand the money over to the bailiff till a considerable time after it had been earned. Mr. M'Intyre remonstrated with the Board and Inspectors; but the Conservators have complete control over their own funds, and the Board can only give advice and make representations. The Inspectors, in this instance, have advised the Conservators to discontinue the practice. The accounts are examined periodically by the Inspectors.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he can give the House information as to the present relations between the French and Chinese Governments, and especially as to the causes of the dispute, and as to the action of the French Fleet at Foochow; and, what steps Her Majesty's Ministers are taking to prevent the grave injury to British trade which a war would cause?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: It is not desirable that I should enter into the Question of the causes of the dispute between the French and Chinese Governments, as to do so might imply the expression of an opinion; but I may state that the French Yellow Book, recently laid before the French Chambers, contains information up to the end of last month, and I have placed a copy of it in the Library of the House. Her Majesty's Government have been informed that the French Squadron commands Foochow and Keelung, in Formosa; but it is believed, from information received from Paris, that negotiations are still proceeding, and it is hoped that a friendly settlement may yet be arrived at. I beg to refer the hon. Member, in answer to his last Question, to the reply I gave on the 10th of July, and to say that the instructions given last year for the protection of neutrals to the Naval Commanders of the Neutral Maritime Powers, in case of hostilities, have been recently renewed.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—THE TUAM MAILS.

COLONEL NOLAN asked the Postmaster General, If he would consider the advisability of forwarding the night mails to Tuam by rail, and thus facilitating postal communication in the large district which receives its letters through Tuam?

MR. FAWCETT: The night mails arrive at the present time at Tuam in time to be delivered the first thing in the morning, and they are not despatched till 9.20 at night. I do not think it would be possible to have more convenient hours. There is no passenger train running on the line which would bring the night mails at a suitable time to Tuam; and I have no doubt if the Company were asked to run a train specially for mail purposes they would expect a considerable payment, and no postal advantage would result.

CENTRAL ASIA—RUSSIAN ADVANCES —SARAKHS.

MR. TOMLINSON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether his attention has been called to a telegram published in this day's *Daily News*, from the Teheran Correspondent of that newspaper; whether the information in possession of the Government gives them any reason to doubt the accuracy of the information contained in that telegram; whether Russia is now in occupation of both North and South Sarakhs, and within what distance of Herat does the occupation of these places bring the armed Forces of that Empire; and, whether this occupation is consistent with the explanation offered by the Russian Government?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I have seen the communication in *The Daily News* referred to. The information contained in it is hardly accurate. The Tedjent River flows northward, and consequently the West is the left, and not the right bank, as stated. Moreover, the two places called Sarakhs are on different sides of that river, and not both on the West bank. I stated, on the 9th of June, that the Sarakhs on the Western bank of the river has not been occupied by Russia, though a report reached us that the Russian Commander-in-Chief contemplated taking possession of land on the right bank at Old Sarakhs, and making them over to the Turkomans. The distance from Old Sarakhs to Herat is 166 miles. I am not quite aware what explanation the hon. Member refers to in the concluding

paragraph of his Question; but the Afghan frontier question is the subject of negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of Russia.

MR. TOMLINSON: I wish to ask the noble Lord whether the duties of the Aghan Limitation Commission will extend to the boundaries between the Persian and the Russian Empire?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: That raises a totally different matter, and I think the hon. Member had better put the Question on the Paper.

PORTUGAL — THE INTERNATIONAL SAILING CODE — THE "CITY OF MECCA."

MR. ANDERSON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If Her Majesty's Government has yet determined to insist on the Portuguese Government either giving redress or consenting to arbitrate, in respect to the wrong done to British subjects by the Portuguese Courts in the *City of Mecca* collision case; or in what other way these British subjects are to have their wrongs redressed?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Her Majesty's Government have not yet renewed their proposal for an arbitration in the case of the *City of Mecca*. The question is still under consideration, and I regret that I am not yet in a position to state the course which Her Majesty's Government propose to take in this matter, which is one of great difficulty. The Portuguese Government have already rejected our proposal for arbitration, and therefore a second had to be made. The manner of framing the arbitration is a matter of great difficulty and delicacy.

MR. ANDERSON: Is the noble Lord aware that this matter has already been pending for four years, during which British subjects have been deliberately robbed by the Portuguese Government?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I am painfully aware that this question has continued for a considerable time; but the House must not be under the impression that it has continued for four years, and that nothing has been done. There has been this proposal for arbitration, which itself followed attempts to settle the matter by the ordinary diplomatic course.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE—LEGISLTION.

MR. LABOUCHERE asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether this House may separate in the confident assurance that Her Majesty's Ministers will seriously consider the expediency of advising Her to use all Constitutional means to insure, as far as possible, that, before the end of the year, the Franchise will be extended by legislative enactment?

MR. GLADSTONE: The Government have already seriously considered the expediency of advising Her Majesty to use all Constitutional means for the purpose of securing the speedy consideration, and, I hope, the speedy passing, of the Franchise Bill. I do not know of any fresh advice that we can give to Her Majesty during the Recess to promote that object. But I think the answer to the Question is to be found in the advice already given to Her Majesty, and graciously accepted by her, concerning the early re-assembling of Parliament in the autumn.

IRELAND—THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, DUBLIN.

MR. DEASY (for MR. PARNELL) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether, in view of the National interests involved in the question of the Science and Art Museum and National Library in Dublin, and in consideration of the fact that sixteen years have passed away since the first hopes were held out of their being established, he can state definitely when the design is likely to be decided upon, and when the building will be commenced?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (MR. CHILDERS): My right hon. Friend has asked me to answer this Question. Yes, Sir. The Science and Art Museum and National Library in Dublin will be commenced at once; but the delay which has taken place since last year has been, in my opinion, unavoidable. The facts are simply these. Competition was invited for designs for a new Museum, to be erected at a cost not exceeding £110,000. The Consultative Committee recommended a design by Messrs. Deane; but when the cost of this came to be worked out it was found to amount to £140,000. It then became necessary to ascertain whether any other

design came within the prescribed limits as to cost. The Consultative Committee recommended a second and a third as admissible; but the cost of these has been estimated, and we have to-day learned that each of them would be slightly in excess of £140,000. We are thus reduced to the position of abandoning the designs altogether, or of consenting to accept Messrs. Deane's design, with a possibility of effecting some economies in its details; and although we cannot but deplore the excess above the limit in which the competitors indulged, it has been determined to accept Messrs. Deane's design.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN asked how much the Consultative Committee calculated for contingencies?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): I cannot say.

MR. MACARTNEY asked whether the plan of Messrs. Deane had been accepted *in toto?*

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS) said, he had stated that it was accepted subject to the possibility of effecting economies in its details.

MR. DEASY was understood to ask whether the right hon. Gentleman was aware that at a conference between the architect of Messrs. Deane and the architect to the Treasury it was represented that the cost of the design could be reduced without impairing the architectural details?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS) said, that he had no information on that point.

PARLIAMENT — BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—EGYPT—SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S MOTION.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, in whose name the following Notice stood upon the Paper:—

"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether it is proposed to postpone any attempt to relieve the precarious condition of Egyptian finance until the Government shall have received and considered a Report from Lord Northbrook; and, if any steps to afford that relief are contemplated as urgent, in what way will Her Majesty's Government engage the credit of the country without the consent of Parliament?"

said: Before putting this Question I may be allowed to say that since yesterday I have endeavoured to ascertain what would be the most convenient time for raising the discussion on our position in relation to Egypt and on the policy of the Government; and I have reason to believe that to-day would be very inconvenient for some Members who wish to take part in the debate, while to-morrow would be inconvenient for others. There would also to-day be some uncertainty as to the time at which the Vote on which a discussion could be founded would be reached in Supply. I therefore propose to call attention to the whole subject on Monday on the proper stage of the Appropriation Bill, which, I presume, will be the first Order. I would now ask the First Lord of the Treasury the Question which stands in my name.

MR. GLADSTONE: I dare say that we shall be able to put down the Appropriation Bill as the first Order on Monday, in order to meet the view of the right hon. Gentleman; but I cannot say positively. As regards the Question on the Paper, as at present advised, we have no intention of adopting any scheme, either of action or counsel, with regard to Egyptian finance before we have received the Report which Lord Northbrook may make. But we are not in a position at this moment to say whether occasion may not arise during the interval for either counsel or action upon points of an incidental character. In any case, with regard to the latter part of the Question, we shall be most careful to preserve the Privileges of the House of Commons.

EGYPT—MISSION OF THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK—THE PORTE.

MR. COLERIDGE KENNARD asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether he can now state to the House that the Ottoman Porte has been consulted as to the despatch of a High Commissioner to inquire into and report to Her Majesty's Government upon the disorganised condition of a portion of the Sultan's dominions; and, if so, whether the Government of the Sultan have claimed the right of limiting the scope of the instructions to be given to the said High Commissioner?

MR. GLADSTONE: In our view, it would be entirely premature to enter on the discussion of any subject connected with Lord Northbrook's Mission, which would be only partial, and, therefore, misleading.

MR. COLERIDGE KENNARD: I simply asked whether any reference has been made to the Ottoman Porte?

MR. GLADSTONE: That is precisely the Question which I decline to answer, because I could only give partial information.

ADMIRALTY—ABSENCE OF THE FIRST LORD (THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK).

MR. PULESTON asked the First Lord of the Treasury, What arrangements are proposed for the conduct of the affairs of the Admiralty during the absence of the First Lord as High Commissioner in Egypt?

MR. GLADSTONE: The Question has, perhaps, been framed in partial forgetfulness of the fact that, as a matter of form, the presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty is in no manner necessary to the business of the Board. It is by the authority of the Board that the business of the Admiralty is carried on. The Question on the Paper, however, is one of a practical nature, and I am not sorry that the hon. Member has asked it. Speaking generally, the arrangements of the Admiralty for the remaining portions of the year are complete at this time of the year, and in any case there would now be a period of vacation and comparative recess. The current business will thus be carried on for a certain time almost in the same manner as if Lord Northbrook had been in England, and no inconvenience will be caused to the Public Service.

EGYPT—THE CONFERENCE.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether it is a fact that the Representatives of Russia, Germany, and Austria, declined to give any opinion upon the differences between the French and English Governments; whether the Plenipotentiaries of those Powers expressed their willingness to support M. Waddington in his proposal to adjourn the Conference till October the 20th; and, whether Lord Granville, as President, declined to allow the Conference to vote upon this and other questions, and himself, *proprio motu*, declared the Conference adjourned *sine die*?

MR. GLADSTONE: I do not know whether the hon. Member has seen the Protocols, which were published and circulated some days ago in French. They will be circulated in English this evening, and they contain all the information which the hon. Member seeks.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I have seen the Protocols, and I would ask the right hon. Gentleman to be so good as to point out the portions in which there is any evidence to show that the Representatives of Russia, Germany, and Austria declined to give any opinion on the differences between the French and English Governments. I have been unable to find it.

MR. GLADSTONE: I am sorry that the hon. Gentleman has been so unfortunate. He is the only person I have heard of who is in that position. Here is my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was himself one of the Plenipotentiaries, and who is ready to support me when I state that, according to our appreciation of the matter, it is fully explained in the Protocols.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: Am I to understand that the right hon. Gentleman gives his assent to the last two paragraphs of the Question?

MR. GLADSTONE: I have disposed of the last paragraph but one. As to the last paragraph, I do not know whether it is stated in the Protocols that Earl Granville made statements *proprio motu*; but I believe that they were as much *proprio motu* as those of any of the other Plenipotentiaries.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: Were the Protocols *verbatim* reports of the speeches delivered?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): The Protocols in this case follow the ordinary rule.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: Are they *précis* or *verbatim?*

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): I believe they are *précis*, except the portions given between inverted commas.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

VISCOUNT NEWPORT: I desire to put a Question to the Prime Minister, of which I have been unable to give him private Notice, but which he may be able to answer now. If not, I shall repeat it to-morrow. I wish to ask him, Whether his attention has been called to the following paragraph in a speech re-

ported to have been delivered on the 4th of August by a Cabinet Minister—

"During the last 100 years the House of Lords has never contributed one iota to popular liberties or popular freedom, or done anything to advance the common weal; and during that time it has protected every abuse, and sheltered every privilege. It has denied justice and delayed reform. It is irresponsible without independence, obstinate without courage, arbitrary without judgment, and arrogant without knowledge."

I beg to ask the Prime Minister whether these words express the opinions of Her Majesty's Government; and, if not, whether he does not think it would be desirable for him at once to repudiate them?

MR. GLADSTONE: I will not give the noble Lord the trouble of putting that Question on the Paper, for I could not add to my reply to-morrow anything that I cannot say to-day. The noble Lord appears to think that I have some jurisdiction over the minds of my Colleagues, and some title to pronounce upon the exact degree in which any expression they may use, or any picture they may draw, or any historical view to which their judgment may incline, is in precise harmony with my own. I decline entirely that task. If there is anything in the speech of my right hon. Friend (Mr. Chamberlain) which exceeds the liberty which he has thought himself qualified to use in reviewing the conduct and recent history of the House of Lords, my right hon. Friend is responsible for every word he has spoken, and his words can be challenged in this House; but I entirely decline to recognize the principle that would seem to imply that every word spoken by a Minister is to be brought to account by all his Colleagues, and that no man is to say anything except the very words which every other Member of the Cabinet would say. There must be some liberty of judgment, and the only limits to that liberty of judgment are those Rules which may be applied by this House in case they deem that that just freedom has been exceeded.

PARLIAMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. NEWDEGATE asked, Whether he was to understand that the second reading of the Appropriation Bill would be taken on Monday?

MR. GLADSTONE: The proper stage will be taken on Monday, and I hope it will be committed.

MR. NEWDEGATE inquired whether the right hon. Gentleman expected to take the second reading before Monday?

MR. GLADSTONE: Yes; on Saturday.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING COMMISSION.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether it would be possible for him to announce to the House before the Prorogation the names of the Royal Commissioners on Shipping, and the terms of the Reference?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I quite acknowledge the importance of this matter, and the great interest that is felt in it outside, and I shall be very glad if I am able to make the statement the noble Lord has asked of me before Parliament is prorogued; but, unfortunately, it is not in my power to name a day when I shall be in such a position. Communications are going on. I am inviting various Gentlemen to allow me to submit their names to Her Majesty; and until these communications are complete, and the recommendations have received the assent of the Queen, it is not possible for me to make any statement.

IRELAND—PERSONS DETAINED IN PRISON—RETURN.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he observed the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Callan) in his place; and as the Question standing in the hon. Member's name referring to him had not been put, he desired to ask the hon. Member whether he intended putting it?

MR. CALLAN: I intend to ask it on Monday. I have postponed the Question until that day, as I purpose supplementing it with the names of some individuals who, I believe, are as respectable as myself or the right hon. Gentleman, and who were arrested at the instigation of Mr. French under warrants signed by the right hon. Gentleman.

EGYPT (EVENTS IN THE SOUDAN)—GENERAL GORDON.

LORD JOHN MANNERS: I wish to ask the Secretary of State for War a

Question of which I have given him private Notice. In the morning papers there appears a telegram from Major Kitchener, giving the text of a letter from General Gordon to the Mudir of Dongola, as follows:—

"Khartoum and Sennaar are still holding out up to the present, and the messenger who brings this, Mohammed Ahmed, will give you news of me. When he arrives give him all the news you have, and tell him at what place the expedition coming from Cairo now is and the numbers coming."

Can the noble Lord inform the House as to the nature or position of the expedition which General Gordon is evidently expecting from Cairo?

The Marquess of HARTINGTON: I cannot tell what reports may have reached General Gordon, or what he refers to as coming from Cairo. It is possible he may have received reports of the movement of troops both of the Egyptian and British Army up the Nile, and it is also possible that he may have heard something of the movements of the Bedouins under Major Kitchener. It is impossible for me to more than conjecture what rumours and reports have reached him. The noble Lord and the House have been informed of every movement of troops that has taken place, and I can add nothing to what is already within the knowledge of the House.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Is it the intention of the Government to send any answer to that letter of General Gordon which, I understand, the noble Lord states has been already reported in the public Press; and, if so, whether the Government will inform General Gordon that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to make preparations for his relief?

Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I was under the impression that the right hon. Gentleman would place that Question on the Paper for to-morrow or Saturday, and I think that course would be more convenient.

Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: I will give Notice for Monday; but, in the meantime, will the noble Lord tell us whether the Foreign Office has received a copy of that letter; and, if so, whether he will lay it on the Table?

Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Yes; the Foreign Office has received substantially the same information as that which appears in *The Times* this morning in regard to General Gordon. There are four telegrams, which I will read to the House. They are all from Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville. The first (received on August 6, 1.28 P.M.) is as follows:—

"Cairo, August 6, 1884, 11.35 A.M.

"Pilgrims at Suakin report Gordon and Khartoum all right 27th June. Shendy and Damer in Government (Turkish) hands with two guns."

The second (received August 6, 5.30 P.M.) says—

"Cairo, August 6, 1884, 3.40 P.M.

"The following from Kitchener 3rd August:—The messenger who brought Gordon's letter says Gordon, Stewart, and Power are all well; no news had come to Gordon from outside. Provisions were cheap in Khartoum, and the besiegers had retired from their first positions, but still kept up the siege. The besiegers' force consisted of, on east, 5,000 men, under Sheikh El Obeid, from Halfayah to Gabet Hogali on Blue Nile. Eabourgergah, Sheikh of El Getainah, with 2,000 men, and Wad-el-Busir, with 3,000 men at Gereif, between Niles. Sheikh Fudleh south on White Nile, at Segerer Mahabeh, with 3,000 men. Sheikh Mustapha at Endermen, with 3,000 men—total, 16,000 men. Gordon has seven armed steamers and goes out in different directions and fights the enemy. Gordon sent letter to Hussein Pasha Khalifa, at Berber, by some messenger. Hussein Khalifa told him to wait for reply; while waiting there Berber fell. He says Berber fell by treachery of Hussein Pasha Khalifa, who placed his Arabs on part of fortifications and let enemy in that way. The soldiers fought well; after the enemy entered many people were killed. Hussein Pasha Khalifa did not appear during fight; he saw him afterwards, and asked for letter for Gordon. Hussein Pasha Khalifa would not give one. He said:—'The town is taken, tell Gordon what you have seen, I will write to him no more.' He was not wounded. This account is corroborated by 13 soldiers from Berber, who came over to Mudir of Dongola from Heffar last battle. Messenger went from Berber to Khartoum to tell Gordon. After three days he was sent again to Dongola, he passed by east to Shendy, and thence across to Debbeh. He says all the people want the old Government back, but are afraid of the Mahdi's Arabs. After messengers returned to Khartoum from Berber Gordon heard that the enemy had brought 7,000 ardebs of doura to Gereif from Mesalimieh with 11,000 men; he took three steamers to bring boats, killed a great many of the enemy, and seized all the doura. Gordon's men did not fire till the enemy had expended ammunition; they then landed and defeated them. News has come to Sultan of Darfour that people there have given up the Mahdi and have elected Ibrahim Bey, cousin of Sultan, to be Sultan. Mahdi's Vekil asked for men, but was recalled. It is also reported that force round Khartoum have asked for support and have been refused by Mahdi."

The third (received August 6, 4.20 P.M.) says—

"Cairo, August 6, 1884, 4. P.M.

"On the 4th Kitchener telegraphed he had forwarded Gordon's letter by post on the 2nd. Following is translation of text:—'To the Mudir of Dongola.—Khartoum and Sennaar are still holding out up to the present, and the bearer of this letter, Mahomed Ahmed, will give you news of me. When he arrives give all the news you have, and the place where the expedition coming from Cairo is, and the numbers coming. We have 8,000 soldiers in Khartoum. The Nile has risen. Give 100 dollars to messenger from the Government. Dated 28th Shaban, 1301, signed 'C. E. Gordon' and sealed."

And the fourth—

"Cairo, August 6, 7 P.M.

"Pilgrims from Timbuctoo arrived at Suakin, say they were some time at Khartoum, saw much of Gordon, and tall, yellow-bearded Englishman. Firewood and vegetables dear at Khartoum, and meat [? expected] after expedition. Bread and doura in plenty. Gordon prevented his clerk giving them letters, as this might bring them into trouble. People can go half-a-day from Khartoum, but two days impossible. At Shendy troops are few, and rebels opposite numerous. At Daman Egyptians. Very few pilgrims were at Khartoum about middle of June. Do not tell Chermside when they left."

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: I notice that in one of the telegrams reference is made to the desire of the people to have the old Government back. Can the noble Lord inform us what is meant by that—whether it is the people of Khartoum and neighbourhood who desire the old Government back, or whether it is the desire of the people generally?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: This is, as I read it, an expression of the opinion of the messenger who brought this message. It appears to be general in its terms, and to relate to the places through which, I suppose, the messenger passed.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: I will ask on Monday whether Her Majesty's Government will consider that desire before deciding that Khartoum and the district shall be evacuated?

In answer to Mr. W. E. FORSTER,

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE said, the date of the Mahomedan month Shaban was given, and it corresponded with the 25th of June, which tallied with the date of the first telegram he had read to the House.

EGYPT—THE CONFERENCE.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said, that, as the Prime Minister had stated on Saturday that the Representatives of Germany, Austria, and Russia had declined to give any opinion as to the differences between the English and French Governments, he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could point out any evidence in the Protocols which substantiated that assertion?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS) asked the hon. Member to repeat his Question, as he had not the Protocols with him.

SOUTH AFRICA — THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION—RATIFICATION.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: I wish to ask the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies a Question of which I have given him private Notice—namely, Whether the statement is correct which appears in the Press to-day to the effect that the Transvaal Volksraad have been considering the Convention with closed doors, and there is a doubt as to its ratification?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY: We have no intelligence on the subject. The consideration of the Convention was delayed till the return of the Delegates, and they have only just returned to the Transvaal. The period for the ratification or rejection is to the end of this month.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

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SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

(1.) £786,951, to complete the sum for Customs.

(2.) £1,446,615, to complete the sum for Inland Revenue.

MR. GRAY said, he had been under the impression that the first Vote about to be taken was that for the Post Office Department.

MR. COURTNEY: No; the Inland Revenue Department.

MR. GRAY said, he believed that several hon. Gentlemen desired to call attention to various details connected with that Vote. There were certainly

some Members of the House who were under the impression that the first Vote to be taken that day would be the Post Office Telegraph Vote; and, consequently, those who were anxious to raise questions upon the present Vote were absent. He was afraid, in consequence of a statement made in answer to a Question he had put, that he had been the means of conveying that impression to more than one hon. Member; and he had certainly been told that the first Vote to be taken would be the Post Office Telegraph Vote.

MR. COURTNEY said, he should be sorry if any hon. Members had been misled; but, at that period of the Session, it was necessary that the order in which the Votes were presented should be adhered to; but any hon. Gentleman could raise a question about the Vote upon Report.

MR. GRAY asked if the Government intended to take the Revenue Votes in their order?

MR. COURTNEY said, that, in regard to the Post Office Vote, he had certainly intimated to the hon. Gentleman that, if the time was convenient, he would take the Telegraph Vote before the ordinary Post Office Vote; and, for the convenience of the hon. Member, when they came to the Post Office Vote, he would be ready to postpone that until they had taken the Telegraph Vote.

MR. LABOUCHERE asked if he was to understand that these Votes included the Supplementary?

MR. COURTNEY: Yes.

MR. MONK said, he would like to address a question to the hon. Gentleman the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in regard to a certain branch of the Revenue Department. Was the hon. Gentleman aware that the hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Tomlinson) had had a Motion on the Paper for a considerable time, asking for a Select Committee to be appointed to consider the grievances under which certain officers of the Department considered they were labouring? He should be glad if the hon. Gentleman would give some assurance, on behalf of the Government, that these assumed grievances—for he would not express any opinion himself as to their reality—would be inquired into, and that next Session a Select Committee would be appointed.

MR. COURTNEY said, he could not make any pledge as to next Session; but he could assure his hon. Friend that the grievances of the Inland Revenue officers had been carefully considered already, and an elaborate Report had been presented to the House bearing upon their case. He believed that the attention given to the subject had been exhaustive; but if there were any further remonstrances they should be considered.

MR. WARTON asked the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury if he was prepared to take any step towards the amalgamation of the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments, with the view of saving a number of commissions? He was of opinion that a considerable amount of saving might be effected to the country by such an amalgamation.

MR. COURTNEY said, the amalgamation of the Customs and of the Revenue Departments was by no means a novel question; it had been considered by a Select Committee many years ago, which was specially appointed to inquire into the question, and various steps had been taken to promote the fusion of these two branches of the Public Service. Warehouses had been amalgamated, and the same rules of administration adopted; and the object of the union was being kept steadily in view, in order that it might be realized as changes occurred. There had really been an amalgamation of the two branches at many ports, although not at the principal ports, and the fusion of Departments was being carried out as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Vote *agreed to.*

MR. COURTNEY said, he would now propose to take the Post Office Telegraphs Vote.

MR. PULESTON asked if he was to understand that the question of the salaries paid in the Post Office would be included in this Vote?

MR. COURTNEY: No; that will be taken under the Post Office Vote. I propose now to take the Vote for completing the sum for Post Office Telegraphs.

(3.) £1,204,589, to complete the sum for Post Office Telegraphs.

MR. FAWCETT: I know that many hon. Members on both sides of the

House take great interest in the question of telephonic communication; and I think it would conduce to the convenience of the Committee, and also save time, if I at once proceed to explain to the Committee the decision which has been arrived at by the Government upon this subject. Throughout we have been most anxious that the public should enjoy all the possible facilities, with regard to telephonic communication, which are compatible with due regard to the interests of the Revenue. I am free to confess that, during my short official experience, no question that I have had to deal with has presented so many difficulties; and I trust the Committee will accept the assurance that, in attempting its solution, I have been actuated by no other motive than a desire to do what I believe would most conduce to the advantage of the public. I feel that no good would result from occupying the time of the Committee by going over bygone controversies; and, therefore, I will at once state that, after taking into consideration all existing circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that, in order that the public may enjoy the facilities with regard to telephonic communication which, in my opinion, they may fairly claim, it is desirable to give greater freedom to private enterprize by relaxing some of the conditions contained in the licences which have been granted to private Telephone Companies. That being the case, I at once proceed to state how we think that these facilities could be given, so that, on the one hand, the public may have these facilities with regard to telephonic communication, which they have a right to demand; whilst, on the other hand, the Revenue is properly protected. In order to assist me in arriving at a decision on this subject, I, some weeks ago, asked the Telephone Companies to send me a statement of their views upon the matter, stating to me in what respect they considered that the conditions now contained in the telephonic licences ought to be relaxed in the public interest. In reply to that application, I received a statement from the United Telephone Company, and its affiliated Companies, containing three distinct proposals, which I will now proceed to explain. Before doing so, however, I may state that from other Companies, not connected with the United Telephone Company, I also received statements of their views which, except in one particular, did not vary in any important respect from those of the United Telephone Company. The point which they specially insist on demanding is, that they should be secured against competition in those towns in which they have been carrying on telephonic exchange business. I may at once say that that request is one which I do not think for one moment ought to be entertained. Reverting to the three proposals which were submitted to me by the United Telephone Company and its affiliated branches, I will briefly describe them. The first proposal was that the Telephone Companies, in the various localities in which they had been licensed, should be allowed to carry on their business in any manner they might think fit, and that, in lieu of the royalty of 10 per cent now paid to the Post Office on their gross receipts, the Companies would undertake to make good to the Department any loss which the local telegraph revenue might suffer from the development of telephonic communication within such district. They offered to guarantee the Post Office against loss in its local telegraph revenue; from carrying on an unrestricted telephonic business; and they further proposed that, in estimating the telegraph revenue, account was to be taken of its normal growth by estimating what had been its growth during the previous three years. The second proposal contemplated, not the entire abolition of the present royalty of 10 per cent, but its reduction to 5 per cent; that the same guarantee against the loss of local revenue to the Department as that contained in the first proposal should be entered into; and it was further proposed that the present radius for carrying on a telephonic exchange business, which is now usually restricted to four or five miles, should be extended to 15 miles; and that, in other respects, restriction should be removed, which, in all essentials, gave the same freedom as that embodied in the first proposal which I have just described. I think it will conduce to a clear understanding of the subject if, before proceeding to describe the third proposal, I say at once that, at first sight, I was considerably attracted by the proposal of a guarantee, and thought it might offer a solution of the question.

When, however, I examined into the matter more closely, I came to the conclusion that it would prove inadmissible. I will explain to the Committee why I came to that conclusion. If we had accepted from any Telephone Company such a guarantee as that which they now propose, it would be obvious that they must be secured against future competition in their business; because, having accepted a guarantee, it would have been palpably unfair immediately to license another Company to compete against them. [Mr. GRAY: No.] Well, that is my opinion; and I think the Committee will agree with me that if there is to be monopoly in telephonic communication, or in any other communication, it had better be in the hands of the Government, which can be controlled, and which is directly amenable to public opinion, rather than that a monopoly should be vested in a private Company. Besides this objection there was another which, even if it had stood alone, would, in my opinion, be quite sufficient to prevent the idea of a guarantee from being entertained. If the Post Office had once accepted the principle of such a guarantee its discretion would have been fettered in introducing any change in the telegraph tariff. That being the case, I have to consider the third proposal of the United Telephone Company, and I will briefly describe it to the Committee. It contemplates no guarantee, but proposes that the existing royalty of £10 per cent should continue to be paid, and that the Companies should be freed from all restrictions in carrying on their business, much in the same way as is contemplated under proposal No. 2. I may add to that, that the Telephone Companies laid great stress, with regard to all these proposals, upon the Department relinquishing the condition we have inserted in private licences, which enables the Post Office to demand an unlimited supply of the patented instruments used by the Telephone Companies. For the reasons I have already stated, I came to the conclusion that proposals Nos. 1 and 2, the essential feature of which was the guarantee, could not be accepted; but I also came to the conclusion that proposal No. 3, the essential feature of which is a continuance of the royalty of £10 per cent, affords the basis for a settlement; and the terms which the Government are now prepared to offer I will now describe under eight heads—(1.) That the Post Office should reserve its right to carry on telephonic business on its own account, or to give licences to any responsible persons to carry on such business in any part of the country, whether in that part of the country a licence had, or had not, been previously given; (2.) That the Post Office would no longer maintain the condition which has been inserted in recent licences, which called, on the part of the Post Office, for an unlimited supply of any patented instruments used by Telephone Companies; (3.) That, as the same objection in principle to a radius of 15 miles applied to a radius of four or five miles, all limitations as to area should be swept away; (4.) That with this abolition of the limitation of radius, and with the extinction of area, the distinction as to the conditions on which Telephone Companies were allowed to carry on business on telephone exchange and trunk wires should not be maintained, and that the same conditions be applied to trunk and exchange wires alike; (5.) That call offices for the despatch of oral messages should be allowed; (6.) That, in lieu of the concessions just described, and with the object of securing a greater simplicity of accounts, the royalty of £10 per cent, now paid on gross receipts, should be extended to receipts from private wire buisness; (7.) That the Post Office should be under no obligation to provide way-leaves, or to erect wires for the Companies; (8.) That, in order to maintain the distinction between the written telegraphic message and oral messages sent by means of telephones, the Telephone Company should not be permitted to receive or deliver a written message at any point. Now, I think it will be obvious to the Committee that so anxious have I been to redeem the pledge that no unnecessary impediment should be thrown in the way of telephonic communication, that in some respects I have conceded more than has been asked for, either by the Companies or by the public. I can only say that I hope the terms which I have offered will be received in the same spirit which has prompted me in making them; and if they are unreservedly accepted as a settlement, I have nothing more to add than this—that all existing

licences, as soon as they are returned, shall have the new terms introduced in them, and in any new licences which may be granted the terms which I have just described will be embodied. I have now only to thank the Committee for the patience with which it has listened to a statement which I fear may have been somewhat prolix.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT: I wish to ask for an explanation in reference to exchange and trunk wires. The present rule is, I think, to charge 10*s.* a-mile to subscribers for trunk wires; but it is necessary that the subscriber entering into that arrangement should make a deposit of so much a-year. Is that included in the present arrangement?

MR. FAWCETT: No. All those conditions will be got rid of.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT: That being so, I may say to my right hon. Friend, on the part of persons who have asked me to take their cases in hand and lay them before the Committee, that I think they will be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements proposed. Indeed, it appears to me to be as generous an offer as any of the Companies could expect. My hon. Friend the Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray) is, however, connected with the Telephone Companies, which I am not. I have nothing to do with any Telephone Company, and he probably will be able to represent their views more than I can; but, from representations which have been made to me from Manchester, I think the statement of my right hon. Friend will be regarded as satisfactory.

MR. GRAY: Perhaps, unfortunately for myself, I am connected with an Irish Telephone Company; but I certainly shall not venture to discuss the question before the Committee in that capacity. I have not sought to advance what I considered to be the interests of the Telephone Companies except as connected with the interests of the general public. Now, Sir, I have listened with great interest to the very clear, although very elaborate, statement which the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General has made; and I say at once that, as far as I understand the speech —and there are certain slight matters which I shall ask the right hon. Gentleman to explain, and I do not doubt that he will be able to explain them—I think his statement is highly satisfactory, and an exceedingly fair one. In regard to the observations he has made as to the protection of the public and the protection of the Post Office Department, I heartily agree with him, and I think that the provisions he has sketched out in that respect are quite as necessary as he thinks himself. I have no doubt that the arrangement he has sketched out will be fully carried out, not merely in the letter, but in the spirit, and I have no doubt that it will be accepted by the Telephone Companies. I also agree with him that to go back upon old controversies and to reopen old sores is totally unnecessary. I do not think it at all necessary to discuss the reasons which have been put forward by the right hon. Gentleman as to why he has been unable to accept proposals Nos. 1 and 2 made to him on behalf of the Telephone Companies. As the matter has now passed beyond that stage, I do not think it is necessary to occupy either the attention of the right hon. Gentleman or that of the Committee by going back to it. I myself think the first proposition of the right hon. Gentleman—namely, that the claim of any Company to receive a monopoly could not be entertained for a moment, is perfectly just. Such a claim would be as unjustifiable as a claim to restrict the undoubted right of the Post Office to erect and maintain wires itself for the Public Service. There can be no doubt that the right hon. Gentleman, in the interests of the Post Office Department, and in the service of the public, is bound to reserve to himself the fullest possible rights, both as to the Post Office Department in competition with existing Companies and as to licences for new Companies. The claim of any Company to establish anything in the nature of monopoly, of course, cannot be conceded. The Companies connected with the United Company have always claimed the right of free competition; and the only objection they have raised has been to an unfair competition on the part of the Post Office Department using the rights and privileges of a great public service to their detriment. I do not think that I need occupy the time of the right hon. Gentleman by discussing those of the eight points he has submitted to the Committee, and of which I thoroughly approve. In regard to most I only ask for a little further explanation, especially in regard

to No. 4. The right hon. Gentleman says that, with the abolition of any limit of radius and consequent extension of areas, the distinction between the conditions on which the Companies have hitherto been allowed to use trunk and exchange wires will not be maintained, the Companies being in future able to provide themselves with trunk and exchange wires alike. Then, when I come to No. 7, I find the right hon. Gentleman says that the Post Office incurs no obligation to provide way-leaves, or to erect or maintain wires for the Telephone Companies. I may point out that, of course, there is no obligation at present upon the Post Office to erect wires, either for Telephone Companies or for private individuals. So far as I know, the Department has a right to erect them; but I am not aware that any person has a right to compel it to erect them. But if, when the right hon. Gentleman says that the Department shall be under no obligation to erect wires under any circumstances—if he means to convey that the Department will not erect wires under any conditions, the result would be one which I know the right hon. Gentleman, in his present frame of mind, does not contemplate; for instance, I believe, although whether it is in actual work or not I cannot say, that there is a trunk wire between London and Brighton. Now, it would be actually impossible for any Company or private individual to run wires between London and Brighton, or generally between town and town, simply because the Post Office, not as a Department of the State, but as a private purchaser, has obtained the monopoly of way-leaves along all railway lines; and it is only along railway lines that telephone wires for long distances can be run. Therefore, if the Post Office say they will not erect wires between town and town, that would be, in effect, the same as to say that they will not permit the public at all to have the advantage of telephonic communication between town and town. I am sure the right hon. Gentleman does not contemplate that. But what he means to convey is that the Companies shall have no right to seek to compel the Post Office to erect trunk wires, but that the Post Office shall be free to do so, if they think it advantageous to the public. If the right hon. Gentleman will give an assurance to that effect I think it would be perfectly satisfactory; but if the right hon. Gentleman means to convey that, under no circumstances, will the Post Office run a trunk wire for the service of the public along its different lines, why, then, he simply shuts out the public of the United Kingdom from an enormous advantage. I believe that, at this moment, telephonic communication is carried on in America between towns 300 and 400 miles apart. I am anxious to meet the right hon. Gentleman in the spirit of fairness which he has manifested; and, in regard to trunk wires, I say that telephonic communication by trunk wire between London and Liverpool, or London and Manchester, or between London and Brighton, cannot be carried out, except with the assistance of the Post Office Department; and if the opposition of the Post Office were pushed to a vexatious extent, the result might be very disastrous to the public interest. No doubt, it is perfectly right for the Department to protect its telegraphic revenue. As I understand the view of the Companies, there is no desire on their part to secure a revenue from trunk wires. What they are desirous to secure is, that those who use the telephone wires shall have facilities in regard to trunk wire communication between town and town; and I am quite certain that they would be perfectly willing, if the Post Office will consent to erect trunk wires, to secure the Post Office from loss by giving to the Post Office all the profit of those trunk wires. I believe they would even go further than that, and guarantee the Post Office a certain amount of revenue from such trunk wires. All I want is some assurance that the right hon. Gentleman will not draw a hard-and-fast line which may deprive the public of the United Kingdom of the advantage which the people of every other civilized country either have, or are about to have, of carrying on conversations freely between persons living in towns at a considerable distance from each other. I am sure that he does not desire to punish the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for having given a monopoly of telegraphic work to the Government by saying—"You shall not have the facilities of this wonderful invention, although the people of Germany, of France, of America, and of every other civilized country in

the world enjoy it." Let the right hon. Gentleman protect the public Revenue in the most careful way possible, and let the Department make all the profit they can out of an enterprize which cannot be carried out by other persons, owing to the fact that the Department has purchased the exclusive way-leaves over railway lines; but do not let him, because he has a monopoly, punish the public by not allowing them to derive advantage from a great discovery. The right hon. Gentleman proposes, in consideration of the undoubtedly substantial, and, I may go so far as to say, generous concessions he has enumerated —he proposes, as a condition for those concessions, that the Post Office should receive a royalty upon private wire business. Now, that involves a principle which the Companies may have some difficulty in acceding to. The right hon. Gentleman might as well ask the Companies, or private individuals who run private telegraph wires, to give the Post Office a royalty upon them. He might ask me for a royalty upon erecting a wire to communicate from my own private house to my stables at the end of the garden.

MR. FAWCETT: Yes; if a profit was derived from the transaction.

MR. GRAY: Precisely; but the right hon. Gentleman might just as well ask me for 10 per cent on the rent of the house I occupy, because the Post Office have never pretended that they have any direct or indirect licence to interfere with the erection, by any individual or Company, of a telephone wire between house and house. Surely, if I own a house, I would have the right to run a wire between the house and any portion of the grounds connected with it, and to use there either a telegraphic instrument or a telephone, or both. Who on earth has a right to interfere, or to step in and say that I must pay for it? But if I use a patented instrument, whether a patented telephonic instrument or a patented telegraphic instrument, and I pay the person who belongs to it a royalty for the use of it, the right hon. Gentleman says that he must have a share of the revenue thereby derived. Now, this is not, as far as the profit derived from it is concerned, an important question. The concessions given by the right hon. Gentleman would even be cheaply purchased by assenting to that proposal, if it did not involve an exceedingly dangerous principle; because the right hon. Gentleman says—"If I do certain things in the interest of the public, I ought to be allowed to step in and obtain a portion of the private property of the individual," to which the State has no more right than it has to my hat or coat. I think the right hon. Gentleman ought to reconsider that point; and, if he does so, I think he will see that his position, whether he claims 10 per cent or ·0001 per cent, is altogether untenable; and I do not see how any Company or private individual could consent to recognize that claim. If once recognized, it might be pushed very much further, and the Government would be able to say to any private individual—"As a concession for giving you certain facilities, we lay claim to a portion of your property, although we have no right to it by law." I do not think it possible to admit that principle; and although it is not of importance financially, I hope the right hon. Gentleman will reconsider it, and I think he will come to the conclusion that it is quite untenable. The right hon. Gentleman says that the Telephone Companies are not to be permitted to transmit anything in the nature of a written message. I think that is a poor kind of condition to impose, and scarcely worthy of the attitude the Government now take up. At the present moment, the Post Office authorities have a certain number of Telephone Exchanges, and any person subscribing to those Telephone Exchanges has now two privileges which the Post Office refuses to the subscribers to private Telephone Exchanges. One is the privilege of sending a written message, say, to Newcastle or anywhere else where the Post Office has, at this moment, a Telephone Exchange. Say, for instance, that the subscriber desires to send a message to his grocer, or his wine merchant, or anybody else who is not a subscriber to the Exchange. The Post Office officials will transcribe the message for him, and will forward it, charging only 3*d.* for doing so. Now, I do not see why the right hon. Gentleman should deprive the subscribers to a Telephone Exchange of this great convenience. I can easily understand how, in any circumstances, it must be an enormous convenience to any subscriber to an Exchange to "ring

up" a clerk from the office and say—"Write down a message to so-and-so, next door to the Exchange office, and tell him to attend my sick child, or to supply me with any particular article I want." I do not think it is good policy on the part of the Department, and I invite the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the point. I do not think it is good policy for the Department to restrict, in any way, the facilities which are given to the public. I think the policy of the Department ought to be confined, in the first place, to protecting the public, as far as it is in their power, against the evils of monopoly; and, in the next place, to protecting the revenue of the Department against loss. I do not think the policy of the Department should be, in any way, to interfere with the convenience received by the public from the use of the telephone, and I would suggest to the right hon. Gentleman to provide a condition, by saying that if the Telephone Companies send written messages for their subscribers, such messages should be recognized as in the nature of telegrams, and a rate charged for them which the Post Office Department charges in its own Telephone Exchange for similar services. The revenue derived from them, after a reasonable deduction for outlay, should be the property of the Post Office. I wish to impress upon the right hon. Gentleman the distinction between the Telephone Companies wanting to make a revenue out of a matter of this kind, and rendering their service more attractive to the public. They would willingly, I believe, yield to the Department any revenue they might derive, and I think the right hon. Gentleman would protect the Post Office by saying that written messages should be regarded as telegrams, and that they should only be sent on certain conditions. I hope the right hon. Gentleman will take the suggestion in the same good spirit as that which has actuated him in connection with other details. What I really want to see in this matter is, that the public shall be served in the best possible way. There is one point of detail to which I wish to direct attention. At the present moment, subscribers to the Post Office are permitted to be put in communication with the Telegraph Department of the Post Office; and if they want to send a telegram to Australia, America, or any other part of the world, they can take their telegram to the telephone without quitting their rooms. Subscribers can dictate their messages by telephone to the clerk at the Post Office, who takes them down in writing, and charges them with the cost. I do not see why the same facility should not be given to all those who use the Telephone Exchanges. If the telegraphs, instead of being a Department of the State, were a private trading concern, and any other trading concern offered to erect a wire in connection with the Telegraph Office, so as to give the public greater facilities for sending telegrams, surely any responsible manager in charge of such telegraph business would say that he was very much obliged, and would willingly fall in with such proposal, because it would be to his own advantage. But the Post Office say—"We will not permit anything of the kind, except you charge to each subscriber £5 per annum for the facility of sending telegrams," for which he is, of course, to pay the full price charged for the telegraph system. I recollect the hon. Gentleman the Member for Glasgow (Dr. Cameron) saying, upon the question of sixpenny telegrams, that he would demonstrate that the Post Office telegraph wires were only used to the extent of one-third of their capacity.

MR. FAWCETT: If you take the number of messages, and spread them equally over the 24 hours, no doubt that would be so; but it will be found that, in the day time, the greatest number are sent, and that many of the more important wires are very much crowded; and before it would be possible to bring the reduced tariff into operation, it would be necessary to lay down 15,000 miles of extra wires.

MR. GRAY: I do not dispute that. All I suggested was, whether the Post Office was in such a position, and had so much business, that it did not want any more. If the Post Office wants more business, why not facilitate those who wish to bring business to their doors? What I contend is that it is not a reasonable arrangement to impose a preposterous charge of £5 5*s.* or £5, which no ordinary subscriber will pay. But, on the other hand, it would be perfectly fair to allow the Telephone Companies to give facilities to their subscribers for sending telegrams, simply

allowing them to charge the actual cost to them for taking down and transmitting. If that is not done, the public are deprived of a great convenience which they ought to enjoy. I will put it to the Committee what an enormous advantage it would be if a person residing two or three miles away from a telegraph office, who wanted to send a message in the middle of the night through a telephone, were able to say—"Take down that message for such-and-such a place, and send it off by your telephone to the telegraph wire." That would be an enormous advantage; but a subscriber would only want to send a message in that way occasionally, and he would never dream of paying £5 a-year for the privilege. I know that the right hon. Gentleman will say that he imposes a similar charge on his own subscribers; but it is only a nominal charge, and does not really exist. He divides his charge under two heads—one for the use of the telephone, and one for the use of the telegraph. I believe he makes a charge in Newcastle of £14 or £15. He says—"I charge £9 for one service, and £5 for the other;" but if the subscriber says he will give me £9 for the one service, and that he does not require the other, for which he would have to pay £5, the right hon. Gentleman says—"No; you must pay £14." It does not, therefore, become a question simply of £ *s. d.* It is not a reality, but a mere formality; and I put it to the right hon. Gentleman to take it into his favourable consideration in the interests of the public. If there is any charge made by the Telephone Companies for this additional service, let the revenue go to the Post Office. The Companies do not want it. But what they want is that they should not be impeded in serving the public. I have directed attention to these two or three points, and I hope that the right hon. Gentleman will see his way to arriving at some reasonable arrangement upon them. With regard to the propositions of the right hon. Gentleman generally, I trust and believe that they will be accepted by the Telephone Companies in the generous spirit in which they have been offered. Personally, I think they are fair and reasonable; and if the right hon. Gentleman will give an undertaking that he will himself insist on them, and see that they are really carried out fairly, and in a straightforward manner, without the old policy being pursued of the officials of the Department racking their brains to invent impediments, and to create causes of delay, I believe the public will heartily welcome the action which the right hon. Gentleman has taken in the matter. I might give instances to show the preposterous manner in which the Department has interfered with the working of the Telephone Companies; but I do not wish to rake up old sores. But if the right hon. Gentleman says that he will see his proposals carried through fairly and properly, and in the spirit in which he has spoken to-night, I think the public will have every reason to be satisfied, and I am convinced that experience will show that the Post Office will gain largely and directly, both by way of royalties, and by the increase of business in connection with the ordinary telegraph. The invention of the telephone is one of a marvellous character, and I believe it will, in the future, be of the greatest possible service both to the commercial and the general community. Perhaps I may be allowed to say a word in conclusion. I have, no doubt, somewhat warmly taken up the question of telephones in this House. Possibly on some occasions in debates, or in written communications with the Department which I have had occasion to make, I may have used irritating words in regard to what appeared to me to be unnecessary and vexatious delays, and which may not unnaturally have been calculated to cause irritation or impatience on the part of the right hon. Gentleman. I can only say, on the other hand, that those who have been interested in the working of telephones have within the last few years been irritated at what they deemed the obstructive attitude of the Post Office Department. If, in my language or acts, I have given any offence to the right hon. Gentleman, I am sorry for it. I, for one, have had the fullest confidence from the beginning that if, as contra-distinguished from some of the officials who naturally, although well-meaning, are too much inclined to take a purely official view of a matter of this kind, the right hon. Gentleman had been able to fix his attention himself to the subject, and had been induced to give it his study, he would be prepared to deal with it in a broad and statesman-

like manner; and while, of course, protecting the Department, and seeing that the public Revenue did not suffer, that he would give the facilities which the public with perfect confidence had a right to expect. I think he has now done so, and I think that our exertions are justified by the result. I therefore offer our thanks to the right hon. Gentleman for the way in which he has dealt with the matter, and for the exceedingly fair and straightforward offer which he has made.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD: There can be no doubt that the use of the telephone is greatly increasing; and, from the remarks made by the hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray) and other hon. Members, I am convinced that there is likely to be a very great development of this new means of communication. My right hon. Friend the Postmaster General will, I have no doubt, remember that with reference to monopolies Mr. Mill used these words—

"A Government is more often chargeable with interfering to make things dear, than with interfering to make things cheap."

Now, I must say that what I have heard upon this matter makes me very much inclined to believe that the interference of the Government with regard to the use of the telephone has not had a tendency to make the use of these instruments cheap to the public. I am speaking now only on behalf of the public, and I am anxious that this mode of communication should be made as cheap as possible. I am inclined to think that it ought to be in the hands of whatever power, whether it be the Government or private Companies, who can make it cheapest. I think it probably may be found that, in the end, the Government will be able to make telephonic communication cheaper than a Company could do, because there must be communication more or less with the telegraphic wires, which are at present a monopoly in the hands of the Government. I only desire to say that it is very important the matter should be in the hands of that power which will give the cheapest supply; and I am quite sure the attention of my right hon. Friend will be directed towards that end.

MR. PULESTON: I agree with every word which has been used by previous speakers, as to the appreciation of all those who take an interest in the matter of the very liberal concessions made by the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General. I am sure we were right in expecting and believing that the time would shortly come when some concession would be made; because our experience, and the experience of the country, has been, in regard to the administration of the Post Office Department, such as could lead us to no other conclusion. I am glad that the right hon. Gentleman was good enough to open the debate, and that, by doing so, he has prevented the possibility of any acrimonious discussion taking place. Reference has been made to the use of the telephone in the United States. I happen to know this important fact, which I may mention to the Committee—that, in proportion to the facilities which have been given for the use of the telephones in America, so have the revenues of the telegraph business increased, and very largely too. I ventured to say something of the same kind when seconding the Motion of my hon. Friend the Member for Glasgow (Dr. Cameron), in favour of sixpenny telegrams; and after the concession now made in regard to the telephone I am certain that the business of the telegraphs will also be largely increased, and that our experience will be similar to that of the United States—namely, that just in proportion as the telephone business increases, so the revenue received from telegrams will also increase. I fully agree with the suggestion of my hon. Friend the Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray) as to the desirability of giving facilities for the erection of trunk wires, in order to send messages by telegraph, after having conveyed them, in the first instance, by telephone. I see no particular reason why there should be no extension of area, or why the whole business should not be carried on upon a sort of Free Trade principle. Take the instance of Brighton. The public are well cared for there, but are not able to hold communication with London; and I hope my right hon. Friend, when he rises to reply, will kindly say a word on that point. To give an illustration of some of the past difficulties, I may say that in the towns of Plymouth and Devonport, the latter of which I represent, there have been difficulties which will be very familiar to the right hon. Gentleman. In fact, it has been

impossible to have any telephonic business done there at all in connection with the Post Office. All those difficulties are now entirely set at rest. As I understand now, any Company—the United Telephone Company, for instance—may open an Exchange anywhere. I do not know whether the right hon. Gentleman is aware that the Government opened their telephonic service at Plymouth with something like 150 subscribers; but that the number has since been reduced to something like 40. The general experience of the system was that the business conducted by means of private enterprize there was very much more successful than the efforts of the Government. Although I do not take exception to the statement of the hon. Member for Salford (Mr. Arthur Arnold), that the time may come when the Government may possibly compete satisfactorily with the Companies, I agree with him that the public ought to have the facilities they demand supplied to them in the cheapest way, whether by the Government or by private enterprize. I thank the right hon. Gentleman for the clear way in which he has given these concessions; and I trust we may hope that there will be no serious delay in putting them into execution.

MR. STEWART MACLIVER: I desire to join with other hon. Members in recognizing the importance of the concessions made by the Postmaster General. It is well known that considerable dissatisfaction has prevailed in regard to the present arrangements for telephonic communication, and there are reasons why that dissatisfaction should now cease, after the concessions made by the right hon. Gentleman. At the same time, I think some allowance ought to be made for the Department over which the right hon. Gentleman presides, on account of their being hampered with the burden of the large expenditure incurred when the Government took over the telegraphs. We all know that the price paid for the telegraphs was enormously in excess of their value, and the Government have had to contend for years with that difficulty, and therefore have been unable to make any steady advance in the improvement of telephonic communication. But now, I think, we are in a position, after a relaxation which the right hon. Gentleman proposes to make, to expect that the public will be satisfied with the telephonic communication, and to see that other advances are made in the same direction. I can only repeat that the public will recognize and thank the right hon. Gentleman for what he has done on their behalf.

DR. CAMERON: The right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General has very properly deprecated our going into any byegone stories; but there is one point to which I must direct the attention of the Committee. Telephones were not invented until long after the Government acquired the Post Office Telegraphs. Therefore, they did not purchase any rights in connection with telephonic communication. Towards the end of last Parliament a Bill was introduced by the Postmaster General, which contained a clause giving the Government a right over the telephones which had been invented and brought into use since their purchase of the telegraphs. Now, that appeared to me to be the confiscation of the invention. I strongly opposed that clause, and, with the assistance of some of my hon. Friends, managed to induce the Government to drop it. Since then, however, in consequence of some judicial decision, the Post Office have acquired a legal right; but I do not think they ever got a moral right; and they ought to treat the Telephone Companies, as far as possible, as if the Government had not violently, and, in my opinion, not very honestly, laid hands on this invention. The right hon. Gentleman has told us that one of his proposals is that the difference between trunk lines and local lines shall be done away with; and he proposes that the Post Office shall not be compelled to put up wires for the Telephone Companies. My hon. Friend the Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray) criticized this proposition, and he has said that the Post Office ought to be willing to give facilities for erecting trunk lines, if the Companies themselves are not able to put them up. Now, I have no unfavourable criticism to offer on that part of my right hon. Friend's proposals. It seems to me that if the Post Office place a Telephone Company in the same position, as nearly as possible, as they would be if the Post Office had not seized hold of the invention, we have no right to ask the Post Office to do anything for them in aid of their require-

ments; and it is for the Post Office to consider carefully the propriety of setting up trunk wires between the large towns.

MR. GRAY: I only suggested that they should erect them on the railway lines over which they have the right of way-leave.

DR. CAMERON: In addition to railway lines, there are the roads and canals of the country. It must be remembered that the Post Office pay, in many cases, under the Act for way-leave along the railways, a yearly charge of about £1 per mile. I know that way-leave and maintenance is a very important item. There is one point on which it appears to me the proposal of the right hon. Gentleman should in fairness be modified, if the Committee regard it from the standpoint from which I look at it. What we should aim at appears to me to be to place the Telephone Companies, as nearly as possible, in the position they would have occupied if the Post Office had not violently laid hands on the invention. I do not disapprove of competition on the part of the Post Office. By all means let us have competition. But how can we have free competition if the Post Office charge private Companies with a royalty of 10 per cent? I would ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider whether he cannot, in fairness and in the interests of the public, reduce that royalty? I am satisfied the telephone business would be greatly increased in the country by a reduction of the royalty now charged. There was one point which my right hon. Friend did not make as clear as I think he ought. He said that call-houses were to be permitted. These call-houses are places where any member of the public can go and communicate with any member of a Telephone Exchange. Is there to be any limit as to the price to be charged? [MR. FAWCETT: No.] I think that is perfectly right, and perfectly satisfactory. I think that the right hon. Gentleman, in the disputes which have existed between the Post Office and the Telephone Companies, has endeavoured to meet his adversaries in the fairest and most conciliatory spirit. In the interests of the public, all I would suggest in addition is, that he should consider the propriety of reducing the royalty, which, at present, prevents the Telephone Companies from competing with the Post Office.

MR. WARTON: I wish to call the attention of the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) to the way in which the Post Office Accounts are given. At page 127, it seems to me that the Votes present two different systems of making out the accounts, especially in regard to the items for labour.

MR. COURTNEY: The explanation is, that the persons enumerated in the Estimate are persons employed and paid by the Postmaster General. They are, as a matter of fact, upon the Staff, and receive definite wages for definite work, and the other item is a lump sum for local labour where it has been necessary to employ local labour.

MR. GRAY: In reference to the question raised by the hon. Member for Glasgow (Dr. Cameron), as to the policy of the Department, imposing a heavy royalty of 10 per cent on the gross receipts, I should like to say a word. No doubt, that is an enormous royalty. I do not press it upon the attention of the right hon. Gentleman; but, of course, he fully understands that in insisting upon that royalty he is virtually imposing a tax upon the public. The Telephone Companies are like a tea merchant, who has to collect the duty upon tea. He cannot pay it out of his own pocket; and, therefore, he must pay it out of the pockets of the people who buy the tea. I have no doubt that the Telephone Companies, when they come to consider the new basis of the right hon. Gentleman's proposals, will ask for a reduction of this enormous royalty of 10 per cent on the gross earnings, and probably they would ask to have it reduced by 5 per cent. What they will say will be this—that if the Government grant a reduction of this enormous tax, the whole of that reduction which the Government concedes to them will immediately be given to the subscribers. For instance, if the Government reduce their demand from 10 to 5 per cent, whatever that 5 per cent yields will instantly be handed over to those who use the telephones. The Companies themselves have no wish to put it in their own pockets; but, of course, the right hon. Gentleman will not permit the Telephone Companies to do their work as cheaply as they could do it, if he insists upon retaining this charge. I wish the Government and the Committee thoroughly

to understand that the claim of the Telephone Companies to a reduction of the royalty is not made on their own behalf for the purpose of putting that which they now pay, in the shape of royalty, into their own pockets, but in order that they may be permitted to give the full advantage of it to the public.

MR. FAWCETT: I hope it will not be thought that I am insensible to the manner in which my proposals have been received by the Committee if I refer, for one single instant, to a somewhat personal remark of the hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray). Nothing could be more kindly than the way in which the hon. Member spoke about my personal endeavours; but in some remarks which he let fall he tried, I think, to draw a distinction between the officials of the Post Office and myself. [Mr. GRAY: Hear, hear!] Now, I do not think anything could be more unfair than for the head of a Department to allow such a distinction to be drawn. I look upon myself as being absolutely and unreservedly responsible for everything that has been done. I do not mean to say that there have not been any mistakes or delay; but my short sketch of the matter will show that it is an extremely difficult one to deal with. Whatever mistakes have been committed, and whatever delay may have taken place, I hope the hon. Member, and other hon. Members who are interested in this subject, will blame the Postmaster General, who is responsible to Parliament, and not the officials of the Post Office, who, I can only say, work with unwonted zeal to serve the public to the best of their ability. With regard to the remarks which have been made in the course of the discussion, I will deal with them, as far as I can, *seriatim*. In saying that no obligation should be imposed upon the Post Office to erect wires or provide way-leaves, I think it only fair to be as explicit as possible; but I do not mean, in making that statement, to say that, under no circumstances whatever, would the Post Office erect wires for the Telephone Companies, or under no circumstances whatever grant a way-leave at a proper rent; but it must be borne in mind that the Department representing the public have paid a heavy sum for the way-leaves they possess over the railways, and they are, therefore, bound not to give any general right, but to consider every application strictly on its merits. With regard to whether any greater facilities can be afforded for allowing messages which are sent, in the first instance, by the telephone, to be forwarded by telegraph, although I do not see my way at present, I will again look into the subject. I recognize the principle that all I have to do is to afford the utmost facilities to the public, with due protection to the Revenue. On the subject of the royalty of 10 per cent, I understood that that was an essential feature of one of the proposals of the Telephone Companies. Of course, they invited us to reduce it. There is this disadvantage in a Government having a monopoly of any sort which presses on any particular industry—for instance, it might be for the interests of the public for any person to come forward and offer to deliver letters in London at the charge of a half-penny, or one-half less than the charge now imposed by the Post Office; but the Government monopoly must be taken with its disadvantages as well as its advantages, and it is not necessarily an objection to it that any part of the service may be done more cheaply. I have already answered the question of my hon. Friend the Member for Glasgow (Dr. Cameron). We do not propose to regulate the charges to be made for the use of call offices when established by the Companies. We allow the charge to be fixed by the Companies, on the understanding that they hand us over a certain portion of their receipts. [Mr. GRAY: That is 10 per cent.] Yes; 10 per cent. Why it is proposed to extend this royalty to private wires is not so much with the object of increasing the Revenue, which would be very trifling, but for the purpose of simplifying the accounts, and thus obviating disputes. I think the hon. Member for Carlow is under an error in putting the point he did. Suppose he laid down a telephone wire from his house to his own stables, that would be a private arrangement. What we propose to do is to levy this royalty on the receipts handed over to the Company. I now think that I have answered all the points which have been referred to in the course of the discussion; and I can only thank the Committee for the way in which the proposals of the Government have been received.

MR. GRAY: Will the right hon. Gentleman be good enough to answer the point raised in reference to written messages?

MR. FAWCETT: I must confess that I do not see my way to making any concession upon that point. I think that an essential distinction must be maintained. It would make, I am afraid, a serious hole in the telegraph revenue if written messages were allowed to be sent. I think the hon. Member will see there is an essential difference between telephone messages and telegraph messages.

MR. GRAY: An oral message would not be objected to?

MR. FAWCETT: No; I said that all the telephone messages would be oral, and the only distinction would be that a telephone message must be spoken, not written. That is really the cardinal point of difference. I have only, in conclusion, to repeat the statement I made at the commencement of this Sitting—that if the Companies will accept these terms as a final settlement of the question, there is no reason whatever why the licences should not be amended at once. Of course, it would take some time to put it into legal form; but there will be no delay in considering the changes it will be necessary to introduce; and, in regard to any new licences to be granted, they will include the new terms.

MR. PULESTON: I have no desire to prolong the discussion; but I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider this one point, and to include it with the concessions and arrangements he has already proposed. The right hon. Gentleman has disavowed any responsibility in reference to the procuring of way-leaves; but I understand that one of the greatest difficulties met with in reference to the development of the telephone is the granting of way-leaves. Will it not be desirable to consider, before next Session, or any other time, some means of providing, by Bill or otherwise, for the Post Office Department to be able to take even compulsory powers?

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Nonsense.

MR. PULESTON: Although my noble Friend says "Nonsense," I think that something should be done for reducing the difficulty now experienced in obtaining way-leaves.

MR. GRAY: Private individuals must expect to have difficulties in reference to the granting of way-leaves. The only difficulty that ought to be considered by the Government is where, as between town and town, the only method of communication is along the line of a Railway Company. The Government have purchased exclusive way-leaves over all such lines; and however willing a Railway Company might be to permit telephone wires to run along their lines, the Post Office might positively prohibit it. I think the Government ought to say—"We will be prepared to grant these way-leaves, if a proper consideration is paid for them." I hope the right hon. Gentleman will see his way to insure that his propositions, which must already have been drawn up in black and white, should be sent out immediately; and if they are accepted by the Companies, that then, even pending the completion of legal formalities, they may be adopted, although, perhaps, without conferring absolute rights, without interfering with the rights and privileges which the Post Office propose to reserve for themselves. Pending the completion of the formalities that may be necessary, the proposals of the right hon. Gentleman might be virtually put in force. Sometimes, as he is aware, a question of this kind does not mean a week or two, but months, and sometimes years. There have been some cases in which there has been a delay of a year and a-half over a simple question which, in the first instance, appeared as though it might be settled in five minutes. I trust the right hon. Gentleman will give the Committee some assurance that there will be no unnecessary delay.

MR. FAWCETT: I think, in a matter involving many business details, it would be unwise to give an assurance like that, except the pledge on my part that everything will be done on the part of the Department to prevent unnecessary delay.

MR. GRAY: I am quite content with an assurance of that nature.

MR. FAWCETT: With regard to the important question of way-leaves on railways, the Government are bound not to grant such a number as would cripple the business of the Department. At the same time, I am not desirous of pursuing anything like a dog-in-the-manger policy; but it must be borne in

mind that many of the railway lines are at present almost fully occupied by wires, and there is no more room for additional ones. Suppose along a particular railway—and this is no imaginary case—there is, at the present time, only room for a certain number of additional wires. Owing to an increase in telegraph business, arising from a reduction in the tariff, or from any other cause, the Post Office may probably have to erect these additional wires. If, however, they had leased the remaining way-leaves to a private Telephone Company, we should find ourselves in this difficulty—there being no room for the additional wires the Post Office might require, no other alternative would be open to us but to put the wires underground; a large additional expense would have to be incurred; and the public would, I think, have a right to complain that their money had been wasted in order to promote the interests of a private Company. I mention this as an illustration to show that we are bound in these matters to proceed with extreme caution; therefore, while we must be careful not to give everything a Company may claim as a right, we shall be perfectly prepared to inquire fully into every application that may be made to us.

Mr. GRAY: All I wanted was some assurance that impediments of a purely obstructive nature would not be imposed by the Post Office. Of course, any provision of a reasonable or protective nature they are entitled to make. The right hon. Gentleman has given me an instance; let me give him another. I am acquainted with the case of a Dock Company which owned a certain piece of ground, and they gave to a Railway Company the right of running a tunnel under it. They said—"We will not give you the property; but we will only allow you to run your line under the tunnel." A short time afterwards a Telephone Company proposed to carry telephone wires over the railway, and the Post Office were prepared to accede to the proposal on exacting payment for the privilege; but the Dock Company said—"No; this property is ours, not yours," and they refused permission. The right hon. Gentleman stepped in and said—"Unless we get something from the Company, which involves the recognition of a legal right—which legal right, however, the Company did not possess—we will cut down the wires." Now, that I call obstruction, and not a protection of the property of the Government in their own interests. At the same time, I am desirous of saying that I fully recognize the fair spirit manifested by the right hon. Gentleman in the concessions he has made, and I thank him most cordially for them.

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR criticized the manner in which the accounts connected with the Post Office and Telegraph Service were presented, and asked the Postmaster General whether, in future, in giving the results of the working by means of a capital account of the Post Office Department, he could not present them in a better form than at present?

Mr. FAWCETT: I believe that these accounts are considered by experts; and, so far as appears to myself, they are very clearly given. We have no separate capital account at the Post Office; but if my hon. and gallant Friend will speak to me upon the subject, I will carefully consider any suggestion he may make.

General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR said, he would send to the right hon. Gentleman a copy of the communication he had sent to the Financial Secretary, and he trusted the right hon. Gentleman would consider the suggestions contained in it.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR: Will the right hon. Gentleman have any objection to supply telephonic communication between different parts of this building and of this Chamber? What has been done in the direction of establishing telephonic communication between the House and the City and other parts of the Metropolis has been productive of a considerable amount of advantage. I have already put a question to the First Commissioner of Works upon this subject; but I am sorry to say that I was unable to obtain a satisfactory answer. The right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General is, however, accustomed to spend a large part of his time in the House, and I think he would have no objection to secure the comfort of hon. Members. Very often, when the Bell is rung for a Division, hon. Members in other parts of the building are in entire ignorance of what is going on. Some-

times it is a question of importance, and it might be necessary that they should take part in the Division; or, on the other hand, it might be a Division in favour of some obstructive Motion; and, of course, the Irish Members, on such an occasion, would always, and properly, abstain from taking part in it. But there is no way of finding out, except by coming into the House. I have often said it was easier to ascertain in a newspaper office in Fleet Street what is going on in the House than it is in the Library of the House of Commons.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must point out to the hon. Member that his observations are out of Order. The Vote for the arrangements of the House is not taken under the Telegraphs Vote.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: That I know perfectly well; but I assume that the telephones have been placed in the House by the Postmaster General, in consultation with the First Commissioner of Works. I do not suppose they have been placed there without the consent of the Postmaster General. I may be wrong; but I assume that he has control over the telephonic communication which now exists.

MR. FAWCETT: No; I have not.

Vote *agreed to.*

(4.) £3,852,517, to complete the sum for the Post Office.

MR. R. POWER said, he had asked the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General, some time ago, a question with regard to the acceleration of the mails between Dublin and Waterford, and the right hon. Gentleman very kindly said he would consider the matter. Since then, however, he had been informed—although he hoped not correctly informed—that the right hon. Gentleman had proposed to give the carriage of the mails from Dublin to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. He had no official information as to the correctness of that statement; but he would like very much to know whether it was correct or not? If the mails were carried from Dublin to Waterford *viâ* Maryborough, there would be a considerable saving of time; because, by that route, the time occupied would not be more three hours and twenty minutes, within which time the Great Southern and Western Railway Company undertook to deliver the mails; whereas, by the other line, the time occupied would be four hours at least. He believed that the object of the right hon. Gentleman was that the letters from Dublin should arrive in Waterford sufficiently early to be answered the same day. Under the proposed arrangement, letters received in the morning could not possibly be answered until next day, which would be a source of great inconvenience to men of business. Besides, if the mails were not carried *viâ* Maryborough, the line from Kilkenny to Maryborough must ultimately be closed altogether for passenger traffic. The only route by which people could go conveniently to Dublin from Waterford was by way of Maryborough, which was a much shorter and more direct route. There were, moreover, between Maryborough and Waterford several very important towns, among them Abbeyleix, Ballyragget, Kilkenny, and Ballyhale. As regarded the saving of time, he would point out that a train left Dublin at 8 o'clock, which got to Waterford at 11 o'clock; whereas, by the other line, the train would not get in until 11.55. That was a very great difference, and he believed the Committee would perceive that it would be best to allow commercial men at Waterford to answer their letters *viâ* Maryborough. That route had been approved by the Chamber of Commerce, by all the commercial class at Waterford, by the Corporation, the Poor Law Guardians, and other public Bodies, who all advocated the mails being sent by way of Maryborough, instead of Carlow. Under the circumstances, he trusted the right hon. Gentleman would consent to adopt the Maryborough route.

MR. EWART said, he would ask the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General whether any step was about to be taken to give Belfast the benefit of the recent acceleration of mails from London to Dublin? Belfast, he believed, was at present the worst-served commercial centre in the United Kingdom. The people of Belfast did not receive their letters from London and other parts of England till about 1 o'clock in the day; while they were obliged to post letters in reply by half-past 2. Under those circumstances, they would certainly like to participate in the advantage of the acceleration of the Postal Service from Dublin. The mails now arrived in Dub-

lin half-an-hour earlier than they did a short time ago; but they were not despatched any sooner. The people of Belfast were anxious to get the advantage of that half-hour, though it would be far from satisfying the wishes of his constituents. There had been laid before the right hon. Gentleman a proposal for the acceleration of the mails, *viâ* Stranraer and Larne; but with regard to that he did not expect the right hon. Gentleman to give any answer at present, although he might mention that, by that route, the letters would arrive at Belfast by 9 o'clock in the morning. He did not press that point at present, for it was a large question; but he should be glad if the right hon. Gentleman would give some satisfactory assurance with regard to the acceleration of the mails to Belfast.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he had already called the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General to the very bad position in which the people of Galway stood with regard to the mails. He had stated, in the question addressed to the right hon. Gentleman a short time ago, the amounts per mile paid to the various Railway Companies; he found that the Post Office only allowed the Midland and Great Western Railway Company £40 a-mile, while it allowed the Great Southern and Western £70, and the Great Northern Company £90 a-mile, or more than double what was received by the Midland and Great Western Railway Company. They knew that the reason for not giving a larger sum to the Midland and Great Western Railway Company was on account of the much larger amount of mail traffic which passed over that line; but he submitted that the traffic was not sufficient to justify this enormous difference of £45 a-mile. The present very able and efficient Chairman of the Midland and Great Western Railway Company was prepared to increase the service of trains in case the Post Office paid a larger sum per mile. He would not, however, go into those details, which the right hon. Gentleman would be able to gather for himself. He would only say there was no reason whatever why the Midland trains should not start a little earlier, and make fewer stoppages than they did at present. It was only a question of money. There was another point to which he desired to refer. He believed that, last year, his hon. Friend the Member for Westmeath (Mr. T. D. Sullivan) called the attention of the Secretary to the Treasury to the delivery of Parliamentary Papers by post, and he referred to those Papers which were delivered post free within a radius of four miles from the House of Commons. The present arrangement was extremely inconvenient for a large number of Members; and he would impress upon the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General that he should consider the advisability of taking upon his Department the duty of delivering post free Papers beyond that radius. The matter was one which he should think could be very easily settled between the Treasury and the Post Office. The Postmaster General would, of course, have to be consulted as to any objection he might entertain to sending the Papers free of charge; but he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) understood that the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury would have the right of requesting the Postmaster General to do so, whether he liked it or not. Therefore, he hoped the hon. Gentleman would use the despotic power he possessed, by insisting that the Postmaster General should deliver Parliamentary Papers free. It was very desirable that hon. Members should be able to receive Parliamentary Papers at their residence, lodgings, or chambers in London and elsewhere; and he submitted that if the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury would bring to bear upon the Postmaster General those powers of persuasion with which he was endowed, this matter would be very easily arranged.

Mr. MARUM said, he desired to supplement the remarks of the hon. Member for Waterford (Mr. R. Power) by calling the attention of the Committee, as he had done frequently, and the attention of the Postmaster General during the last four years, to the deficiency of the mail service between Kilkenny and Dublin. The present arrangement involved the necessity of travelling over 20 miles more line than was necessary, and a great delay was the consequence. On the other hand, they were in communication with Maryborough three times daily. If a letter were posted, under the present arrangement, at 5 P.M., he could not get a reply until the second day; nor could the local

newspapers be delivered before 5 o'clock in the afternoon; while English newspapers never reached him until the second day. Moreover, he could get Irish newspapers in the House of Commons much earlier than if he were at home. That was the state of things, monstrous as it appeared to him, which had continued for the last four years. It was said that the Railway Companies were exorbitant in their demands; but he did not suppose that they were more so than other Companies; and he apprehended that a Railway Company was entitled to the cost price for the carrying of mails. However, he would now make a further appeal to the hon. Gentleman, and would express a hope that the Treasury would not leave the people of Kilkenny any longer in their present position with regard to the mail service. He wished to refer to another matter in connection with this subject. When the right hon. Gentleman was replying to the Question put to him that morning, the noise in the House was so great that he could not collect even generally what the right hon. Gentleman said; and he must, therefore, put him to the trouble of repeating his reply. He would point out that a large proportion of his constituents were at Ballyragget; and, unless the mail route was altered, a very large number of persons would be absolutely deprived of any benefit from the accelerated service proposed by the right hon. Gentleman. He did not wish to intimidate anyone; but he would mention that there was a very large meeting about to be held, and that a great amount of excitement existed in the locality amongst persons who had a strong feeling that they ought to participate in the accelerated mail service.

MR. BLAKE said, that the hon. Members for Waterford (Mr. R. Power) and Kilkenny (Mr. Marum) had so ably stated the claims of the district to having the mails sent *viâ* Maryborough that he would not weary the Committee by further details. He would simply express a hope that the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General would be disposed to consider the matter which had been so ably put forward by his hon. Friends.

MR. BIGGAR said, he wished to add a few words in favour of the proposal of his hon. Friend the Member for Kilkenny (Mr. Marum) for sending the mails *viâ* Maryborough. He (Mr. Biggar) had occasion once or twice in the year to go from Dublin to Waterford, and from Waterford to Kilkenny; and he knew that the most convenient way was through Maryborough and the Kilkenny route, instead of by way of Carlow, on which line a great deal of time was lost. The passenger, on arriving at Maryborough, went at once to a particular platform, and got on to the direct line of railway to Waterford; but anyone going to Waterford *viâ* Carlow would have to change on to another line of rails, go to a separate platform, and submit to other delays and inconveniences. Again, upon the line from Maryborough to Kilkenny there were only two trains a-day; and if the mail trains were taken away from that route, the result would be greatly to lessen the profit of a portion of the line, which was already by no means prosperous. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would accede to the wishes of the hon. Member for Kilkenny.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General would not be surprised that he should speak on this matter, seeing that Maryborough was in the county which he had the honour to represent. He could assure the right hon. Gentleman that there existed a great feeling among the people of the district, more especially with regard to the line of railway which went through Maryborough to Kilkenny. Maryborough was a centre on which three railways converged. Those three lines went, one to Dublin, another to Cork, and the third went southward to Waterford. Now, if this subsidy were removed, or was taken away from the service through Maryborough, the prospects of the Companies, not only in respect of mails, but in respect of goods traffic, would be, to a certain extent, imperilled; and it was perfectly plain that the interests of the people of the district would suffer. There were on the line several important centres, at which fairs were held; and the effect of the new arrangement would be seriously to injure these commercial centres from a pecuniary point of view. He had no doubt that the Postmaster General had, amongst other things, considered the matter; but he would urge upon him to take seriously into his further considera-

tion the possible consequences of diverting the mail along the Carlow line.

Mr. RAMSAY said, he felt it necessary to remind the Postmaster General that in Scotland there were many places fully as important as those mentioned by hon. Gentlemen opposite, of which he did not speak in any spirit of disparagement; but there were many places, containing large populations, where the Postal Service was at the present time absolutely inefficient. The hon. Member for Kilkenny (Mr. Marum) had given the Committee an example of the inconvenience of the present arrangement in Ireland by pointing out that if a person posted a letter in Kilkenny at 5 o'clock in the afternoon he could not receive an answer until the second day. But he (Mr. Ramsay) could inform the Committee, by an example drawn from a district in Scotland in which he had some acquaintances, that if a person put a letter in the post at 8 o'clock in the morning, he would not receive a reply until four or five days afterwards on the average. He did not think his hon. Friends opposite could put forward a case worse than that; and, therefore, he would appeal to the Postmaster General to take into his consideration the isolated districts in Scotland where the Post Office mode of communication was so much inferior at the present time to that of any other districts in England and Scotland. He trusted that when the right hon. Gentleman was dealing with the representations which had been made to him by the Irish Members, he would not forget to take also into consideration those districts in Scotland and England where the postal arrangements were so defective, and where the population suffered so much in consequence.

Mr. KENNY said, he understood that the Postmaster General proposed some time since to accelerate the mail service to Limerick. He (Mr. Kenny) hoped that that acceleration would also involve the acceleration of the mail service to Ennis. At the present time, the mail train which left Kingsbridge at 9 o'clock in the morning got into Limerick at 1 o'clock; but the train which conveyed the mails from Limerick to Ennis did not leave Limerick until half-past 3 in the afternoon, there being, practically, a loss of two hours after the arrival of the mail at Limerick. The train only reached Ennis at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and, although it was due at half-past 4 o'clock, it never got there before 5, and was frequently as late as half-past 5. He considered it a matter of very great consequence that the mail service should be accelerated to Ennis, because not only were the merchants of the town greatly inconvenienced by the delay, but, inasmuch as the mails for County Clare were distributed from the centre of Ennis, it would be of considerable advantage to the whole district, because it would enable them to receive their letters at a much earlier time than they now received them. He hoped, if the change were effected, that the right hon. Gentleman would take into his consideration the other districts which were connected with Limerick, and which stood equally in need of accelerated means of postal communication.

Mr. WARTON said, he wished to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General to a point which involved the public safety. He alluded to the Post Office carts, which were driven through the streets at a very great speed. He thought, at any rate, that these carts should carry lights at night. Another point was, that it was proper, in his opinion, that there should be facilities for posting letters at all the important railway stations, as was the case almost everywhere on the Continent. Then he would point out that the term Parcels Post, which appeared on the carts all over the country, was not only incorrect in itself, but differed from other terms which had been adopted by the Post Office. They had, for instance, Letter Post and Book Post; and, on the ground of correctness, he said that the proper term should be Parcel Post, and not Parcels Post. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would, as soon as possible, have this inaccuracy dealt with. Then, with regard to the charge by the Parcel Post, they knew that the price for the carriage of parcels was regulated by weight—that was to say, by the number of pounds. He would suggest to the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General that he should revise the system of charging, and, instead of making one pound the unit of weight, he should place it at a little over a pound. Another point was, that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction felt all over the country at the

absence of any security for parcels. He did not expect the Post Office to be responsible for all the parcels sent; but he thought the Department might be answerable up to a small amount, or that they might establish some system of insurance. That would, perhaps, give a little more trouble to the Post Office; but, in the end, a handsome surplus would, he believed, be gained. As an analogy, he would mention the registered letter system, which had proved very profitable. In connection with that system, he wished again to urge in the interests of the public—which he supposed were identical with the interests of the Post Office—that a registered letter should be allowed to go for 2*d.*, including envelope and contents. It was ridiculous that people should have to pay ½*d.* for the envelope besides the 2*d.* for registration. That, practically, meant 2½*d.*, for no one could ask for ½*d.* change, and few people ever had ½*d.* in their pockets. That was a matter of importance, although it was a small matter, and the adoption of his suggestion would greatly facilitate the use of the system. Greater difficulties than this had been overcome by the Post Office—for instance, the difficulty and inconvenience of using different stamps for postage and for receipts; and he hoped the Postmaster General would be able to carry out these small, but valuable reforms. He regarded the right hon. Gentleman as a man of genius; but he was surrounded by the snakes and serpents of red-tape and the Public Service. Doing ample justice to the courtesy of the right hon. Gentleman, and his desire to promote the interests of the public, he was sure the adoption of these suggestions would greatly advance the interests of both the public and the Post Office.

MR. PULESTON said, he did not wish to occupy much time; but he thought it was a matter of great importance and of safety to the Civil Service, that Clerks and Secretaries of Government Departments should be restrained as much as possible from discussing and coming in contact with Members of this House. He did not intend to move a reduction of the Vote; but the conduct of the Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Blackwood, was a matter which he thought should be, at all events, considered, and in more aspects than one—not alone on its own merits, but in reference to its effect on the Public Service generally. That gentleman was, no doubt, a very conscientious man, and he was, no doubt, esteemed by all who knew him; but he must object to that gentleman presiding at public meetings, and deliberately ignoring an existing Statute, and imputing to all who were carrying it out motives which had no foundation at all. When he put a Question, containing some of these statements, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the right hon. Gentleman said he had not seen the speech to which he had referred; but he (the Home Secretary) had no hesitation in saying that the statements in the last three paragraphs of the Question were incorrect and unfounded. That was the answer to the statements of the Secretary to the Post Office; and he believed that if it had not now been so late in the Session, much more serious notice would have been taken of the matter. It was not a matter which he considered satisfactory as it now stood. And further, in defiance of and in actual contradiction of the real facts, after that answer had been given by the right hon. Gentleman, Mr. Blackwood wrote saying—referring to the right hon. Member for Whitehaven—

> "You were perfectly aware, when you addressed your Question to the Home Secretary, that I brought no charge against the Metropolitan Police; but you no doubt found it convenient to suppress facts. It is evident that Sir William Harcourt's answer was given under the impression which you designedly and intentionally made."

It seemed to him (Mr. Puleston) desirable to consider the question whether the policy of Public Departments had been so changed as to admit of such conduct as this on the part of even the highest officials; and he was expressing the view of hon. Members when he said that, at all events, they were not guilty of the heinous offence attributed to them by Mr. Blackwood—namely, of doing an intentional wrong, and intentionally deceiving a Cabinet Minister, or that they were otherwise than sincere in protecting the police from unfounded statements and aspersions such as those made by Mr. Blackwood. The idea of saying that money was supplied to spy policemen under the Act, and that the Act permitted that, and all sorts of other outrages, was prepos-

terous; but although he might treat that as mere tattle, yet when it came to giving the lie direct to hon. Members, and accusing them of saying what they did not believe, and of intentionally misleading Ministers, it was time to ask whether the policy which had always been adopted and respected, in most of the Departments at least, had now been so changed as to permit of such an inroad, and such indecency as this on the part of an official in so high a position as that of Secretary fo the Post Office?

COLONEL NOLAN said, he was afraid the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General would think he worried him somewhat with regard to the mails and the work of the Post Office; but as he represented a large county, he received a considerable number of complaints which he felt he must refer to and press on the right hon. Gentleman. He was sure that if the Postmaster General would look into the subject he would see that in the county of Galway a very considerable improvement might be effected. The first point had been mentioned by the hon. Member for the Borough of Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor), who had urged the necessity of an acceleration of the mail service, to Galway. This could be effected by making the train travel more rapidly from Dublin. At present, the mail train only travelled at about 25 miles an hour; but, certainly, a greater speed ought to be adopted. There were two absurd stoppages of 10 minutes each at Mullingar and Athlone, and he thought those might be done away with, or the train should go more quickly. Such an alteration would be of great advantage to the West Coast of Ireland, because, at the present time, letters had to leave Galway before the mail from England came in. The English mail arrived at 12.30; but the Galway mail left at 12 o'clock. If the Postmaster General would exercise his influence with the Great Western of Ireland Railway, he believed it might be so arranged that the English mail would arrive an hour before the Galway mail left, and then people might get their letters from England, and answer the most pressing at once. This was really a matter of importance, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would inquire into it. The second point was closely connected with the first. It was a matter the Postmaster General knew something about, for he had answered a Question upon it that evening—namely, the desirability of having a night mail train from Achonry to Tuam. Achonry was on the line from Galway to Tuam, and was 15 miles by rail from Tuam. This was not a mere question of supplying one town, but one-third of a county. At present, the night mail service was done by cart; but he thought that if the right hon. Gentleman would represent the matter to the Railway Company, a train might be run to carry the mails to Tuam at night for a very small increase upon the cost of the present cart system. Such a change would be of great value, not only to the Tuam people, but to the people in the neighbourhood, because it would be of great advantage to have the mails leaving at 10 or 11 at night, instead of at 9, as at present. This was more a question of management than of expense, because already the regular cart service had been dispensed with, and, of course, this special cart service would be also dispensed with. He hoped the Postmaster General would look into this matter also. The third point was one he had formerly pressed on the noble Lord the late Postmaster General (Lord John Manners). The noble Lord sent a high official to investigate the state of affairs in that part of the country; but although some improvement was effected, he did not think the noble Lord had thoroughly understood the matter. The question was that of cross-country posts, from the centre of the county and to Whitegate to the South of Mayo, or from Whitegate to Ballinasloe. An improvement in either direction would open up a large district. It now took a day and a-half for a letter to go about 15 or 16 miles; for it had to go out of the ordinary track. This and the other matters he had referred to were certainly points of detail; but they were important points of detail to the West of Ireland—namely, acceleration of the mails from Dublin to Galway, a night mail train from Achonry to Tuam, and cross-country posts.

MR. O'SHEA said, he wished to support his hon. and gallant Friend (Colonel Nolan) in the representations he had made to the Postmaster General. There was no doubt that in the West of Ireland there was room for an immense

improvement in the arrangements of cross-country posts; and some of these affected his own county (Clare). Another point was, that there was still a cart mail service from Limerick to the Eastern counties, and he had frequently brought that and other grievances before the right hon. Gentleman, but without success. The District Inspector was, no doubt, an able man, and was deservedly appreciated by the Post Office; but he was rather conservative in his views, and he thought the Postmaster General himself would readily see that a comprehensive plan in regard to these cross-country posts was of great importance to the Western counties of Ireland, and could be effected at very small expense. He was glad to have this opportunity of thanking the right hon. Gentleman for the enormous improvements he had instituted during his administration in the county of Clare in regard to extended post office accommodation; but an acceleration of the train service from Limerick to Ennis and in other directions, and an improvement in respect to cross-country posts, would greatly increase the convenience to the public.

MR. BIDDELL said, he would ask whether the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General would consider the propriety of opening country telegraph offices between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, with a view to abolishing the delivery of letters on Sunday? The present arrangements for letters and telegrams were very unsatisfactory. Some places had a Sunday delivery, others had not, and the result was that if one posted a letter on Saturday evening he did not know whether it would be delivered on Sunday or not; but if the telegraph offices were opened on Sunday afternoon as well as on Sunday morning, the Sunday delivery of letters could be very well dispensed with. At any rate, the present uncertainty of delivery on Sunday would be done away with.

MR. FAWCETT said, that if he did not reply in detail to all the questions raised by hon. Members, he hoped the Committee would believe that he would bear them in mind as far as he could. The questions which had been raised by hon. Members from Ireland were, he admitted, very important, and he was most anxious to do all in his power to improve the Postal Service in Ireland; because, as a matter of fact, he did not think there was a more legitimate means of stimulating the resources of a country than doing all that was possible to improve postal facilities. But, of course, that must be within certain limits, for there were various considerations to be kept in mind and difficulties to be contended with. He would give an instance of the difficulties to be dealt with. Several hon. Members from Ireland—the hon. Member for Waterford (Mr. R. Power), the hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. Arthur O'Connor), and others—had pressed upon him very strongly the importance of stopping the mail train to Cork at Maryborough. The hon. and gallant Member for the County of Galway urged the accleration of the mail from Dublin to Galway, by preventing it stopping at certain places; but the moment he did anything of that sort, he had to face the precisely similar difficulty urged by the hon. Members for Waterford and Queen's County and others. It was often necessary to nicely balance the advantages and the disadvantages; and if they secured an acceleration on the one hand by doing away with certain stoppages, then on the other hand they deprived some places even of the advantages they possessed. Still, he had not come to any final decision as to whether or not the mail trains should stop at Maryborough or Mallow. All that had been urged upon him to-night and other representations, he would most carefully consider; and he should be very glad if he found that there were strong reasons to justify it, to arrange for the changes urged by hon. Members. It was simply a matter of balancing one thing against another. With regard to accelerating the mail trains from Dublin to Galway and the West of Ireland, that was, as he had said the other day, a question of expense. That was always the difficulty in regard to accelerating the mails in Ireland; and, unfortunately, the postal revenue from the South and West of Ireland left a very small margin for expenditure, compared with the revenue from the North of Ireland. However, he was in communication with the Railway Companies at the present time on this question, and hon. Members would render him important assistance if they would advise the Railway Companies to agree to his terms. With regard to

the remarks of the hon. Member for Belfast (Mr. Ewart), he had to state that the mail train was about to be started from Dublin half-an-hour earlier than at present, and from Belfast half-an-hour later. That would increase the time for answering letters by an hour; and when the new steamers came into working order, they would increase the time by another half-hour. He did not think the trains could run at a higher speed than they now did. As to accelerating the mails from Limerick to Ennis, he would see if that could be done; and with respect to the cross-country mails, that was, of all questions connected with the Postal Service, one of the most difficult, for if they made the hour for cross-country posts convenient they were almost certain to make them inconvenient for other posts. Still, he was anxious to do all that was practicable in this matter, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland. With regard to the observations of the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton) as to the charge of ¼*d.* for a registered letter envelope, if they charged nothing at all for the envelope, the stationers would object, because that would be selling at less than cost price. As to another point raised by the hon. and learned Member, although he was not sure how this Vote touched the Parcel Post, he was bound to say that he himself preferred "Parcel" Post to "Parcels" Post; and as time went on, and the vans had to be repainted, the correction, no doubt, could be made. They would, by that means, save a letter. With regard to the other point raised by the hon. and learned Member—namely, as to the insurance of parcels, that was a very difficult matter. For some time past he had been considering an insurance system for parcels, and, without giving anything to be interpreted as a promise, he could assure the hon. and learned Gentleman and the Committee generally that he would consider whether it would be desirable for the Post Office to undertake a system of insuring parcels. The last question put was by the hon. Member for West Suffolk (Mr. Biddell), as to Sunday deliveries. The rule at present was, that when the persons receiving two-thirds of the correspondence of any district asked for a Sunday delivery, it was at once given. [Mr. GRAY: In London?] No; not in London, but in the rural districts. There was no small change which he looked back upon with more satisfaction since he had been at the head of the Post Office than one he had been able to effect in regard to the rural letter carriers. He had been able to secure them, in those districts where there were Sunday deliveries, a holiday on alternate Sundays. As to abolishing Sunday deliveries where they had once been established, they were not given up unless there was a general wish that they should be on the part of the inhabitants. The hon. Member (Mr. Biddell) had suggested that, instead of there being a Sunday delivery of letters, the telegraph offices should be kept open between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sundays. But, in reply to that suggestion, it was only necessary to call attention to the fact that there were a great many places without telegraph offices, and that this arrangement would be no boon to persons who were too poor to pay for telegrams. Then, so far as convenience was concerned, he could not conceive anything more objectionable, from the point of view of the Post Office *employés*, than to be called on duty between the hours of 5 and 6. That would be just the hour when they would most wish to be enjoying themselves. The delivery of letters on a Sunday, on the other hand, took place early in the morning. He could not help thinking that, from the point of view of Sunday rest, the suggestion of the hon. Member would not be welcomed by the public, and certainly not by the staff. He thought, now, he had referred to most of the points raised.

COLONEL NOLAN: There is the question of the night mails to Tuam.

MR. FAWCETT said, he had not referred to that because no beneficial advantage could result from the arrangement proposed. It might be an advantage to the travelling public, but it would not be to the general public, because letters arrived in Tuam now at a time which enabled them to be delivered early in the morning, and the post did not leave until half-past 9 in the evening. The hon. Member for Devonport (Mr. Puleston) had referred to a speech by Mr. Blackwood, the Secretary to the Post Office; but he (Mr. Fawcett) did not think it necessary to refer to the subject now. He did not know

whether the hon. Member was present the other night; but the subject had then been discussed at considerable length. Strong objection had been taken to the statement of Mr. Blackwood. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Halifax (Mr. Stansfeld) had spoken in his defence. All he (Mr. Fawcett) could say, from his personal knowledge of Mr. Blackwood, was that he was sure a fairer-minded and more upright man never lived, and one less likely to bring an unfounded charge against anyone. His speech had not been properly reported, and the incorrectness of the report had been pointed out in the correspondence which had appeared in *The Standard*. It was not a question of Party politics, or of Departmental government, but one of those social, moral questions upon which it would be very undesirable for the Head of a Department to fetter the discretion of those under him. He was sure Mr. Blackwood had only been actuated by the best of all reasons. He (Mr. Fawcett) thought he had now exhausted all the points referred to. He had not especially alluded to all the particular improvements in the mail services which had been brought under his notice; but he would make a note of the suggestions which had been offered, and would look into them.

MR. PULESTON said, he was obliged to his right hon. Friend for the patience with which he had noticed the few remarks he (Mr. Puleston) had made. He wished to explain that the discussion he was present at the other night had no reference to the point raised as to the policy of allowing officials of the Post Office Department—clerks, secretaries, and other officers—to take an active part in the discussion of political matters and questions of a contentious public character. Moreover, his remarks just now were mainly directed to the fact that the Secretary to the Post Office had deliberately printed letters in the papers, attributing dishonest and dishonourable motives to Members of that House. He (Mr. Puleston) did not ask the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General to take any action in this matter—it would be quite enough for him to call attention to what had occurred, and leave it there.

MR. HARRINGTON said, there was another question as to the acceleration of the mail services which he wished to bring before the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General, and which he had refrained from mentioning up to that time, as the right hon. Gentleman had had to consider other subjects of the same kind. He wished to refer to the acceleration of the mails to Tralee and Kerry generally. None of the difficulties which the right hon. Gentleman had found in dealing with other places would be experienced in endeavouring to meet the wishes of the people of Kerry and West Cork for an improved service. The right hon. Gentleman had agreed to an acceleration of the Cork mail service, and to meet the wishes of the people of Kerry all he would have to do would be to deal with the difficulty made by the Railway Company, and to get them to despatch their trains from Mallow Junction at the time the down mail trains from Dublin reached Mallow. The tourist traffic to Killarney depended very much on the right hon. Gentleman's arrangements. As the matter stood, Tralee would not share in the proposed acceleration of the mails to Cork, and a large number of tourists who travelled in that district would be detained in Mallow—or rather at the Junction, some distance from the town—for a period of from one to two hours. That would be very inconvenient. He did not see why the right hon. Gentleman should not let these districts participate in the acceleration of the mails to Cork. Very little difficulty would be experienced in doing it, and it was the unanimous wish of the inhabitants that it should be done. Would the right hon. Gentleman devote some attention to the matter?

MR. WARTON said, he was sorry to have to trouble the right hon. Gentleman again. He was obliged to the right hon. Gentleman for what he had said with regard to the Parcel Post; but there was one point in connection with that subject on which no answer had been given—namely, the defective lighting of the parcel carts. Furthermore, there was the question of the Parcel Post rates, and the question of providing removable boxes for the reception of letters at railway stations for carriage by mail trains.

MR. FAWCETT said, that the difficulty of acceding to the request of the hon. Member who had asked for an acceleration of the Kerry mails (Mr. Har-

rington) was owing to the fact that a stoppage would be necessary at Mallow. If a stoppage were made there, the mails would be five or ten minutes later in arriving at Cork. In the case of those trains which stopped at Mallow, he would do what he could to induce the Railway Company to start them as soon as possible, consistent with the proper working of the traffic. But, speaking generally, it would be impossible to give the acceleration to Cork without reducing the number of stoppages as much as possible. As to the points raised by the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton), he had not heard any complaints with regard to the parcel vans; but the question of Parcel Post rates was, no doubt, one of importance. He had decided to appoint a Departmental Committee to consider the matter. In an entirely new service, such as the Parcel Post, they could only arrive at the best conclusion by experience; and although particular weights and charges had been selected in the first instance, he was not prepared to say, without more experience and careful inquiry, whether those weights and charges were those which were likely best to lead to the advantage and convenience of the public and the Department. Therefore, he had appointed a Departmental Committee, which would sit to consider the matter in the autumn—a Committee composed of some of the most experienced and practical officials in the Post Office. They would exhaustively consider the question. With regard to removable boxes at railway stations, already letters could be posted in the mail trains; and if boxes of the kind were provided on the platforms, countless mistakes would inevitably occur. Letters would be put in the wrong boxes, and very frequently, in the hurry and confusion of a railway platform, boxes intended for the North would get put into trains going South, and boxes for the South would go North. At a large central station, letters would be posted for Edinburgh in the North, London in the South, Bristol in the West, Cambridge in the East, and for places in the South-West, South-East, North-West, and North-East. It would be a most difficult matter to get these boxes despatched with accuracy.

MR. HARRINGTON said, he wished to point out to the right hon. Gentleman that there was in the proposed arrangements great danger to the Killarney tourist traffic. At present, an express train left Dublin with the mails at 9 o'clock, and the right hon. Gentleman proposed now to run one at 8——

MR. FAWCETT: The 9 o'clock train will run as heretofore.

MR. HARRINGTON said, that might be so; but the Railway Company would probably find it to their advantage to delay the later train.

MR. FAWCETT: No; they cannot do that.

MR. MOLLOY said, the Postmaster General had given no answer to the Memorial of the Town Council of Tullamore in reference to the acceleration of the mail service to that town.

MR. FAWCETT: I have not yet had time to come to a conclusion on the subject. I will consider the matter.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, that a good many complaints had been made that night, but he had yet another to raise. It was this. The Postmaster General since he had been in Office had made a great many improvements; but in regard to the colour of the stamps, he had made a change which could not be altogether regarded as an improvement. It often happened that people confused the 2½*d.* stamps with the 1*d.* stamps, owing to their being so nearly alike in colour. He would ask whether it was not possible to make a more distinct difference between the colours?

MR. HEALY said, he wished to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to several matters about which he had spoken to him recently, and also desired to put to him one or two questions. With regard to the mail messengers, the right hon. Gentleman had given some guarantee that they would not be degraded or placed in a lower position in consequence of their recent agitation. But while the right hon. Gentleman was *bonâ fide* in that statement, the Department must take care to guard against representations from persons in Dublin to whom these men had rendered themselves obnoxious by their agitation. It was very probable that these people who had been offended, by some Departmental trick with which the Committee was pretty well acquainted, would attempt to show that the men were not doing their duty, and would endeavour to get them degraded. He

(Mr. Healy) would like to hear that night what course the right hon. Gentleman would take in the event of complaints being made against the mail messengers. Another point he wished to raise was as to the time put upon Irish telegrams. Why was it always English and not Irish time that was used? Why, in the case of a telegram from Ballydehob or Skibbereen, should the Irish people be confused by having it marked with English, instead of with their own time? He could understand English time being given in telegrams going from England to Ireland; but he could not understand why, in the case of local telegrams in Ireland, they should have English time marked upon them. Surely, the British Government might allow the Irish people some kind of chronological Home Rule. This was the third time he had raised the question without getting a reply, or nothing further than that the right hon. Gentleman had not heard of it before. Then, as to surveyors' clerks. The right hon. Gentleman was aware that the Irish Members had several times challenged Mr. Cornwall's action in this matter. Mr. Cornwall, now an inmate of Kilmainham Gaol, had made these appointments entirely by his own favour. He had brought over Englishmen to Ireland, and had given them some of the very best positions in the country. Irishmen had had no chance—in fact, nobody but an Englishman and a Freemason had had a chance. The system of official promotion in Ireland, simply through the medium of Freemasonary, had been a growing evil. Under Mr. Cornwall's *régime* no one had a chance of getting promotion unless he was a Freemason. Cornwall, however, was now out of the Post Office, and it was to be hoped would soon be somewhere where he would be getting his deserts. He (Mr. Healy) trusted Mr. Cornwall's successor would make the appointments through merit alone. It was a poor compliment to pay to an Irish official, serving out his days in the Post Office, to say that the posts were given to the best men, when so many Englishmen were brought in to receive them. How many Irishmen were brought over to take positions in the English Post Office, he should like to know? Why, they were so few that they were not worth mentioning. He acquitted the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General of any but the most strict and straightforward method of procedure in regard to promotions; but, of course, residing as he did in London, it was impossible for him to deal with these matters with that local and personal knowledge which was necessary in order to come to a just conclusion as to the merits of the applicants. The matter was entirely in the hands of the Head of the Department in Dublin, and Freemasonry, and Freemasonry alone, seemed to be the qualification by which promotion was earned in the Dublin Post Office. It seemed to be impossible for any person to get on in that Department except through that secret Society; and he was bound to say that a very serious cancer was eating into Irish society, and that it was necessary that it should have some check. Attention had been called to this system several times by Questions put in the House; but no improvement had taken place. Though they were glad at all times to have English officials coming over to Ireland, if they were the best men, he must say that the procession of "best men" over from England was beginning to alarm Irish officials, when they saw promotion blocked to them, and observed that every vacancy which occurred was immediately filled by a gentleman from England. He would invite the right hon. Gentleman to carefully scrutinize this system of importing men from another country to fill vacancies occurring in Ireland. Heartburnings, jealousy, and bickerings were the result, especially when it was thought that the appointments were made from Masonic, political, or religious motives. He would call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman again to the manner in which the postmaster at Castletown had been treated recently. In the case of Mr. Thomas Walsh, another "suspect" who had been found guilty of sending a threatening letter to a bailiff, and imprisoned for four months, the Government, practically, said that the evidence of their experts, the judgment of the Resident Magistrate, and the evidence in the appeal to the County Court, under the Crimes Act, went for nothing, and that the man was entitled to have his place back again. But they did not say that in the case of other "suspects." The way Mr. Walsh had been treated—probably because he was of the same kidney

as the magistrates—was most unfair. He (Mr. Healy) had not the slightest *animus* against Mr. Walsh—he had never heard of him until he saw his name in the paper—but when he contrasted the treatment of the "suspects" on the one hand with that of Mr. Thomas Walsh on the other, he was inclined to think that there was something in the Dublin Post Office that could not be what it ought to be, and that that impartiality which ought to distinguish a great Department of the State did not exist there.

MR. FAWCETT said, that with regard to the observation of his hon. Friend (Mr. Labouchere), the colour of the stamps was a matter involving an explanation too long to give in Committee, and he would not go into it unless the hon. Member (Mr. Labouchere) expressly wished him to do so. In answer to the hon. Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy), as concerned the Irish mail messengers, he had already given an assurance that, as far as possible, they would be placed precisely in the same position as people who did the same work in England. The hon. Gentleman said they would be degraded; but nothing of the kind could take place without his (Mr. Fawcett's) knowledge and without his approval, and he would take care that they did not suffer in any way, unless sufficient reason was shown. The mail messengers were classed as letter carriers for their own advantage. They had better chances of promotion by being put in that class, and the system was continued more for their sakes than for anyone else's. With regard to the question of English time being used in Irish telegrams instead of Irish time, the point had been mentioned by the hon. Member before, but it had escaped his notice. He would take care, however, to inquire into it now, and to see whether there were reasons for the maintenance of the present system or not. Then as to Mr. Walsh's return to the Post Office, the course adopted in the case of this person had been adopted in other cases. Precisely similar action had been taken in the case of a post office in the county of Cork. The office had been held by the man's sister.

MR. HEALY: No, no.

MR. FAWCETT said, that was so, so far as he remembered the case. He rather fancied that the Law Officers of the Crown, or some legal officer in Ireland, investigated the case.

MR. HEALY: Mr. Walsh was let out of gaol in consequence of a Memorial from the local magistrates.

MR. FAWCETT: His place had not been filled up, and it was considered very hard that he should lose his post, particularly seeing that he had been declared innocent.

MR. HEALY: No; he had not. He was let out of gaol as a matter of course, when the Memorial was received from the magistrates.

MR. FAWCETT said, that an opinion, at any rate, was expressed in the man's favour. He did not know what Mr. Walsh's religion was; he had thought it only right, when all the circumstances were brought to his knowledge, to restore Mr. Walsh to his office. The only other point he had to reply to was as to surveyors' clerks. He had given a good deal of attention to this matter, and intended, shortly, to cause certain alterations to be made. In future, whether a person was put on the surveyor's staff permanently or temporarily, it would be done on the responsibility of the Postmaster General, and an intimation to that effect would be given in the Post Office Circular which was sent round every week to all the officials in the Service, whether in town or country. Whenever a vacancy in the permanent surveyors' staff or the temporary surveyors' staff occurred, all persons who were qualified would be invited to send in their applications. He himself, as he said, would be solely responsible for the appointments; and he could only say that he should do his best to give the appointments to those he thought most deserving of them. He did not believe that there had been a development of the system of employing Englishmen in Ireland on the great scale that the hon. Member had mentioned. He should rather say that, owing to the great development of the system of competition, and to the way in which Irishmen always distinguished themselves in these contests, it would be found that, in proportion, a far larger number of men had come from Ireland to take positions in England than had gone from England to take positions in Ireland. There was not a Post Office clerkship in London which could not be as readily gained by an Irishman as by an Englishman. He

could only say that, in sanctioning any appointment or promotion, he was always careful not to allow matters of nationality, politics, or religion to weigh with him in any way.

MR. GRAY said, that after the last General Election, when the present Government took Office, the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury was good enough to send him whips, and then the Patronage Secretary placed at his disposal several important Government positions—chiefly positions in Ireland for rural messengers and such officers, the emoluments of which varied from 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* and even 8*s.* per week. He had enjoyed this patronage for some time, and it had, of course, been a matter of some anxiety to him, to see that it was properly dispensed. With a due sense of the responsibility, he had endeavoured to discharge his duty without fear or favour. He had endeavoured to appoint suitable adherents of his own. This arrangement went on very much to the satisfaction of those who got the posts—though not so much to his own—until the first time he had the honour of being suspended. When that occurred, he supposed the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury came to the conclusion that he was too bad to receive such favours, and had no right to exercise grace or patronage. Accordingly, they cut off the whips and cut off the patronage. Since that period, he felt very much like the fox that had lost his tail—he could wish that other Members would lose their patronage also. He wanted to know why, under the present *régime*, now that almost every petty office was thrown open to competition, this little wretched remnant of an obsolete system was continued? Seriously speaking, he believed there was not a Member of the House to whom these things were not an unmitigated worry. They were sources of annoyance. They were not good enough to be of any use. He supposed if they got the bestowal of some good fat appointments, they might find them of some value; but no one could be corrupted for 5*s.* a-week, and plenty of hard work, even in Ireland. The thing was no good; in fact, as he had said, it was nothing but a worry. Some other arrangement ought to be adopted. It was strange how many people applied to him for these appointments. He did not know whether other hon. Members who had still the favour of the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury were largely applied to; but the number of people who came to him for these appointments was enormous. He wished the Government would adopt some other system. Why should not the local postmasters, or some other persons holding official appointments, select these messengers. He had already called the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General to two matters, and that night he would ask permission to mention them again. It had been a somewhat puzzling thing to him to imagine why an Institution like the Health Exhibition—which was very admirable in some of its aspects, but, perhaps, not very worthy of official approbation in others—should have its letters carried for nothing. His attention had been drawn to this circumstance, partly through a circumstance which had occurred a few years ago. When great distress prevailed in Ireland, when the people were, in fact, on the verge of starvation, a great Charitable Organization was set on foot for the purpose of relieving the urgent necessities of the starving population, and the Post Office were asked not to divert a portion of the funds from that object—not to levy a tax on starvation, for that was what the postal expenses came to. The Post Office were asked to carry the letters and circulars of this Charitable Organization free; but they sent a reply saying it was out of the question. He thought that to lay it down as a general rule that no letters should be carried free, would be an excellent thing; but if an exception was to be made, it should be in the case of a great Public Charity. The Charity to which he had referred as existing three or four years ago, was surely more worthy of having this favour conferred on it than this Exhibition, which, notwithstanding its fine title, and notwithstanding some good work which it did, really obtained its revenue from the fact that it was a place of amusement. People who went to the Health Exhibition went there to amuse themselves. It was the rival of the theatres in London. All the theatrical managers complained of it, for the "Healtheries," as it was called, was a more pleasant place of amusement, in the present hot weather, than the theatres. One place

of amusement which, no doubt, suffered serious pecuniary loss through the Health Exhibition, owing to the peculiar character of its patrons, was the Aquarium. The Aquarium at night used to do a certain profitable trade; but the "Healtheries" had cut it out completely. All the business that used to be done in the Aquarium was now done—as hon. Gentlemen who went to the "Healtheries" knew very well—at the Health Exhibition. People in the locality of the Aquarium rather approved of this transference of business; but why should the Health Exhibition have its letters and circulars carried free of expense? It would be a better system to allow each Government Department to pay for its own work, so that the Post Office account would show what the Post Office earned, and that the accounts of the other Departments would show what they spent on postage, just as they paid for other accommodation and supplies. This, however, was a matter of convenience, and he did not question it; but he did question the propriety of doing gratuitously the postal work of the Health Exhibition, which was realizing a large profit. The Fisheries Exhibition last year had its work done for nothing, and it netted a profit, as well as he remembered, of over £10,000. This Health Exhibition was going to net a large profit too, and going to do it out of a class of business which did not deserve the official sanction of the Government. The "Healtheries," as was well known, was at night simply a place of assignation. ["No, no!"] There was no doubt about it. He did not wish to discuss the point; but he did contend that the Health Exhibition had no claim to have its work done for nothing, no matter what patronage it might be under, when the Post Office was so rigid as to refuse to carry for nothing the letters and communications of a great National Charitable Institution such as that which existed in Dublin three or four years ago. What was sauce for such a Charitable Institution should be sauce for such an Exhibition, and why an exception had been made in the case of the "Healtheries" he did not know. With regard to the question of the acceleration of mails, it might have been brought to a point before this. Negotiations with the Irish Railway Companies might have been opened long ago. He (Mr. Gray) remembered asking the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General a Question on the matter some months ago, and the answer he had received was the same as that which had been given to him to-night—namely, that it would be well to communicate with the Railway Companies, and ask them not to adopt too heavy terms. He (Mr. Gray) adopted the right hon. Gentleman's suggestion, and communicated with the chief Railway Company in Ireland—the Great Southern and Western—and what was his amazement to discover that, although the right hon. Gentleman had suggested that action should be taken to induce the Company to reduce their terms, he had never once communicated with them on the subject. He had never asked them whether they intended to accelerate their train service, and, if they did, what sum they wanted.

MR. FAWCETT said, he was sorry to interrupt the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Gray); but he thought that by doing so just now he might save time. He could not communicate with the Company until they had decided what time the mail would arrive in Dublin. Till then, of course, he would not know what time the train would want to leave Dublin.

MR. GRAY said, he was aware of that. He was talking about what happened months ago. He considered this statement of the right hon. Gentleman just one of those purely "official" answers which could not satisfy those who had looked into the subject. He believed no one could give an answer more free from the spirit of the Government Benches than the right hon. Gentleman; but, certainly, the reply he had just tendered was just one of those official answers given by Members of the Government on subjects which it was obvious they had not considered. ["No, no!"] A venerable Gentleman opposite dissented; but he (Mr. Gray) maintained that it was. The only difference between them was a single half-hour. It was only a question as to whether the mail should arrive in Dublin half-an-hour sooner or later, and negotiations might have been carried on, leaving that half-hour in abeyance. Therefore, he maintained that if the right hon. Gentleman had been a business man managing this matter, or someone dealing with it on

his own account, he would have carried on negotiations forthwith, and would have made the half-hour a matter of cash payment, and the result would have been that the acceleration would have been at work at this moment. But when the right hon. Gentleman was pressed to give a service to the West of Ireland as rapid as that which he gave to the North, and was about to give to the South, he always met the question with the answer that the revenue from the West of Ireland was so much less that he could not afford to subsidize the Railway Company to an equal extent. This would be an admirable argument if there were not a single mail system—a single Post Office system—for the whole of the United Kingdom. It would be a sound argument if there were 50, 60, or 100 mail services, including this to the West of Ireland, each driven to support itself. Then, the plan the right hon. Gentleman had some time ago declared would not be tolerated would come into operation. The right hon. Gentleman had said—"You might very well have a halfpenny post for London—that would pay very well, but you must deal with it as a whole." Dealing with it as a whole, he (Mr. Gray) found that the Post Office, out of its £9,000,000 odd annually, made 27 per cent trading profit. That profit, he maintained, was too large. It was a preposterous profit for any trading concern to make; and so long as there was such a profit—a profit clearly derived from monopoly, and nothing else, for if there was competition it would soon disappear—the Post Office was bound out of it to give the greatest possible facilities to the public, to give the best service to every portion of the United Kingdom which could be given. It was not as though there was a fear of the Department making a loss; all it was asked to do was to relinquish a portion of the excess of profit, and this it ought to do in view of the commercial and social advantages which would accrue to a poor country like Ireland, where the train service was neither rapid nor frequent, and where, practically, the whole passenger traffic depended upon the mails. He certainly considered it a false and narrow policy to say—"Oh, because a certain district does not yield so large a Post Office revenue as another district, we will starve it in the matter of mail service!" When the right hon. Gentleman said the Railway Companies ought to be pressed to take a liberal view of this matter, he (Mr. Gray) thoroughly agreed with him. He had no right to speak on behalf of the Railway Companies; but he might mention that, shortly after he had received the first of these answers from the right hon. Gentleman, he met Sir Ralph Cusack, the Chairman of the Company whose trains ran to the West of Ireland—namely, the Midland Great Western Railway Company. This gentleman (Sir Ralph Cusack) was a very enlightened man, who took a very enlightened view of things. He (Mr. Gray) had said to him—"Your policy ought to be this. You receive a certain sum for the conveyance of mails. You ought to calculate how much out of pocket a rapid service would cost you; and, if you get the cost out of pocket for a rapid service, you ought to be content with that, and with the better service you at the same time get for your passengers." That was the principle he (Mr. Gray) had ventured to lay down. He did not know what view Sir Ralph Cusack's Board would take; but he imagined that that, practically, would be the "tack" on which they would meet the Post Office, and if the Post Office was met on that basis, they should be, he thought, prepared to give such subsidy as would afford to the West of Ireland the service they needed. He was told that it was a mistake to suppose that as rapid a service could not be given to the West of Ireland as anywhere else. They had good steel rails, first class engines, and every means for running rapid trains; and if the Government would give to the Companies as much as would compensate them for the extra expense entailed by the fast service, it would conduce very materially to the advantage of the public, and, indirectly, of the Railway Company, and he did not think it was fair for the Post Office to look for any profit itself. He trusted that, on these lines, the right hon. Gentleman would endeavour to give increased facilities to Ireland. As he had said, the Post Office was making a preposterous profit upon its operations; and, in view of that fact, they might very well go to a little further expense to serve the West of Ireland with better postal arrangements. He had asked the right hon. Gentleman a Question some time ago with regard to keeping open the tele-

graph office at Holyhead on Sundays, for the convenience of Members of Parliament and passengers by the night trains. It might very well, at times, be a matter of great importance to passengers that they should be able to communicate on Sundays with Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman had been kind enough to go into the matter very carefully; and some time after putting his Question, he (Mr. Gray) had received a letter from him stating that the office would be open for some time on Sunday this Session, so that people passing through on Sunday might be able to telegraph. To the best of his recollection, he had himself sent a telegram through on Sunday for the reason, at least, that the right hon. Gentleman would not be able to meet him with the assertion that the office had been opened but had never been utilized. The hon. Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy), however, told him that on the 22nd of June, or some day towards the end of June, he had endeavoured to send a telegram from Holyhead late on Sunday night, and was unable to do so. If that was the case, he trusted the right hon. Gentleman would see to it, and have the office continued open, as it might at times be a matter of very vital importance that a Member should be able to telegraph to his friends in Ireland when journeying towards London. He wished, also, to bring before the right hon. Gentleman a question as to a very absurd system which prevailed in the Post Office. He had put a Question to the right hon. Gentleman with regard to it some days ago—namely, as to stitched newspapers. It was a singular anomaly, that while a stitched newspaper could be sent through the Post Office as a newspaper, a stitched supplement could not, so that a newspaper proprietor who went to the expense of having his supplement stitched for the convenience of his readers, had to pay the Post Office for doing so. The hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) had also called attention to the matter some two or three days ago, failing to see, as a great many other hon. Members failed to see, why, because, instead of sending a supplement through the post in the usual clumsy form, a newspaper proprietor took the trouble to get it stitched, he should have to pay an extra amount of postage—that the Post Office should levy a tax upon him of ½*d.* per copy because of the stitching. He knew cases in which the proprietors of Society journals had prepared good supplements, and had been foolish enough to have them stitched, and down had come the Post Office authorities upon them, declaring that they had violated the law, and making them pay for it. That seemed to him to be a most absurd practice. The right hon. Gentleman had said that it was necessary for the Department to exercise great care to prevent the privilege conferred upon newspaper proprietors of sending stitched matter through the post being carried too far. He (Mr. Gray) confessed that, in many cases, the Department had permitted it to go too far. For instance, where a tea dealer wished to circulate an advertisement, or anything of that kind, all he had to do was to print the thing as large as he liked—on a dozen pages if he chose—and if he could induce a newspaper proprietor to print it as a supplement to his paper, he could get it sent through the post gratuitously. That, though it was not connected with this question of stitching, was, at any rate, a great abuse of the rules applying to newspapers, which the Post Office had never intended to permit. It seemed to him to be very unjust to allow supplements of that kind to pass through the post without charge, and then, simply because a proprietor, for the convenience of his readers, passed a piece of thread through a genuine supplement, to say that he should pay an extra postage rate for it. Such a thing, to say the least of it, was a wretched business, and deserved to be looked into. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury that evening appeared to be in such a good humour, having so nearly concluded his labours, that he was sure the hon. Gentleman would tolerate him (Mr. Gray) for a few minutes longer while he drew attention to another matter. In the Savings Banks Amendment Bill, the Post Office had sought this year to increase the maximum limit of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks; but, in consequence of the very determined opposition with which that proposition was met, the Government had abandoned the particular clause which was intended to effect that object. That he believed to be the case—he was not quite clear

upon it. His impression was that the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury had announced his intention of asking leave to re-introduce the Bill next year. He (Mr. Gray) could only tell the hon. Member that any proposal of that kind would, from certain hon. Members on that (the Opposition) side of the House, meet with most determined opposition. He knew that it would operate injuriously against some of his countrymen. So far as the Post Office extended the maximum limit of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks, so far did they enter into competition with the banks. [Mr. COURTNEY: The Bill is not before the House.] He did not intend to discuss the Bill—only the existing limit. They were dealing with the Post Office Vote, which, amongst other things, was a Vote for the expenses of the Post Office Savings Banks. In discussing that, he was quite at liberty to discuss the limit of the amount of deposits. ["No, no!"] Did the hon. Gentleman mean to say that he (Mr. Gray) could not argue the question of the extension of the limit; and, if so, why not? He hoped the Chairman would, at any rate, see that he had a right to discuss this matter. So far as the Post Office might succeed in obtaining an extension of the limit, it would obtain deposits at the expense of the banks. It would not obtain new deposits—it would not open new sources of deposit——

MR. COURTNEY here addressed some observations to the Chairman.

MR. GRAY said, he must protest against the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury asking the Chairman *sotto voce* to interrupt him. If he (Mr. Gray) were out of Order, the hon. Gentleman should rise to Order, and make his complaint before the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not correct. The Secretary to the Treasury did not appeal to me to stop the hon. Member who is addressing the Committee.

MR. GRAY said, the Chairman might not have heard the hon. Member. He (Mr. Gray) had heard him, however. Considering the importance of the question, he (Mr. Gray) did think he should be permitted to go on. He would not occupy more than five minutes. With regard to the competition of which he complained, what the Post Office would do by extending its limit, was this—it would take the deposits from the Irish banks, and transfer them to the Exchequer here in London. So far as that policy proved successful, it would restrict the operations of the Irish banks, and limit their capacity for offering facilities to thousands of traders in Ireland. The Government would take away from the Irish banks a great deal of the money lent in Ireland for purposes of trade, and simply hand it over to the Consolidated Fund for English purposes. That, he contended, must be a distinct injury to Ireland; and he further contended that it was a false enterprize for the Post Office to seek to extend its operations by entering into competition with private trade and private enterprize. Any profits made by transactions of this kind, while they might be of benefit to the Treasury, were the reverse of a benefit to the nation. Operations of that kind interfered with private trade, and, consequently, with the welfare of the country. He trusted that the system of trade and enterprize at the cost of the community would not be pursued too far. To his mind, it had probably gone too far already. The Post Office business comprised insurance and deposit, and if it limited itself to giving advantages of that kind to the poorer portion of the community, who otherwise would not possess such advantages, well and good. The Government, in that respect, was doing a good and legitimate business, as it saved, comparatively speaking, poor people from insecure investments—from insuring in insolvent offices, and from putting their savings in banks, many of which in past times had broken down. But if the Government developed its business to the extent of entering into competition with sound insurance societies and banks—by entering into competition with the ordinary trade resources of the country, his contention was that they were using a great Department for the purpose of entering into an unfair competition with the industries of the general community. The Irish Members, whatever the English Members thought, were of opinion that the machinery of the Post Office should not be used to take over Irish deposits from Irish banks, which used those deposits for the advancement of the trade and commerce of the country. Most decidedly, if he could correctly

gather the opinion of his Colleagues, it was against any such proposition on the part of the Government, and if such a plan as that contained in the late Bill were persisted in, it would meet with a most determined opposition on the part of the Irish Party.

MR. FAWCETT said, he would not discuss the subject of the limitations of the amount of deposits in Post Office Savings Banks, as the hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) had a Motion on the Paper relating to it. The hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray) had blamed the Government for attempting to raise money by interfering with the Savings Banks business of the country, and the hon. Member for Glasgow had a Motion down upon the second reading of the Savings Bank Bill, strongly censuring the Government for having yielded to the views of the hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray) and other hon. Members on this matter. Therefore, he (Mr. Fawcett) would abstain from offering any observations until the Bill in question came on. With regard to the question of the acceleration of the mail service to the West of Ireland, he had nothing to add to what he had already said. No final decision upon the subject had yet been arrived at. He had stated that it must ultimately resolve itself, to a certain extent, into a question of expense with the Railway Companies. He had not pledged himself to any particular plan. Communications were taking place at present between the Railway Companies and the Post Office; and he should be very glad if, at any time, he could see his way to secure that acceleration which hon. Members seemed to be anxious for. He had already succeeded in bringing about an acceleration over a considerable portion of Ireland, and he could only promise that he would not allow the matter to rest, but would continue to consider the subject of the acceleration of Irish mails generally. With regard to the telegraph office at Holyhead, and its being open for Sunday service, he was not aware that the new arrangement had been put an end to. Probably, the new arrangement had not commenced when the hon. Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy) had sought to use the office. The promise he (Mr. Fawcett) had made had been to open the office on Sunday this Session, to see how the plan worked. No decision had yet been arrived at as to the extent to which the office was likely to be used, and the desirability of keeping it open on Sunday. With regard to the Health Exhibition, he had inquired into the matter, and had found that the practice as to carrying the correspondence of these Institutions free of cost had somewhat varied. Some of these Exhibitions had been allowed to frank their letters simply; some had been allowed to have a paying account—that was to say, to frank their letters, and then pay for them; and in some cases postage had been charged. He had looked into the matter, but had not yet come to any general conclusion; but he must say, however, that he had made a proposal to the International Inventions Exhibition, to be held next year, to the effect that they should be allowed, in order to save the time and trouble of stamping their letters, to keep a non-paying account with the Post Office, and that they should afterwards pay the postage of all letters sent and received by them. That would not enable them to frank their letters as was done by the present Health Exhibition. So far as he had been able to ascertain, the suggestion he had made had been favourably received by the Commissioners. The question was now before them, and he did not think that as yet they had settled it. The hon. Gentleman, he thought, must see that however desirable the charitable fund to which the hon. Gentleman had referred might have been, if they once accorded to a private charity organization the privilege of transmitting their letters free of charge, there would be no end to the applications that would be made to them by other charitable institutions for a similar privilege. The observations of the hon. Member, it seemed to him, went the length of showing, not that they should extend the privilege of free communication, but that they should rather restrict it.

MR. BIGGAR said, he did not know whether the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) had communicated to the Postmaster General three small items, one, the question discussed by the hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray), to which a reply had been given by the Postmaster General, as to the acceleration of mails to the West of Ireland. He (Mr. Biggar) could only say that as to the Mid-

land Great Western Railway, that went to the West of Ireland, the service was a good one. The carriages were good, the rails, the engines, and all that sort of thing, but unfortunately the trains were exceedingly slow. The Government should make arrangements with that Railway Company for a better service—they should give fair terms to the Railway Company to bring about a more speedy transit from East to West. The second item the Secretary to the Treasury should have submitted to the Postmaster General, and which he (Mr. Biggar) would beg to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to, was one of a personal nature—namely, with regard to the letter sorters employed in the boats carrying the mails between Kingstown and Holyhead. He was told these people got no pay for the Sunday's work. He did not know what pay they got usually—whether their wages was sufficient for the seven days, or whether they only got six days' pay for seven days' work. He should like, however, to hear the right hon. Gentleman state what he considered was a reasonable remuneration to these men. The third item to which he referred was a very small one, and he did not know whether it was in the right hon. Gentleman's the Postmaster General's Department or not. He (Mr. Biggar), however, had called attention some time ago to the case of a letter carrier in a small district in the county of Cavan. This man had done wrong in the Post Office and had absconded rather than face a prosecution which was pending, and to his place the Government had appointed his brother. He (Mr. Biggar) was informed that both these men—both the absconding defaulter and the brother who was appointed to the place—had both lived in the same house, and that the brother who was now occupying the post had been for some time in the habit of acting for the defaulter. It seemed, therefore, to be a very questionable arrangement that a man who committed a fraud should be succeeded by the brother with whom he had been constantly associated, and with whom he had been in a sort of partnership. Whether or not the man now in the situation had been a partner in the misdeeds of his brother, he did not know; but, at any rate, he would ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he could not supersede the man, and appoint someone of better character, and against whom there was no suspicion, to the place?

MR. GREGORY said, that the question of exemptions from ordinary postage fees had been mooted in the Committee in the course of that discussion; and, that being so, he felt bound to mention the case of one particular class who seemed to him to be specially entitled to some privilege of this kind at the hands of the right hon. Gentleman—namely, the officers of the Volunteer Force. These gentlemen, at present, had to spend large sums of money in sending out notices to their men which, for the efficiency of the different corps, it was absolutely necessary to send out. He was told that, in one corps, no less than £24 a-month was spent in sending out the necessary orders; and seeing that that sum was spent in the Public Service, he did think that the cost should be borne by the State. The Volunteer Force were discharging a public duty, and it did seem they were a class of persons entitled to full consideration at the hands of the Postmaster General. If it were not thought desirable to relieve them altogether from these charges, at any rate, some arrangement should be made to enable them to incur less liability than at present. With regard to the point mentioned by the hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Gray) as to the patronage in the hands of private Members for the appointment of certain messengers, he perfectly agreed with the hon. Member that it would be better for the Post Office officials to take over these appointments than to leave them with Members of the House.

MR. FAWCETT said, that in reply to the hon. Member who had just sat down (Mr. Gregory), he would point out that he had already answered one part of his observations just now. He had said that his idea rather inclined to curtailing, than extending, the privilege of free postage. Then, as to the patronage arrangements which existed in the Treasury in connection with country postmen, he felt it was a subject which it was hardly desirable that he should enter upon on the present occasion. The hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) had already asked him a question with regard to that postman who had been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absconding of his brother. He

(Mr. Fawcett) saw no reason to change the opinion he had already expressed upon the subject. The particular postman now discharging the duty in the district in question had been highly recommended in the neighbourhood. It was true he was the brother of the man who absconded; but so far as he could discover, there had not been a breath of suspicion against him. It would, therefore, be very unfair to visit upon this man the sins of his brother. He said, again, he had very carefully inquired into the matter, and had never been able to find anyone who had a word to say against the present holder of the appointment. With regard to the sorters in the mail packets, the rule was that a certain amount of work was given on Sunday to these men, for which payment was made. He would look into the matter, however, to see whether the general rule in the case referred to was carried out. He had already spoken on the subject of the acceleration of the mails in Ireland, and he could only say that he would take into consideration the additional fact mentioned by the hon. Gentleman.

Vote *agreed to.*

(5.) £531,356, to complete the sum for the Post Office Packet Service.

Mr. WARTON said, he wished to call the attention of the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury to the list of contracts, and the marginal notes as to the dates. This was a new arrangement, and there was no intimation as to what contracts the notes referred. It would be much better if hon. Members had something to guide them in this matter, so as to show what the notes referred to. Letter "C" he did not quite understand. What plan did it go on with regard to these packet services—which were part of the Post Office service, or part of other Imperial services? There was an item for Bermuda and Jamaica of £17,000 odd; but they were told that only £1,000 was charged to the Post Office, the rest being charged to other Imperial services. It was the same in principle in the case of New Orleans.

Mr. BIGGAR asked what steps had been taken in regard to the Stranraer route?

Mr. FAWCETT said, he had not yet come to a conclusion respecting the Stranraer route. He knew the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) differed from many hon. Members from Ireland as to the desirability of this route. He had carefully studied the letters which the hon. Gentleman had sent him in relation to the subject, and he had also borne in mind the arguments which were advanced for the adoption of the route by an influential deputation which had waited upon him.

Mr. SMALL asked the right hon. Gentleman whether there were at present any negotiations in progress for the acceleration of the mail service from London to Westmeath, and *vice versâ*? Some time ago, the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General gave some vague promise that the service would be accelerated.

Mr. FAWCETT said, that although the question did not come strictly under the present Vote, he might say that he was just on the point of completing arrangements for the acceleration of the mail service between London and Westmeath.

Colonel KING-HARMAN said, he did not wish to detain the Committee more than a minute; indeed, he merely rose to remind the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General that they had been in communication with regard to the postal arrangements round about Dublin. He trusted that in the Recess the right hon. Gentleman would turn his attention to the matter. Many of the Dublin citizens were in the habit of running down in the summer time to Bray and the watering places around Dublin, and it was to them most inconvenient that they were not able to get their letters before they left these resorts in the morning for Dublin.

Mr. FAWCETT said, he had sent the communication addressed to him on this subject by the hon. and gallant Gentleman to the Irish Postal Authorities, with the endorsement that he should be glad to receive a Report upon it at the earliest possible moment.

Vote *agreed to.*

Class I. — Public Works and Buildings.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Buildings of the Houses of Parliament."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he did not think he need assure the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) that both in and out of the House there was a great deal of opposition to this Vote from various points of view—there were certainly many hon. Members of the House who were opposed to the proposal involved in the Vote, and the right hon. Gentleman could not read the daily newspapers without noticing that there were many influential persons outside who were opposed to the way in which it was suggested Westminster Hall should be dealt with. He trusted the right hon. Gentleman would not, at that time, the fag end of the Session, press the Vote, involving, as it did, a matter of great national importance. It would be a great mistake if the right hon. Gentleman did persevere with the Vote, because it was obvious that at that period of the Session it could not be properly discussed. The right hon. Gentleman now asked for £5,000 to enable him to cover up, or patch up, the unsightliness which had been disclosed by the pulling down of the old Law Courts. He (Sir George Campbell) did not wish to set himself up as an architectural authority; but he could not help having a very strong suspicion that the proposed restoration was an archæological "fad," or an attempt to establish a piece of sham ancient architecture, according to the project of some particular architect. If they granted the sum of £5,000 now asked for, they would commit themselves to an expenditure of £35,000, and all other plans would be shut out, and great public injury would be done. He entered a very respectful protest against the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works on that, and other occasions, taking it upon himself to ascertain what he called the general sense of the House. There could be no greater instance of folly of such a proceeding than the scrape the right hon. Gentleman had got into by pulling down the old Law Courts, before it was decided what was to be done with the site. The right hon. Gentleman had said that few people took any real interest in the matter, and he had concluded that, because no serious objection had been raised to the plans he had adopted, the general sense of the House was favourable to the course he had taken. Without consulting the House at all, the First Commissioner of Works undertook to say the general sense of the House was with him. The right hon. Gentleman ordered the old Law Courts to be razed, and upon the execution of his order, there was disclosed the most hideous wall imaginable, a wall which could never have been intended for the public gaze. It was the wall of a hall undoubtedly the finest in the world, but a hall intended to be the centre of the buildings. It was always intended to be the centre of the Houses of Parliament, and the flying buttresses put up for its support were not intended to be beautiful, and never were beautiful. The old Law Courts were not of particularly fine architecture; but, anyhow, they might have been allowed to stand for a year or two more. It would have been very much better not to have pulled the old buildings down, until it had been determined what should be put up in their stead. He had not an artistic eye, but one was not needed to find the hideousness of the wall which had been disclosed. The old Courts were good rooms, and might have been made useful for many purposes in connection with the House. However, they were done away with, and their removal only served to illustrate the evil of doing things too hastily. He had also to protest against the tyranny of the architect to whom this work had been intrusted. The right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works had a laudable ambition to settle the question, and not being an architect himself, he had put the matter in the hands of an architect. Now, this gentleman seemed to be distinguished for archæological ideas and fancies, and hon. Members were told that because this archæological architect had devised a plan of his own, they must subordinate their views to his. In his (Sir George Campbell's) opinion, the best plan would be to put a liberal quantity of plaster upon the old and dilapidated wall, and let it remain until Parliament had deliberately resolved what was to be done with this important piece of ground. He knew the right hon. Gentleman would come forward and say—"Oh! you might patch it up; but no decent architect would do anything of the kind." He had heard the First

Commissioner of Works say that Mr. Pearson would not have anything to do with such a proceeding. Mr. Pearson was one of the tyrants, who said—"I must have my own way entirely with the work, or else I will have nothing to do with it." He (Sir George Campbell) was satisfied there were 500 good builders in London who would plaster up the wall, and make a decent job of it. His right hon. Friend (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had told them many times, that there was a plan for turning the ground to some useful purposes—to build upon it, in fact, a new wing of Parliament, a design of that kind having been made by Sir Charles Barry. But the right hon. Gentleman had not told them why the plan was abandoned. Sir Charles Barry was an ambitions and expensive man, and he proposed a plan which was to cost an enormous sum of money. They had not yet got rid of Sir Charles Barry's extravagances, and it seemed to him (Sir George Campbell) that they might have got a good architect to have made a plan of that kind on a reasonable scale. He (Sir George Campbell) thought it was quite possible, by following the plan of Sir Charles Barry on a less expensive scale, to make a very excellent new wing to the Houses of Parliament, and provide a large amount of useful accommodation. He was not an enemy of decent architecture; but he would suggest that this plan would not be at all inconsistent with the architecture which Mr. Pearson had proposed. If the right hon. Gentleman would only grant a little delay, very good use might be made of the ground on which the Courts formerly stood. It was very necessary they should not act hastily in this matter. There were demands for extension in every direction. It might be found wise to develope the Grand Committee system; and it certainly was requisite that some of the Cabinet Ministers should have new rooms, for, at present, they had to have recourse to rooms in the cellars. He begged the right hon. Gentleman not to make the improvements which the Prime Minister had so much at heart physically impossible, by devoting this most valuable plot of ground to an archæological "fad." He was aware it had been suggested that accommodation might be provided for the Grand Committees by abolishing the House of Lords; but much as they might desire such a consummation, they could not calculate upon it in the immediate future. Westminster Hall was, as he had already said, the finest hall in the world, and he wanted to see it devoted to useful purposes, and made the centre of the Parliamentary buildings, as it was before the Law Courts were pulled down. He wanted to see the people of the country who attended the great Court of Parliament, walking up and down Westminster Hall, and not crowding, as they did now, in the Committee corridors. He trusted that the First Commissioner of Works would not commit himself to a plan which must end in making Westminster Hall permanently useless. He gathered from the declaration the Prime Minister made the other day that this was not a Cabinet question, and that hon. Members were free to form their own opinions in regard to it. Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister would give the Committee his own opinion with regard to the matter. His opinion would be very valuable, inasmuch as he was responsible for the reconstruction of the Procedure of Parliament, in pursuance of which reconstruction it was necessary to find room for the Grand Committees. He (Sir George Campbell) desired that the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works should have money to enable him to patch up the wall, until it was determined what was the best and most useful purpose to which the ground could be turned; and, therefore, he begged to move the reduction of the Vote by £1,000 only.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £4,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Buildings of the Houses of Parliament."—(*Sir George Campbell.*)

MR. THOROLD ROGERS said, he had listened most carefully to his hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) to hear by what arguments he could support the assertion that the proposal of Mr. Pearson was an archæological "fad." He did not know Mr. Pearson personally; but it appeared to him that that gentleman had made a

most careful examination of the particular locality which laid between the West wall of Westminster Hall and St. Margaret's Churchyard, and had formed a much more acute and ingenious and complete estimate and interpretation of the buildings that originally stood there than he (Mr. Thorold Rogers) should have imagined it would have been possible to make from an examination of the existing fragments of the ancient buildings. The House knew perfectly well that the original Westminster Hall was the work of Rufus, and that about three centuries after the time of Rufus another English King enlarged the Hall, put a new roof to it, and put certain buttresses against the walls, support being thought necessary owing to the increased weight of the roof. The buttresses on the West side were cut about and altered in order to allow of the erection of the Law Courts; and the work was done with a very ruthless disregard of the beauty of the building. The criminality of that proceeding, however, did not rest with his right hon. Friend (Mr. Shaw Lefevre). The bad workmanship of the architect of that day had now been disclosed; but that extremely ingenious and intelligent and, he might say, exhaustive architect, Mr. Pearson, had discovered what was the precise character of the building that originally stood there, and which constituted the residence and domestic offices of the English Sovereigns from Richard II. down to the Tudors. [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: How do you know this?] He would inform the noble Lord on the subject, and enlighten him, since he was disposed to ask such a question. He had an intimate acquaintance with the building accounts of Henry VIII., and among them were very elaborate details of the buildings erected on the site which Mr. Pearson examined. The fact was, that Henry VIII., who had been very much married, but only one of whose Queens was crowned, made up his mind to witness the crowning of Anna Boleyn, and a temporary building was erected between Westminster Hall and St. Margaret's, from which the ceremony could be witnessed. He had taken the liberty of writing a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Works, pointing out that Mr. Pearson could easily find, in the Bodleian Library, the book from which he (Mr. Thorold Rogers) had derived his information. He had not heard anything about the matter from Mr. Pearson; but he was probably investigating the subject. He ventured to say so much in confirmation of the views which Mr. Pearson had promulgated and placed in the hands of the right hon. Gentleman, who had communicated them to the House. It appeared that the restoration proposed would be in accordance with the building originally standing on the site. His hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy suggested that they might get some respectable bricklayer in London, who should plaster up the building—that was to say, cover over the historical work found there—he (Mr. Thorold Rogers) presumed with the object of laying it open at some future time, and also with the object of protecting it from decay for the present. But he did not approve of that plan. They had evidence of what the buildings were formerly, and Mr. Pearson was perfectly competent to restore them; and, therefore, he was in favour of the work being taken in hand at once. The buildings undoubtedly served at one time for the purpose of housing Royalty in this country. The House of Commons was, of course, a very distinguished Body, and they were very much cramped for room; yet he thought they would be able to find the necessary accommodation in the House. He congratulated the right hon. Gentleman on bringing this matter forward, and he had little doubt that the restored building would serve many useful purposes of the time.

MR. DICK-PEDDIE said, he had an Amendment on the Paper to reduce the Vote by £4,500. He would presently explain why he proposed to reduce the Vote by that amount; but he wished, first of all, to state that, while he concurred with his hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) in refusing to give the whole of the sum asked, he had no sympathy with the grounds on which his hon. Friend proceeded. He thought the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works had done what was right in removing the buildings of the old Law Courts. They were an eyesore, and utterly out of keeping with Westminster Palace, with which they were incorporated. Besides, it was necessary to

remove them, in order that the original character of the old buildings on the West side of Westminster Hall might be ascertained, and so a guide be obtained for a restoration or reconstruction of the buildings. He must object to the suggestion of his hon. Friend, that the walls now exposed to view should be plastered up, and he could hardly believe that the suggestion was seriously made. His reasons for proposing the reduction of the Vote were of a very different kind from those given by his hon. Friend. In opposing the Vote, he wished to state, emphatically, that he had no desire to find fault with the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works for his action in regard to the plans for the carrying out of which a Vote was now asked. The right hon. Gentleman had proved himself an admirable First Commissioner of Works. He showed a genuine interest in the preserving and perfecting of our national buildings, and he exercised the greatest care in seeking to ascertain the best mode of dealing with them, and earnestness in carrying out the course which his inquiries showed him to be the right one. He (Mr. Dick-Peddie) desired to say that, in objecting to the designs of an architect of the eminence of Mr. Pearson, he did so with regret; but what he had to say of these designs was not to be considered as in the nature of condemnation, but of doubt and suggestion, and he submitted it to the Committee not as a ground for summarily rejecting the designs, but only for delaying decision on them until further inquiry had been made into the whole question of building on the West side of Westminster Hall. He wished to express his sense of the great interest and value of Mr. Pearson's Report, and of the pains which that gentleman had taken to investigate the history of the building with which he had to deal. Two alternative courses offered themselves for adoption in dealing with the building. The first was to restore it, if possible, to the condition in which it was when, in the time of Richard II., the Hall was raised in height and the present roof was put on it, and the buttresses and flying buttresses were erected. The second course was to abandon all idea of restoring the buildings, and to design new buildings, having, in doing so, regard only to the character of the whole assemblage of buildings of which Westminster Palace was composed, and to the uses to which it might be found desirable to apply the new buildings. The former of these courses was the one it had been determined by the First Commissioner of Works to adopt. Now, he (Mr. Dick-Peddie) ventured to question whether the so-called restoration, represented in Mr. Pearson's plans, was really a restoration; and he ventured to say that, not being in his opinion a true restoration, the building proposed was not one which, on its own merits, should receive the approval of the Committee. He might recall to the recollection of the Committee the main features of Mr. Pearson's design. It consisted of a two-storied building, the walls of which were to be about 25 or 26 feet in height, extending along the whole of the West side of the Hall. At the North end, this building took the form of a projection at right angles from the Hall, extending outwards about 63 feet, and having a breadth of about 36 feet. It was to be finished at its West end with a gable, and its roof was to run back from that gable to the side wall of the Hall, against which it was to abut immediately below the level of the proposed new parapet of the Hall. To the South of this projecting building, the proposed building was to take the form of a two-storied wall, extending from buttress to buttress and carrying a roof which was to cut through the flying buttresses of the Hall about seven feet above the carved corbels on the back of the buttresses from which they sprang. Now, what were the grounds on which this was maintained to be a restoration of the building to its condition in the time of Richard II.? They were the existence of foundations on the lines of the walls of the proposed new buildings; various indications on the sides of the buttresses of the walls which had been built on those foundations, and indications of the returns of the parapet of those walls against the buttresses at the level, and in the position in which the parapet of the proposed buildings was to be. Well, with regard to the old foundations, there could be no doubt of their existence, for they were fully exposed by the excavations that had been made. Neither could there be any doubt that, at some

date, buildings had been erected on them to the height now proposed. But then it was equally clear, both from an examination of the ground and of old records, that the buildings which stood on the foundations referred to, were but a portion of very extensive buildings which, as the speech of his hon. Friend the Member for Southwark (Mr. Thorold Rogers) had shown, closed in the Hall and the building between the buttresses altogether. While, however, there could be no doubt that buildings had, at some date, existed on the site on which Mr. Pearson proposed to rebuild, and that those buildings had been of the height proposed for the intended buildings, it seemed to him clear that not only was there no evidence that the old buildings were of the Reign of Richard II., but that there was positive evidence that they were of later date. This conclusion was founded chiefly on the fact that the moulding of the parapet of the old wall, as shown by its return against one of the flying buttresses, was of a later date and inferior character to the mouldings on the buttresses. That was the conclusion arrived at, not only by himself, but by two architects of great experience, with whom he had carefully examined the old building now exposed to view. And it was a significant fact that Mr. Pearson had not, in his design, adopted for his parapet the moulding of the old parapet, but had designed it in keeping with the moulding of the buttresses. To him (Mr. Dick-Peddie) the evidence furnished by the old cope moulding was conclusive, as showing that the building of which it was part was not of the same date as the buttresses. But further evidence, leading to the same conclusion, was furnished by the appearance of the deep horizontal cut across the flying buttresses. This was made to receive the lead of the roof which covered the old building, and it was obviously made, not when the buttresses were built, but at some after-time. But the best evidence against the existence of buildings of the height of that now proposed, at the time that the buttresses and flying buttresses were built, rested on this—that the design and character of the flying buttresses showed they were intended to be seen throughout their entire extent. But what they were asked to believe was that the designer of the flying buttresses, after having carefully designed them, imparting to them a marked architectural character, and giving them not only strength, but beauty and grace, deliberately and ruthlessly cut them in two, leaving seven or eight feet of them and the ornamental corbels from which they sprang inside the building, and the remaining part of them outside! How little those who had written in approval of the scheme really understood what was proposed was shown by an article in *The Saturday Review*. It was the only favourable notice of the design he had seen. There might have been others published, but they had not come under his notice. The writer, after describing the object of Mr. Pearson to have been—

> "To recover, in his reconstruction of the West side of the Hall, the aspect which it presented in Richard II.'s time,"

said—

> "That Mr. Pearson had worked out the curious fact that a wall ran between the upright buttresses, so as, with the roof which it undoubtedly carried, to comprise a cloister bridged over by the graceful sweep of the flying buttresses in their aërial dignity."

But, as he (Mr. Dick-Peddie) had shown, the cloister was not bridged over by the flying buttresses, for a large part of each flying buttress was covered up by the cloister roof, and what remained above the roof would only be a clumsy fragment. Thus there would be no graceful sweep and no aërial dignity in the flying buttress, for a large portion of each of them would be sunk under the roof of the cloister, and of what remained above the roof hardly anything would be seen. On Mr. Pearson's perspective drawings, a small part of them was indeed shown; but those drawings, although very beautiful, were delusive. They represented the building as seen from a very distant point, and from that point, about half of the height of the window of the Hall and a part of the arch of the flying buttresses were represented as visible above the roof of the proposed building; but from any point of view from which the vast majority of persons would see the building —from any part, for instance, of St. Margaret's Street — nothing whatever would be seen of the windows of the Hall, nor any part of the flying but-

tresses except their coping. Now, with regard to the accommodation to be provided in the upper floor of the building between the buttresses, he wanted to say a few words. The plans showed a long room, about 200 feet in length and 19 feet in width, occupying the whole space. Of what use such a room could be, he knew not. The Report, which accompanied the plans, suggested that, if desired, this long room might be divided into a number of smaller rooms, entered from a passage carried along the side of the wall of Westminster Hall, and taken, of course, from the breadth of the proposed cloister. But the minimum breadth that could be given to such a passage was five feet; and after there was added to that the thickness of a partition to separate the passage from the proposed rooms, there would remain for these latter a breadth of about 13 feet. But these rooms thus narrow would be badly lighted. There would be no means whatever of providing them with fireplaces. In fact, they would be closets rather than rooms, and of no use for any practical purpose in connection with this House. He would like to draw attention to the injurious effect which the projecting building forming the North part of the proposed works would have on the whole appearance of Westminster Palace. It was to project, as he had said, 63 feet. The ridge of its roof was to abut against Westminster Hall immediately below the parapet which was to be placed on the wall of the Hall. Now, the result would be that, for anyone approaching Westminster Palace from Parliament Street, the whole of the West side of Westminster Hall, except a few feet of the parapet, would be shut out of view. In short, the result of building as now proposed would be that the projecting building and the double cloister below the buttresses would effectually conceal the old portions of Westminster Hall, to reveal which was the sole motive for removing the Law Courts, and clearing out their site. He thought that there was another ground of objection to the projecting building besides that of its shutting out the West side of Westminster Hall from the view of persons approaching Westminster Palace by Parliament Street, and it was that it would seriously injure the effect of the whole mass of the building of which it would form part when viewed from the North-West angle of Palace Yard. Let hon. Members endeavour to call up to their imagination the view of the Palace which anyone standing near that point would have. On his left, there was the great mass of the Clock Tower. Coming down from that, he had the building of the Palace on the East and South sides of Palace Yard, extending to the North end of the Hall; and then, coming down again, he would have the proposed projecting building, with which the whole composition would die away on his right in a most ineffective manner. This proposed building would, it seemed to him, be a very mean termination to the whole composition. ["Oh, oh!"] Well, of what use would this projecting building be, which might compensate for any harm it might do to the exterior aspect of the Palace? They were told the other day by the Prime Minister, in reply to a Question, that the upper storey would form an admirable room for one of the Grand Committees. But no such use was suggested for it in the Report; nay, it was expressly said that the use of the room was left to be afterwards determined. The fact was, that the suggested appropriation of the room to one of the Grand Committees was an afterthought suggested by the Question of his hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), and one which had never before occurred to the First Commissioner of Works. He ventured to say that the room was not at all adapted for the use of the Grand Committee. It would be sufficiently large, indeed, as it would be about 60 feet long by 30 feet in breadth; but it would be indifferently lighted, it would not be convenient of access, and it would be without ante-room or lobby for the public, or for persons wishing to see Members. There was one part of the designs of which he would say but little, as a Vote was not at present asked for it—namely, the proposed heightening of the towers at the entrance of Westminster Hall. The present North elevation of Westminster Hall was certainly not satisfactory; but it had at least this recommendation, that the large gable rising above the piers, for they could not be called towers, which flanked it, expressed

strongly the great roof of the Hall within. If, however, these piers were converted into towers, the gable, reduced in importance, would lose its power of suggesting the size and importance of the roof. Farther, the raising of the towers would give to the Hall an ecclesiastical character, from which it was at present wholly free. But he thought a still greater objection to the towers was this—that, as towers, they would, by contrast with the Clock Tower, which would always be seen in close proximity to them, appear insignificant. In the drawings showing the North end of the Hall, the Clock Tower was not shown, and the proposed towers flanking the gate appeared of sufficient importance; but had the Clock Tower been shown, it would have been seen at once that the proposed towers of the Hall would be entirely drowned by it. In the doubts which he had thought it right to submit to the Committee regarding the building for which a Vote was asked, he did not stand alone. Many of the points of objection he had stated had been stated in the journals most entitled to write on such matters. *The Builder* and *The Architect* had contained leading articles strongly objecting to the proposed works, and asking delay. An excellent letter also had appeared in *The Building News*, and an able article in *The Athenæum*, objecting to them; and a letter by Mr. Stevenson, architect, which had yesterday appeared in *The Times*, effectively urged various objections to them. What was asked was not the rejection of the designs which it had been proposed to carry out; it was only delay, so as to give the Members of that House and the public generally time to consider them. The only reason which had been given for haste was that stated by the First Commissioner of Works some days ago —namely, the necessity of at once doing something to preserve the old Norman wall from the injurious effects of the atmosphere. The same reason was given the other day in the House of Lords. Now, he might point out that the carrying out of the present designs would not serve the end proposed, because the open cloister on the ground floor of the new building would still leave the Norman wall exposed to the influences of the atmosphere. All the protection that was needed might be obtained at an expenditure of less than £100, by closely boarding round the old wall. He proposed to reduce the Vote by £4,500, and thus to give the First Commissioner, not £100, but £500, to do everything that was needed at present. While he had stated all these considerations, he trusted he had not opposed the Vote in any hostile spirit, or spoken of the designs harshly or captiously. His great anxiety was that mistakes should be avoided in the works which might be resolved on. The Hall of Westminster was the noblest hall in England, and that was almost the only opinion expressed by his hon. Friend below him (Sir George Campbell) in which he concurred. It was the noblest not only in England, but in the world, and any proposal to deal with such a building demanded most careful consideration. He was surprised at the apathy shown by Englishmen with regard to what was now proposed. It might, perhaps, be supposed to concern him, as a Scotch Member, less than English Members; but he should almost feel it as a personal loss were any injury to be done to this great historical building. He ventured to express a hope that even now the First Commissioner of Works would consent to delay the works, and to refer the plans and the whole question of the mode of dealing with the West side of the Hall to a Select Committee. No serious delay would be caused by that, and perhaps the result might even be the approval of the present plans. If so, he, for one, would make no farther objections. What he did object to, and what he begged the Committee not to assent to, was the adoption of any design affecting a national building of such importance as Westminster Hall and Westminster Palace without the fullest and most exhaustive consideration.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, that when he had an opportunity of making a statement to the House on this important subject some time ago, he was extremely anxious to consult the opinions of the House on a matter affecting, as it did, one of the most ancient and important buildings in this country; and he had also rather invited criticism. He had said that, if there was any serious objection to the scheme of Mr. Pearson, he would have no

hesitation in referring the matter to a Select Committee, after the plans had been a reasonable time before the House of Commons. He had, however, been in communication with many hon. Members among all sections and Parties, and certainly found there was a general concurrence in favour of the plans prepared by Mr. Pearson. Accordingly, he had not thought it necessary, at that period of the Session, to refer them to a Select Committee. The hon. Member who had just spoken (Mr. Dick-Peddie) said that there was a general feeling outside the House against the plans of Mr. Pearson. Now, certainly, that was not the case; almost all the Press had pronounced in favour of them. It was certainly true that two or three architectural papers had criticized them somewhat severely; but he ventured to say that no high authority, architectural or antiquarian, had decided against the scheme of Mr. Pearson.

MR. DICK-PEDDIE: There is the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: The Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings was one with which he had considerable sympathy; but he was bound to say that they sometimes carried their ideas to the verge of what he might call absurdity. He had reason, however, to believe that a great many of that Body were favourable to Mr. Pearson's plans, while the Committee which had spoken adversely did not consist of its more important members. He had taken pains to discover who were the gentlemen that composed the Committee and who criticized Mr. Pearson's plans, and he found that one of them was an assistant surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, another was an assistant in an art paper-hanging shop, a third was an artist unknown to fame, and two were architects who had not yet made a reputation. He could not accept a Committee thus formed as one of any great authority. He thought, therefore, he was correct in saying that no authority of any weight had been quoted against the plans prepared by Mr. Pearson. He could not admit that, as the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) had said, he found himself in a scrape in consequence of having pulled down the Law Courts; he believed the hon. Member himself was the only person who had objected to the demolition of the old Courts. The hon. Member, no doubt, opposed the proposal; but he stood alone, for not a single Member had supported him. In so demolishing the old Law Courts, he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) was simply carrying out a promise made to the House when the Courts were removed to the new buildings in Fleet Street; and he must say that he thought the removal of the old Courts was most satisfactory. Viewed from Great George Street, including the Abbey, with Westminster Hall forming the centre, the scene was, he thought, one of the most beautiful to be found in London. All he desired was that the scene should be made as beautiful as possible, and that Westminster Hall might be restored in as perfect a manner as possible. The question was, in what manner they would best restore Westminster Hall—for he assumed that it could not be left as it now was. Practically, there were only two alternatives. One was to adopt the plan of the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy, and patch up the existing walls and buttresses, and leave it in its present state. The objection to that course was that Westminster Hall—at all events, the lower part of it, from the sills of the windows—was of old Norman construction, and they would have to case up and conceal the wall with modern stonework. But inasmuch as that was almost the only remaining example of Norman buildings in London, it seemed to him that to adopt that course would be a great mistake. It would entirely destroy the only example of old Norman buildings remaining in London, and would, he thought, be an act of Vandalism. Besides, he did not believe it would be possible to find a responsible architect who would advise that course, or carry it out; and, certainly, Mr. Pearson had told him he would not be a party to such a plan. He believed it would be impossible to find any other architect to carry out such a piece of Vandalism. Then the question was, what alternative remained; and it appeared to him that the only other course was to restore the Hall to what it was in the time of Richard II., and down to the beginning of the present century. The hon. Mem-

ber for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie) took exception to that course, on the ground that it would not be in accordance with the ancient building as it was in Richard II.'s time; and he undertook to contradict Mr. Pearson's conclusion as to the two storeys of the cloister under the buttresses. He stated that the indications arising from the buttresses were the only ground upon which Mr. Pearson had come to his conclusion; but, as a matter of fact, they were only one of the smallest of Mr. Pearson's grounds for his conclusion. There were many other indications of the strongest character, leading to this proof; the very walls of the old building told their own history; and anyone who would examine them closely and carefully would find that Mr. Pearson was right in his conclusion. The main evidence in favour of Mr. Pearson's views was this. There existed on the side of Westminster Hall the remains of a row of arches of stone, of the same date as the rest of the building, which was erected in the time of Richard II., and it was therefore clear that when Richard II. restored the hall and added the noble roof which now existed, and also added five buttresses, he erected a two-storey building resting upon these arches against the wall. These arches were intended to prevent the building from resting on the wall itself. Therefore, it appeared to him that this indicated conclusively that there was a storey running along the whole length of the Hall; and there were many other evidences of the same kind. They had the plans of Sir Christopher Wren, showing how the storey was laid out, and also how the upper storey was approached—namely, by a staircase in the corner of the Hall. But this very day there had been discovered a print, for which they had been searching many months. It was a print made by Capon, in 1810, drawn from a point a few yards to the West front of the Hall, and giving a drawing of one of the bays between the buttresses, and this drawing showed distinctly that there were two storeys to the cloister. This was dated 1810; but there were indications of an ancient character of windows, and clearly the lower arch was drawn in the manner suggested by Mr. Pearson. This drawing was also important as showing that this building was intended to form an architectural feature to be seen some distance. He thought, therefore, that anybody who examined carefully into this question could come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Pearson was justified in the assumption that there was, up to the beginning of the present century, a two-storey building occupying the whole length of the Hall. That two-storey building was built by Richard II., and to a great extent remained intact until the beginning of the present century, when it was pulled down in order to erect the old Law Courts. What Mr. Pearson proposed was practically to restore that two-storey building; by adopting this plan, they could preserve the old Norman wall, and leave it always visible behind the cloister he proposed to erect. The hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie) had objected to this cloister for many reasons. He said the upper part of it could not be used for the various purposes of this House. Well, he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) could find many uses for it. He had received a demand from the Stationery Department for the erection of a new storey to their building, which would cost £5,000, in which to stow away the Reports of this House. They could at once stow those Reports in this long gallery, and then save this expenditure at the Stationery Office; but, no doubt, many other uses could be found for it. For instance, the upper part of the building proposed to be erected at the end of the cloister would be very suitable for a Grand Committee room, and the lower part for other purposes. It would certainly be necessary to replace the old shed in some manner or other; and unless they erected a building, such as that suggested by Mr. Pearson, he did not know where they could put their horses. He would not now enter into the question of the position of the towers. The hon. Member for Kilmarnock had objected to that part of the scheme; but the towers were not included in the present scheme, and he had left that question open for another year. The reason suggested by Mr. Pearson for raising the towers was that Westminster Hall was now completely overshadowed by the surrounding buildings erected by Sir Charles Barry. Sir Charles Barry himself had felt that, and he proposed to raise the towers; but he had an alter-

native plan, which was to raise the roof of the hall some 10 feet, so that it might not remain so low in comparison with the other buildings; but that plan had been abandoned, as it might be dangerous to the old wall, and therefore it was proposed to raise the towers. He would not, however, discuss that course at present. It would not be possible to commence upon the towers at once, and he thought it would be better to take a Vote on the other portion of the work, and leave that to stand over for another year. The hon. Member had again proposed that this matter should be delayed; but, in his (Mr. Shaw Lefevre's) humble opinion, it was important to proceed at once. The old wall had already suffered from exposure in the past winter, and certainly the building, in its present state, was an eyesore; and it appeared to him desirable, for every reason, to commence on the work as soon as possible. His belief was that a delay for another year would produce no material alteration in the opinion of the public; and if, in accordance with the wish of the hon. Member, he deferred the matter to a Committee next year, he was satisfied the Committee would come to no other conclusion than that which he now asked them to assent to. He had consulted all the Members of the House who, in his opinion, were most qualified to express an opinion to the House upon this question, and many other authorities on questions of this kind; and they were all unanimously of opinion that Mr. Pearson's plan should be carried out, and that there was no necessity for a Committee. He thought he might, therefore, say there was a general concurrence of opinion in favour of Mr. Pearson's plan, and he ventured to hope that the Committee would not insist upon any further delay, but would vote the money which was necessary, in his view, and in the view of all the authorities, to carry out the necessary works on an interesting, an important, and, what he thought would be, one of the most beautiful buildings in the Metropolis.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said, that up to the delivery of the very interesting speech of the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie), he (Sir Robert Peel), in common with other hon. Members, were disposed to look very favourably on the plan of the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works. The right hon. Gentleman had been most anxious to promote many good works in the Metropolis, and he (Sir Robert Peel) had been inclined, with other hon. Members whom he had consulted, to give the present scheme favourable consideration; but he must confess that since the right hon. Gentleman's speech his opinion had very materially altered. In the first place, he was greatly impressed by the remarks of the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Dick-Peddie), who was an experienced man in matters of this kind, and whose opinions were, no doubt, also the opinions of others who were, perhaps, even better qualified than he was to judge in such matters. The chief statement of the right hon. Gentleman the First Commlssioner of Works was that this wall dated from the time of Richard II.; that being exposed to the deleterious atmosphere, it was rapidly perishing; and, therefore, it was highly desirable that the House of Commons should at once vote £5,000 to protect it. But the hon. Member for Kilmarnock had clearly shown, by his Amendment, that he was ready to protect that wall for a few hundred pounds—even for £500—while the House of Commons might form a deliberate opinion upon the question next year, The First Commissioner of Works himself admitted that, unless there had been a universal consensus of opinion, he was inclined to believe that it would be better to submit the question to a Select Committee, but that, having consulted certain hon. Members, he did not hold that view now. As far as he could gather, all the hon. Gentlemen the right hon. Gentleman had consulted were hon. Members below the Gangway, except the right hon. Member for the University of Cambridge (Mr. Beresford Hope); and he did not know that, taking the right hon. Gentleman's house in London, he could be regarded as a high authority. The fact was, this Liberal Government were voting away vast sums of money on this building; they asked for £35,000 now, and they would require another £8,000 for the towers. The House had no plan; they had only an opinion by Mr. Pearson, who talked about Richard II., as if he had lived but a few years ago; but the hon. Member for Kilmarnock

had clearly shown that there were plans in the Bodleian Library which had not been examined by Mr. Pearson. No doubt, Mr. Pearson was a great authority; but he (Sir Robert Peel) should be inclined, and he hoped the Committee would be inclined, rather to accept the opinions of the architectural journals quoted by the hon. Member for Kilmarnock, and certainly he would rather have their opinions than the opinions of the London Press. He had never heard a Liberal Government refer to the London Press in support of their policy. He had always understood that the London Press was in condemnation of the policy of a Liberal Government; but on this occasion the First Commissioner of Works said, with a great deal of glee, that there was no opposition to his plan in the London Press, adding that five gentlemen, who, he thought, could not be considered as men of talent, did go and criticize the work of Mr. Pearson. He had a shrewd suspicion that those five gentlemen were sent by the Royal Academy, and he should not be surprised if Sir Frederick Leighton—one of the most mischievous artistic men in this country—had a finger in this pie. He should not be at all surprised to find that these five gentlemen, who were abused by the First Commissioner of Works, were Royal Academicians in disguise. The hon. Member for Kilmarnock had said he was amazed at the apathy of London in regard to this and similar matters; but the hon. Gentleman who, he believed, was a Scotchman, need not be in the least alarmed at the apathy of London. He (Sir Robert Peel) had seen far more disgraceful actions of this kind committed in London than the hon. Gentleman would imagine possible in the capital of this country. He had seen such apathy on the part of London that even last night he saw, amidst the hootings of a vast mob of people, the statue of the illustrious Duke of Wellington carted away through the streets of the Metropolis amid the most complete apathy. Therefore, when the hon. Member talked of the apathy of London, he (Sir Robert Peel) was not all surprised at it, after seeing these things. But there was one reason why the Committee should pause before agreeing to this proposition of the First Commissioner of Works. He admitted the desire of the right hon. Gentleman to conserve what he had said might be for the general ornamentation of Westminster Hall; but, at the close of his remarks, he dropped a statement that it had been proposed to him, that he could apply this building — upon which £35,000 was to be expended—to various purposes, and that the Stationery Department had consulted him with a view to making there a reservoir for the reception of Blue Books, &c. Could anything be more contemptible? They were to spend £35,000 on this building, in order that it might be devoted to the service of the Stationery Department. Let them go elsewhere. Then the right hon. Gentleman said there was another plan—for making it a standing place for horses. A standing place for horses! Was it worthy of the First Commissioner of Works to come down and ask the Committee to vote £35,000, and £8,000 more, and to state that the building to which this money, and the beautiful plans of Mr. Pearson were to be devoted, was to be made a standing place for horses? He also said it might be possible, between the Stationery Office and its Blue Books, and the standing place for horses, to provide accommodation for the Grand Committees. He thought the right hon. Gentleman, at that late period of the Session, must have rather suffered in his intellect, from the press of Business, because to tell the Committee of the House of Commons that they were to vote £35,000——

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: £5,000 this year, which will pledge the House.

SIR ROBERT PEEL said, he must protest against the system that was carried on. He protested against granting this money the other day; but he was told that a portion of the money having been voted, it was useless to protest. It was true they were voting only £5,000 now; but they were pledging themselves not only to £35,000, but to nearly £43,000.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, in explanation, that the £35,000 included the £8,000 for the towers, and therefore all they were committing themselves to now was £27,000; and of that sum £5,000 would go to complete St. Stephen's Porch, in the manner recommended by Sir Charles Barry, and

it would, therefore, be required in any case.

SIR ROBERT PEEL said, he had asked whether the £35,000 included the £8,000, and the answer was "No." Well, now, the sum total of this matter was—and he ventured respectfully to put it to the Committee—whether there was any necessity for voting this money, after the speech of the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie), who stated that, for £500, he could cover and protect this wall which they were told dated from the time of Richard II., in order that the House of Commons might, next year, adopt some plans—probably those of Mr. Pearson. There was no necessity for this haste and hurry, and he earnestly hoped the Committee would not agree to it. Although Mr. Pearson's plan looked very pretty and very clever, and would, no doubt, be very appropriate, and although the First Commissioner of Works told them he had consulted the House of Commons, and found hon. Members universally in favour of Mr. Pearson's scheme—though the only Gentleman on that (the Opposition) side of the House whom he had consulted was the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Beresford Hope), whose taste was rather Batavian than English—notwithstanding all this, he thought it was time for the Committee to pause, and he hoped they would not assent to this proposal. They might vote £500 now, have a Select Committee next year, and then carefully and fairly consider these plans. He felt sure that the First Commissioner of Works, who had bestowed so much labour on Metropolitan improvements, would see that this was not an unreasonable request, which he submitted with all humility, but with confidence.

MR. MACARTNEY said, that delays were not very profitable. From his experience of public buildings, and after watching what had taken place with regard to them after the plans had been produced to the House and discussed, he must say that the longer the delay the worse had the result been. If 19 Select Committees were to sit, in 19 successive years, they would have practically 19 different conclusions, and somewhere about 21 years would be likely to elapse before the outside decorations of Westminster Hall were completed. They were told that there were three courses open to them; one of which was to plaster up the outside of the building, until a satisfactory scheme was suggested. The next course was to construct a building in uniformity with Westminster Palace. That scheme had struck him as a gigantic one, and it had come from an hon. Member below the Gangway. The next scheme was to place the structure as near as possible in its original ancient condition. The hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), in his able appeal to the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works, had talked about the excessive haste with which the old building had been pulled down, declaring that it ought to have remained standing, until the new one was built. That reminded him (Mr. Macartney) of a speech of the celebrated Member of the Irish Parliament, Sir Boyle Roach, when it was proposed to build the new Irish Parliament Houses on College Green. That hon. Member had proposed that the new building should be made of the materials of the old one, but that the old one should not be pulled down until the new one was completed. It seemed to him that the proposal of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Kirkcaldy was very similar to that of Sir Boyle Roach. ["No, no!"] Yes; the hon. Member had objected to the old building being pulled down before the new one was completed, or something of that kind. It that were the hon. Member's idea, there did not seem to be much likelihood of the project being carried out. There would be that apathy described by the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works, no one caring anything about the improvement, and the eyesore would remain for a number of years. He (Mr. Macartney) hoped the right hon. Gentleman would adhere to his plan, and would not allow himself to be carried away by the proposal of the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy. He trusted that, in the course of three or four years, they would have a handsome addition to the group of buildings which now formed so great an ornament to the Metropolis.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he should like to know what would happen next year, if they were to listen to some of the proposals made this year for delay? The same thing would happen—they

would be again told to pause. The hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) would come forward and say the plan was a bad one, that he had a better one; or he would come forward and urge some sentimental reason or other for making some kind of alteration. If they were to wait until there was a consensus of opinion amongst architects, sentimentalists, and Gentlemen like the right hon. Baronet the Member for Huntingdon (Sir Robert Peel), they would have to wait for ever. He (Mr. Labouchere) never troubled himself very much about architectural or archæological matters; but he certainly thought that, in this case, they should endeavour to cover Westminster Hall in such a way as to make it harmonize with the buildings around it. Mr. Pearson was a very reliable person; one who might be taken, in a sense, as the representative of his Profession—that was to say, he was regarded by his brother architects as standing very high in the Profession. Well, it did seem to him (Mr. Labouchere) only reasonable, as Mr. Pearson had prepared a plan, and the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works had approved of it, and had submitted it to hon. Gentlemen in the House well known for their architectural taste and views, who had also approved of it, that the Committee should adopt the plan. Instead of going on discussing this question hour after hour, and putting it off to another Session, they should at once give the money to the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works, to enable him to carry out the thing at once, so that when hon. Members came back next year, they might see the thing finished.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works might well say—"Save me from my friends!" for the hon. Member who had just spoken (Mr. Labouchere) professed to know nothing about architecture and archæology, and simply said—"Here is a dead wall; let us cover it up, at a cost of £35,000." He (Lord Randolph Churchill) did not think the Committee would be inclined to pay such a sum on the strength of an opinion expressed in a tone of almost contempt for the opinion of others. He had never heard anything more truculent, dictatorial, or contemptuous of the views of others. It had appeared to him that he had been listening to a modern edition of Robespierre or Danton, ordering everyone to agree with his opinion. He (Lord Randolph Churchill) had come down to support the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works; but when the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie), who was a great authority on these matters, had spoken, he was somewhat shaken in his view; and when he had heard the speech of his right hon. Friend the Member for Huntingdon (Sir Robert Peel), who not only was a great authority on art, but who also spoke with the authority that a seat on the Front Opposition Bench always must confer, he had felt that his original intention to support the right hon. Gentleman was one which he could not carry out. He felt bound to join the right hon. Baronet, who, this evening, led the Opposition, in pressing on the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works to accept the £500 which was so lavishly offered him, and not to ask for the much larger sum.

MR. TOMLINSON said, he rose for the purpose of obtaining some information. It appeared to him that the plan of the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works was for an open cloister; and he wished to know whether, in sanctioning the plan of the First Commissioner, they were committing themselves to the construction of the open cloister? He believed that this detail of scheme was very objectionable, inasmuch as it would not efficiently protect the old wall. They knew that the cloister in Westminster Abbey was a very slight protection to the wall behind it. They knew that old cloisters had, in many instances, been actually covered in by glass, in order to protect the interior. Then, if there were rooms over the covered cloister, they could not fail to be very cold and uncomfortable. What they were asked to agree to was really only a half-considered plan, as there was nothing decided as to the object of the upper storey of the building. It was said that it might be made a receptacle for stationery, books, and manuscripts; but no one could assert that it was really adapted for those objects. It was

said that another part might be devoted to the accommodation of the Grand Committees; but the Grand Committees might be given up, or the place might not be suitable for them. Under the circumstances, he felt bound to support the proposal that they should postpone the Vote until next year.

MR. CHEETHAM said, he ventured to support the appeal made on both sides of the House for further delay for the consideration of this important and difficult question. He could lay no claim to the practical knowledge which had been so effectively brought to bear upon this matter by the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie), and the opinions of an expert so accomplished as Mr. Pearson were not to be lightly controverted. But he ventured, nevertheless, to think there was certainly some reasonable objection to be taken to a design which, confessedly, would have the effect of almost burying the beautiful flying buttresses, whose graceful proportions had been, for the first time for many years, brought to light by the demolition of the old Courts of Justice, and which it was also admitted would have the effect of partly obscuring the windows of the West front. The right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had said this was a matter in which there were only two alternatives—namely, that of leaving the building as it was, or carrying out the design of Mr. Pearson; but it seemed to him (Mr. Cheetham) that there was still another alternative—namely, to have a single-storied cloister, or, rather, aisle. That would appear preferable to a two-storied building, inasmuch as it would not involve the necessity of burying the flying buttresses, and also of obscuring the windows. Moreover, the carrying out of the plan of Mr. Pearson would involve a considerable, and possibly not very sightly, difference of levels, for the floor of the cloister would be 10 feet below the level of Parliament Street, whilst its roof would only be a few feet above the street level, and that might have the effect of giving a somewhat cellar-like appearance to the cloister. He trusted that the points that had been made during the debate would be thoroughly considered by the First Commissioner of Works, and he further trusted that his right hon. Friend would be able to acquiesce in the appeal for delay.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, that as to the point mentioned by his hon. Friend (Mr. Cheetham) with regard to the possible alternative of a single-storied cloister, he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had himself suggested it to Mr. Pearson. Anyone looking at the plan would see that such an alternative was obvious. He had suggested a plan on that principle to Mr. Pearson; but that gentleman had said that, looking at the matter from an architectural and archæological point of view, he could not recommend the adoption of the alternative. Mr. Pearson considered it extremely important to follow out the old plan, and have a double story, especially with reference to the open arches, as was shown in the lower story. That gentleman considered the double storey of the greatest importance to the dignity of the building; and the view he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) took in the matter was that, in such a point of detail, they ought to follow the advice of this gentleman, who was a leading man in his Profession. More mistakes had been made by taking an architect into counsel, and then not following his advice in details, than in any other way. Whatever his (Mr. Shaw Lefevre's) original opinion might have been, he had waived it entirely in deference to the strongly-expressed opinion of an architect of such eminence as Mr. Pearson. Even if they referred the matter to a Select Committee, he should deprecate a Committee making any alteration in a detail of this kind, which should be left entirely to the professional man. He believed it would not be wise to interfere with Mr. Pearson's plan in this matter.

MR. GREGORY said, he very often had pleasure in supporting the proposals of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Shaw Lefevre); but, on this occasion, he regretted to say that he must differ from him. What he (Mr. Gregory) would venture to urge upon the right hon. Gentleman was whether it was really worth while to divide the Committee on the matter. They were all agreed that a sufficient sum of money should be granted for the preservation of the existing wall and of the buttresses that supported it; and they were all likewise agreed that the right hon. Gentleman would be jus-

tified in clearing the site. They knew exactly what the site was, and the question they had to consider was how it should be covered. In many respects, the plan submitted was a beautiful architectural design; but whether it was one which afforded the conveniences which were required was a question that had been argued in an elaborate way by the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie), which he (Mr. Gregory) confessed had carried conviction to a great many minds. One point, in particular, the hon. Member had dealt with had not been met to his (Mr. Gregory's) satisfaction, and that was the construction of a number of small buildings or apartments which would be practically useless. There was also a proposal for putting stationery in the apartments to be constructed; but the stationery and documents should always be preserved in a place which was not exposed to fire; and it certainly appeared to him it would be a bad plan to put Records in a combustible material in one of the oldest parts of Westminster Palace. If they adopted the Vote, it would be a confirmation of that design, and they did not want to confirm or to accept any design at the present moment, but simply desired delay in order that they might further consider the matter. If the Vote were adopted, they would be pledged to Mr. Pearson's design, and could have no further consideration of the subject. He had had some experience of architectural designs, and he did think that before any plan was adopted, it should have careful and exhaustive consideration. In the past they had suffered very much for want of proper consideration in architectural affairs. That had been the case with regard to the Courts of Law. To his mind, the wisest course would be for them to adjourn the consideration of this design for the present, and to consider the matter very carefully during the winter, during which period the work would not be able to go on with much effect, even if a plan were decided upon. The building, as it at present stood, might, by the expenditure of an adequate sum of money, be sufficiently protected in the interim; and then in the spring they could decide upon what to do, and proceed with the work satisfactorily.

Mr. CROPPER said, he wished to state that almost the last word which fell from the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Commissioner of Works (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had decided him in favour of the proposal of the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Dick-Peddie), for the reason that he preferred the first view which had been entertained by the right hon. Gentleman, and desired that it should be reconsidered. He did not think they should discuss this great question on the mere *dictum* of an architect, however eminent he might be. Though Mr. Pearson might be a very able man in his Profession, he could not be the only one who had a reliable opinion to give. He (Mr. Cropper), for his own part, looked upon the matter as insufficiently considered; and he very much regretted the change which had taken place in that part of Westminster Hall. He missed that flow of business from the great Chambers which they had been so familiar with; he missed the caps and the gowns and the throngs of suitors hurrying to and fro, and regretted they had changed for those knots of country visitors, who came with a vacant stare merely to look at the place and go out again. Mr. Pearson's proposal with regard to cloisters seemed to him to be a matter of architectural speculation. There seemed to him some difficulty in matters of ingress and egress —when anybody got into the cloisters, how were they to get out again; and how were they to get in, seeing that one end of the place was 10 feet below the street? All the proposals as to the occupation of the long gallery above the cloister had apparently only been offered as a sort of makeweight. The matter could not be considered and decided at once; therefore, though he very much regretted being obliged to oppose the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), he could not but think that he was bound to support the plea for delay.

Mr. ILLINGWORTH said, he ventured to rise to address the Committee on this subject, because it had been his experience, as it had been the experience of most people who had had anything to do with the erection of buildings of this kind, that haste was very often fatal to the successful carrying out of designs.

He did not regard the matter solely from the point of view of the hon. Gentleman who sat near him (Mr. Dick-Peddie), as he believed there were other methods for keeping the matter in abeyance until the House of Commons had had proper time to consider it than that pointed out by the hon. Member. When the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works had come to the utilitarian part of his subject, it had appeared to him (Mr. Illingworth) that the right hon. Gentleman's statement was extremely disappointing. It had seemed to him that the right hon. Gentleman's intention was to put up a building merely because the architect thought it necessary to cover an eyesore, but that he had not considered or impressed the mind of the architect with the point of improvement of the accommodation of this great House of Commons in carrying out the project. Just now, the House of Commons was going through a transition period. He would ask the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works whether he was prepared to condemn the plan of the Grand Committees? If he was not, he must agree that, in the future, further accommodation would be wanted; and if that were the case, was it altogether out of the question to consider whether some day or other this vacant site might not be invaluable for the purpose of providing that additional accommodation? Many hon. Members were of opinion that there was a great want of accommodation in this House. When deputations came to wait upon Ministers or Members, it might be with a plea for the extension of the suffrage, or it might be a body of Memorialists sent by constituents—whatever it were, more accommodation than was at present available was required on these occasions. It was disgraceful that, while there had been such extravagance in the construction and fitting up of this great pile of buildings, so little attention had been paid to the utilitarian part of the arrangements. After all, the House of Commons did not exist for the purpose of perpetuating the architectural art ideas of Henry VIII., or the ideas that prevailed in the time of Richard II. While he would wish to run as far as possible in harmony with the buildings already existing, he should think the House of Commons would be very much to blame if it granted this large sum of money, which was only the beginning of the expense and not the total, for the carrying out of this proposed improvement. None of these public buildings had ever been constructed under the original Estimate. Without condemning finally the proposals of the architect, so strongly approved of by the right hon. Gentleman, he still thought that no serious harm would be done by granting a little delay, and he therefore thought the suggestion for delay one worthy of the adoption of the Committee.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, that, in view of the difference of opinion which seemed to prevail, he would not ask the Committee now to vote that portion of the sum which was to have been devoted to the erection of a cloister. There were, however, other matters which had to be considered in regard to which no disapproval had been expressed by hon. Members, such as the repair of the buttresses themselves. If the House would allow him to take £3,000 for that purpose—namely, for the repair of the buttresses—he would content himself with that, and would not ask for the larger sum. The matter of the general plan to be adopted would then stand over until next Session, when, probably, more Members would be present who would take part in the discussion of the question.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he had proposed to allow the right hon. Gentleman £4,000; but if he was willing to take £3,000, he need not say he should be delighted to withdraw his Motion, in order to assent to that proposal. He (Sir George Campbell) should be quite ready to withdraw his Amendment.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

(6.) Motion made, and Question,

"That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £3,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Buildings of the Houses of Parliament,"—(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre,*)

—put, and *agreed to.*

(7.) £138,568, to complete the sum for Public Buildings, Ireland.

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

(8.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he thought the right hon. Baronet the Member for North Devon (Sir Stafford Northcote) did not pay much attention to the convenience of the House; and he (Mr. Labouchere) thought he had good reason to complain that one day the right hon. Gentleman should come down to the House and say a discussion on the Egyptian policy of the Government was to be taken on Friday, and two days afterwards come down and say he had changed his mind, and that the discussion would take place on Monday, because on the Friday some hon. Members on his side of the House would not be in their places. With what object would these right hon. and hon. Gentlemen, Friends of the right hon. Baronet, be away? Why, with the object of proposing some pernicious doctrine or other in a certain part of the country. He did think that a bargain was a bargain, and that when the Chief of the Opposition solemnly announced that he was going to take an important discussion on a certain day, it was only reasonable that he should abide by his declaration. He (Mr. Labouchere) made these few observations, because he had intended to be present on Friday, when he had understood the debate was to be taken, to hear the speeches which might be offered for and against the Government policy. Although it might be convenient to the supporters of the right hon. Gentleman opposite, to his (Mr. Labouchere's) knowledge, more than one hon. Member on the Ministerial side would be absent, having, through the previous understanding, made other arrangements for Monday.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, he wished to enter a protest against the item in this Vote for telegraphic expenses, and the practice of always, year after year, making the original Estimates for absolutely the same sums. What had happened this year? Why, the original Estimate was £5,000, and the additional sum now required was another £5,000; whilst under the Diplomatic Vote the item for telegrams was £12,000, and there was £15,000 additional required; so that, under the two Votes, there was a sum of £20,000 required, in addition to the sum of £17,000 originally asked for. He was aware that telegraphic expenses could not be calculated very nicely; but, considering the state of things when these Estimates were drawn up—that was to say, taking into consideration what was going on in Egypt and the Soudan, and the certainty that the Estimates would have to be largely increased—he thought that some better calculation might have been made. There were other places besides Egypt where disturbances were taking place, and where it was known that large additional expense would have to be incurred for telegraphing; and he must protest against this proceeding on the part of the Government as being most unsatisfactory.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE said, he could assure the hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Henry Holland) that he regretted as much as the hon. Baronet did the necessity for these Supplementary Estimates; but the hon. Member was not quite accurate in his facts as to the reason for the increase. It was only temporary, owing to the Expedition to Egypt. The Foreign Office had hoped that the special causes which rendered so large an expenditure necessary last year would not recur. But in this they had been disappointed, and it was necessary to present this Estimate.

MR. MONK said, he did not think the right hon. Baronet the Member for North Devon (Sir Stafford Northcote) had any ground for complaint, because, after it had been arranged that this debate should be brought on, that arrangement had been departed from. It was very inconvenient not to be able to discuss this question to-night, because many hon. Members had made arrangements to leave town, and some of them would have been glad of the opportunity, in order that they might congratulate Her Majesty's Government upon two pieces of good fortune this year—

namely, the rejection of the Franchise Bill, and the utter collapse of the Conference which had met to consider the Egyptian Question. The debate could not now be taken until Monday, when many hon. Members would be away; but he (Mr. Monk) hoped the Government would show that firmness which, perhaps, they had not hitherto shown on the Egyptian Question now that their hands were once more free, and that they would take such steps as were necessary to secure good government for Egypt—a result that never would have been attained if they had been bound by the Protocols, which seemed to have been suggested rather from a desire to secure the interest of the bondholders than to promote the welfare of Egypt.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON ssid, it was most inconvenient to find the debate, which everyone had come to discuss, put off till Monday. They could not help it now; but he wished to ask one question on the matter. About this time last year there was a debate on the Egyptian Question, and it was stated that the English troops were coming back shortly; but they could not come then, because of the cholera. He wished to know why the troops were still kept there?

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL said, he thought it unnecessary for hon. Members opposite to make abusive observations upon hon. Members on this side for not bringing on an Egyptian debate to-night. If, having their speeches prepared, they wished to bring on a debate to-night they could do so, and they had a perfect right to raise a debate whenever they liked. But it did not lie with them to reproach Members of the Opposition who could choose any opportunity that was open to them on any of the stages of the Appropriation Bill.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(9.) £12,000, for Special Police.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(10.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £2,725, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Expenses incurred in connection with the Funeral of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Albany."

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he wished to move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £2,300. For obvious reasons, his observations would be very short in connection with the Vote; but he could not help thinking that those who had advised Her Majesty to make this proposal for a Vote had made a great mistake. He did not believe that Her Majesty or any Member of the Royal Family would have made this proposal on their own account. He proposed to ask the Committee to reduce the Vote by £2,300. The Vote was divided into two portions—one was a grant in aid of the expenses of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; the other was a grant in aid of the expenses of the Office of Works and the Admiralty. The latter expenses were, as he understood, for the official preparations for the ceremony; but as to the former, he found, by a Return which had been obtained by the hon. Member for Burnley (Mr. Rylands) relating to expenditure upon Royal Palaces, that a clear distinction was made between expenses incurred by the Office of Works and by the Lord Chamberlain's Office, it being distinctly laid down, by a Treasury Minute, that all moneys expended by the Lord Chamberlain's Department should be defrayed out of the Civil List. It was provided that the Civil List should bear all the expenses of Palaces not in the occupation of Her Majesty, while the Office of Works should bear the expenses of those which were in the occupation of Her Majesty. The Treasury Minute to which he had referred was issued in 1838, and his contention was that the charges of the Lord Chamberlain's Department should be borne by the Civil List in accordance with that Minute. The Civil List was discussed when Her Majesty came to the Throne, and it was considered ample. It was not a question of the difficulty of finding this sum, for it was comparatively small; but nothing, he believed, did more harm to Royalty in this country than these perpetual demands for small extravagances. The money was not much; but there was a strong feeling about this subject in the country, and those who advised Her Majesty to make this demand had done exceedingly bad service to the Royal Family. He begged to move the

reduction of the Vote by £2,300, and he would ask for some explanation of the Vote by the Secretary to the Treasury.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £425, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Expenses incurred in connection with the Funeral of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Albany."—(*Mr. Labouchere.*)

MR. COURTNEY said, that he had not thought it necessary to explain this Vote, inasmuch as it only differed from previous Votes in matter of form. Such Votes had usually been included in the general Vote for Civil Contingencies, and this Vote only differed in this respect—that it was placed by itself for consideration. The hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) had asked for precedents. Well, he had in his hand a series of precedents extending from the year 1845 to the year 1862. In 1845, on the occasion of the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, a Vote of £3,000 was granted for funeral expenses. In 1849 another grant was given in connection with the funeral expenses of another Princess; and in 1852 there was a Vote of £2,800 for the funeral expenses of the Queen Dowager Adelaide. In the same year there was another grant of £1,200 for funeral expenses of a Member of the Royal Family; and in 1858, on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Gloucester, there was a Vote of £1,700; while in 1862, on the occasion of the funeral of the Duchess of Kent, there was a Vote of £5,367. Therefore, it would be seen that there was a continuous series of precedents, entirely in agreement with the present Vote. If there were any distinction in regard to this Vote, it was, as he had said, particularly one of form; and if there was any distinction as to substance it was this—that, on the present occasion, the Government did not apply for the whole of the expenses, but only for a grant in aid. Therefore, any distinction there might be was in the direction of economy, and hon. Members would see that the amount was not abnormally high as compared with previous occasions.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, he thought the only real objection to the Vote was that which had been mentioned by the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury—namely, that the Vote was different from others in form. This was absolutely the first time in this century that a Vote of this character had been asked for in the form of a grant in aid. With regard to this grant in aid of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, he wished to point out that that Department was not subject to any public audit, and was not represented in that House, and its expenditure had not been submitted to the Treasury. This was an absolute exception to the rule which had been always followed in other cases of this kind, the whole expenditure of the Department in reference to funerals having hitherto been submitted to the Treasury. Now, for the first time in this century, Parliament was asked to make a grant in aid of a Department not subject to any public audit. That, he thought, was a point of considerable importance, and he should have been glad if the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury had paid some attention to it. While he should not have the slightest objection to vote these expenses, at the same time it was a serious consideration whether Parliament should consent to such an absolute departure from the established rule in these matters, and should sanction a grant in aid with regard to expenses which, so far as the Committee were aware, might never have been incurred. These were matters which, he respectfully submitted, were of some importance.

MR. GLADSTONE said, he could not understand the objection taken to the Vote. If it had been the practice on former occasions for the public to be called upon to pay a portion of the expenses of Royal funerals, while Her Majesty paid the other portion, and the Government were now introducing a change by asking Parliament to defray the whole of the expenses, he could understand that the jealousy of Parliament might be aroused at the imposition of a new charge on the public; but this was a case in which, as the Secretary to the Treasury had explained, there was a diminished charge moved. So far, surely, the public had reason to acknowledge the gracious action of the Sovereign, in relieving them of some of the previous burdens. Another objection to the Vote taken by the hon. Member for Salford (Mr. Arthur Arnold) was that this was

a grant in aid which was not subject to public audit. It was true that the expenditure of the Civil List was not subjected to a public audit generally. It was not subjected to general public audit, because there was a special auditor to audit the Civil List; and that officer was, almost by the necessity of the case, one of the highest and most important persons in the Department of the Treasury—a man who, from his habits of mind and disposition, as well as from his high character, they might always rely upon it, would have a genuine and thorough audit. Therefore, he hoped the hon. Gentleman would see that upon both points, and especially on the latter, there was reason for confidence, while on the form of the Vote there was reason for satisfaction.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 23; Noes 69: Majority 46.—(Div. List, No. 213.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR R. N. FOWLER (LORD MAYOR) said, in reply to the statement of the hon. Member for Salford (Mr. Arthur Arnold), who had stated that the Lord Chamberlain was not represented in the House of Commons, that he was certainly under the impression that he was represented there by the noble Lord the Member for Marlborough (Lord Charles Bruce). Perhaps the hon. Gentleman would justify the remark he had made.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, there could be no doubt that the financial concerns of the Lord Chamberlain's Department were not represented in that House. The remark had fallen from the Prime Minister that, although it was quite true that the expenditure of the Civil List was not subject to the audit of the Auditor General, it did not follow that it was not subject to public audit. With all deference to the right hon. Gentleman, he considered that he was correct in saying there was no system of public audit. The Civil List was audited by Sir Reginald Welby, but with no reference whatever to the House of Commons.

MR. R. N. FOWLER (LORD MAYOR) said, that the statement of the hon. Member for Salford (Mr. Arthur Arnold) was that the Lord Chamberlain was not represented in that House; and he (Mr. R. N. Fowler) had shown that the Lord Chamberlain was represented by a most respected Member of the House. He considered that the hon. Member had not justified his statement, and, at the same time, regretted that he should have thought it necessary to make it.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he should be glad to know whether or not the Department had a financial Representative in that House; because, if so, he should have some questions to put to him.

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

SUPPLY.—REPORT.

Postponed Resolution [22nd July] *considered.*

(2.) "That a sum, not exceeding £109,544, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Local Government Board in Ireland, including various Grants in Aid of Local Taxation."

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, that when this Vote was under consideration an argument was brought forward by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) in reference to the number of police for Ireland, as fixed by Act of Parliament; and the complaint was made that the free force was not fully distributed among the counties and cities of Ireland, and that, in consequence, a great grievance was imposed on the country. Now, the argument of the hon. Member had since that time been very carefully considered by him (Mr. Walker); and he confessed that it appeared to him that if it was a fact, as had been stated, that the free force of 10,000 men over and above the ordinary vacancies taken at 5 per cent was not really distributed, it was a case for favourable consideration; and, consequently, he was prepared to recommend that a communication should be made to the Lord Lieutenant to that effect. If it were found to be the fact that the free force was not fully distributed, the matter could only be remedied by legislation, because there was no means of remedying it except at the quinquennial redistribution, which would not take place before 1887. If the grievance existed, legislation would be introduced for the purpose, and he would be prepared to introduce a provision, making

the redistribution triennial, instead of quinquennial, as at present. To give effect to the arrangement, a Supplementary Estimate would be brought forward by the Secretary to the Treasury.

MR. PARNELL said, he thought the statement of the hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Walker) was very satisfactory, and he and his Colleagues felt very much indebted to him for his announcement. In the event of its being distinctly ascertained that the free force was not fully distributed at the last quinquennial period of redistribution, he understood the hon. and learned Gentleman to undertake to empower the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by legislation, to distribute the free force at the first opportunity, and also to make this redistribution retrospective. That was a matter of considerable importance to the Irish ratepayers, and would be received by them as a boon of some magnitude, inasmuch as it meant freedom from taxation, which had hitherto fallen upon them to the extent of £30,000 a-year.

MR. COURTNEY said, he did not understand his hon. and learned Friend the Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Walker) to make any statement with regard to the cost of the year.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN said, he hoped it would be remembered that this was a complaint of long standing, and had been brought before the House by the landlord class. He believed that the Treasury would do justice in this matter if it were possible.

MR. BIGGAR said, he had to draw the attention of the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland to a circumstance of importance. The hon. and learned Gentleman would know that in Belfast Party feeling ran especially high. The working classes there, amongst whom there was a large number of Roman Catholics, were disposed sometimes to be rather vicious in their conduct, and in March last some girls who were coming out of a Roman Catholic Church were attacked by some persons of this class; one girl was thrown down and injured so much that she was afterwards unable to walk without a crutch. He had seen Mr. Ball with regard to the matter, who told him that it was a very trifling case, and that he should not take any notice of it. But he denied that an assault in the public streets could be a trivial matter, and certainly not this case, in which a girl was seriously injured. Mr. Ball having done nothing in the matter, the father of the girl followed it up, and brought the party who injured the girl before the magistrates, who fined him. He might say that Mr. Ball disputed, to some extent, the words used by him at the time referred to, but admitted that he used words of similar import, which proved that the police were, of late years, inclined to take the part of those who misconducted themselves. He asked the hon. and learned Gentleman to say that he would communicate with the head of the Police Department, giving him instructions to order that especial care should be taken to prevent violent attacks upon children and young persons coming out of church.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the effect of the speech of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Walker) had been somewhat dashed by the remarks of the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury. Was he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) to understand that the Secretary to the Treasury, by that oracular shake of the head, meant to say that the Government did not intend to remedy the injustice of the conduct they were pursuing? He was anxious to know exactly what the Government were going to do. They had been charging the Irish people with money which the Government themselves ought to pay. He contended that the remission of taxation should be simultaneous with the measure of relief for the taxpayers, and he hoped that next year it would be found the Government were resolved to effect this. He thought Irish Members had reason to congratulate themselves for having brought this measure home to the mind of the Government, and that the Irish taxpayers had also reason to congratulate themselves that they had escaped from taxation amounting to £30,000 a-year. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had pledged himself most distinctly that the diminution of the extra police force should go on as rapidly as circumstances would admit. He trusted that next year it would be found that the pledge of the right hon. Gentleman had been fully carried out, and that the Irish

people would be entirely free from the burden imposed upon them by the Government in this respect.

MR. HEALY said, he had given Notice that he should call attention on the Report of this Vote to the case of French; but, in the absence of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he and his hon. Friends found themselves at some disadvantage, and were not in a position fully to argue the case. He was bound, however, to express his opinion that nothing could have been worse than the conduct of Colonel Bruce with respect to French. That officer knew what was going on; he had summoned witnesses, and must have known the general character of French; he knew that he had filed an affidavit stating what was not the fact; and, in short, he allowed the whole thing to go on in the most shameful way. Colonel Bruce appeared to have winked or connived at corruption in high places in Dublin Castle, and it was not at all clear that a number of other persons in the Castle were not implicated. At any rate, it was evident that the greatest obstacles were being thrown in the way of the prosecution of this case by Mr. Kaye, Under Secretary at the Castle. He was hardly surprised at that. But the conduct of Colonel Bruce in allowing French to commit wilful and corrupt perjury in his own interest, and in retaining him on the books of the police, was, in his (Mr. Healy's) opinion, the worst of its kind that had ever occurred in Ireland. But Colonel Bruce, having got from District Inspector Maguire a statement of French's crimes, then sent one of his friends to Maguire to persuade him that he must be the subject of a delusion. That, he said, showed the connivance of Colonel Bruce in the whole of this business, and still more clearly proved to the people of Ireland that Dublin Castle was rotten from top to bottom. He thought that the way in which Irish officials had screened this man would sink deep into the minds of the Irish people, and that they would be convinced that from beginning to end there was nothing like decency to be found in that institution. He would not, however, dwell longer on that subject. Lord Justice Barry had recently condemned the conduct of the police, and he (Mr. Healy) asked the attention of the Committee to the fact that it was now admitted that the police were in the habit of visiting the cells of prisoners and endeavouring to obtain evidence from them. The learned Judge said it was all very well that the evidence of informers should be taken in the interests of justice, but that it was a totally different thing for a policeman to go into the cells of prisoners, and, by threats and menaces, endeavour to wring confessions from them. It was but recently a felony to obtain evidence by that means; but, unfortunately, by that Statute Law revision which was going on every year, the Government had managed to repeal the Statute which made it felony, and he thought that the Statute Law Revision Committee should have amongst its Members some person who would look after this matter in the interests of the Irish people. He now came to what had been going on within the last two months, and he asked the Government to take note of this statement of facts. Sub-Inspectors Joyce and Corregan had visited a number of times the cell of a prisoner, sentenced to penal servitude for life, named James Flaherty. They brought with them a long written document, and asked him whether he was willing to swear to it; the document implicated a number of men in the West of Ireland, among them a newspaper editor, a newspaper correspondent, and several other persons well known, in a charge of conspiracy to murder. Now, he put this case to the House. Here was a man under sentence of penal servitude for life, who was offered a free pardon, a free passage to America, and a large sum of money, if he would make this deposition. It was in that way that the Government had obtained the evidence which had put in danger so many innocent men. He asked if this state of things was to continue, and whether or not the Government would find out by what means these officers had got leave of absence from Ballinasloe in order to visit the unfortunate man Flaherty in his cell? That opened up the very large question as to whether prisoners in their cells were to be open to this blighting system of inquiry at all. It was monstrous that convicted persons—not men committed for trial, but men sentenced to penal servitude for life—should have such enormous temptations to get rid of their punishment thrown in their way. He was bound to say that if the practice

was to continue the Prisons Vote would have to be very carefully scrutinized every year, in order that the public might have some guarantee that this system of intimidation would come to an end. He regretted to be obliged, at a time when Members of the Government were exhausted with the labours of the Session, to discuss these questions; but he must ask them to make inquiries into the circumstances he had narrated with regard to Colonel Bruce, Sub-Inspector Maguire, and the other officers, and as to what the latter had been doing in the month of July with respect to the prisoner he had referred to.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, it was his firm belief that both Colonel Bruce and Mr. Kaye were incapable of doing what they had been accused of by the hon. Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy). He did not believe for one moment, with regard to the allegation against Colonel Bruce, that any such thing had occurred. The statement as to Sub-Inspectors Joyce and Corregan were entirely new matter to him, and he would inquire into them.

MR. GIBSON said, Mr. Kaye had no more to do with crime and outrage in Ireland, except in the way of routine work connected with the state of the country, than anyone in that House. He would not go into the question of whether the Lord Lieutenant or the Irish Executive had screened French. He did not think they had, and these practices were, in Ireland, quite novel and little known. He was an Irishman, and had lived in Ireland all his life, and he knew that these practices were then novel; and he could quite understand any Executive Government hesitating before giving credence to such charges. As to Colonel Bruce, his position was clear and distinct with reference to these charges. It was very often asserted that the present Government, and the Government generally in Ireland, on whichever side of the House, laboured under the infirmity of being bequeathed the awful institution called Dublin Castle, and that there were there officials so nefarious that the Government could not shake itself free from the shackles of the Castle. It would hardly be believed that the present Government had had an opportunity of appointing to all the chief posts, and putting brand-new men into the various Departments. There were the Lord Chancellor, the two Law Officers; Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under Secretary, who was sent over from this country on the assassination in Phœnix Park; Mr. Jenkinson, a perfectly new official, at the head of the new department of crime and outrage, and Colonel Bruce, selected, within the last two years, by the present Government, to head the Irish Constabulary, he having previously filled a subordinate position. The present Government had also appointed the Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, Mr. Holmes, the representative of the Treasury in Ireland, the head of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and to a great number of other offices which had either fallen vacant or been created since 1880. As to the charge made, without the slightest foundation, against Colonel Bruce, that he connived at what was done by others, and screened French, what were the facts of the case as stated lately by the Chief Secretary for Ireland? The right hon. Gentleman had stated that Colonel Bruce's position with reference to the French case was that he had inquired into the matter. It was about the 26th of August when *United Ireland* made these allegations, and early in September Colonel Bruce inquired into the matter. But the matter was not confined to Colonel Bruce, for, on the next day, he sent an official Minute from the Constabulary Office, which was next door, sending a transcript of all the evidence he had taken, with his observations thereon. That was sent to the Chief Secretary's Office, where it could be read by the Lord Lieutenant and by the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary. Colonel Bruce's Minute was sent in at once in the ordinary course by Sir Robert Hamilton to the Lord Lieutenant; and the Attorney General for Ireland, having read all the facts and the Report of Colonel Bruce, gave an opinion on the evidence for the guidance of the Executive. It would be unfair to Colonel Bruce that he should be picked out and made a scapegoat. Colonel Bruce's Report having been sent in to the Executive, and submitted to the Attorney General for Ireland, the matter ceased to be Colonel Bruce's matter, or within his independent control, and became a matter for the Executive Government. Then it was said that Colonel Bruce was answerable for and con-

nived at perjury. [Mr. HEALY: He knew that perjury was being committed.] The charge was that he "connived at perjury," made by the hon. Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy) in an affidavit to resist the remitting motion moved for by French in the case, who had denied that he had been suspended. The Executive Government became seized of all these transactions, and Colonel Bruce then had no means of knowing what they were doing. If that affidavit of French merely denied that he was suspended, he should be sorry to say that that was perjury. The position was this—French was on leave in September, and he was given a prolongation of his leave and told he need not report himself for duty until he received a further intimation from the Government. That was not suspension or dismissal. This was simply the case of a man who took up a charge of suspension, and denied that he was suspended. He (Mr. Gibson) was not concerned with French's case; he would not go into the general question; but he did think it was unreasonable that because French swore a certain statement, which Colonel Bruce could not contradict, and with reference to which he could take no steps, Colonel Bruce should be branded as a man who had connived at perjury. So much with regard to Colonel Bruce. He very much wished the hon. Member (Mr. Healy) had been more cautious in his statement that there were any number of persons about the Castle who were implicated in similar practices. That was a desperate and an awful charge to make. So far as he knew, and as he believed, the gentlemen about Dublin Castle were as honourable and high-minded as any men in or out of the Public Service; and a charge of this kind, which might hit anyone, was very much to be regretted. It was too often said in reference to these wretched charges in Dublin that they were due to the Castle. That was not so. He made no observation with reference to the people who were now charged. If they deserved it, let them be punished according to the utmost rigour of the law; but as to saying that Dublin Castle was tainted throughout that was a statement that would not be borne out by facts. French's office was in one of the buildings in Lower Castle Yard; but French was the only official he had heard of in connection with these matters who was connected with the Castle. Cornwall's office was altogether outside the Castle; and he had nothing whatever to do with the Castle or the Executive Government. He had not to report himself to the Lord Lieutenant, or to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was not amenable to their supervision, and, except on social occasions, he was never in the Castle. This was a matter he could say more upon; but at that period of the Session he would rather not say anything further in reference to it; but he thought the House would see that it would not be reasonable for him, having the acquaintance of the two gentlemen whose names had been mentioned, to be absolutely silent when he could say something to present their case from a reasonable point of view.

MR. HARRINGTON said, the right hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Gibson) had always shown himself ready to come forward to offer his opinion, and to give a testimonial of character to any officials who were attacked in connection with the Administration. There had been certificates of character heaped upon certificates of character in this and previous Sessions; but, notwithstanding all these certificates of character, it happened that the very persons who had given these certificates of character were now employed in prosecuting those to whom they had given these certificates. It was all very well for the right hon. and learned Gentleman to say he knew Colonel Bruce, and believed that the charge of the hon. Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy) against him was unfounded; but all that the right hon. and learned Gentleman had said could not do away with the facts which had been drawn attention to repeatedly, and he contended that those facts pointed directly to the conclusion that, if Colonel Bruce did not enter into a conspiracy to shelter French from the consequences of his criminal life, at least Colonel Bruce had been wholly deficient in the discharge of the duties which the country paid him so highly for, and expected him to properly discharge. He would give the right hon. and learned Gentleman the choice of two alternatives—either, according to his own argument, Colonel Bruce must have entered into a conspiracy to save French from the consequences of his criminal acts, or, at the time when

the Irish Government was professing to be dealing in an energetic manner with crime in Ireland, this gentleman, the head of the Criminal Department, was ignorant of gross and offensive crimes committed under his nose, and before the eyes of the police in Dublin Castle. What did all this lead to? That while it was competent to a private Member of that House, and to private citizens of Dublin, to make themselves acquainted with all the horrid details of this state of life in Dublin, Colonel Bruce, and all the official army whose inefficiency was borne testimony to so often in that House, and whose action in regard to some departments of criminal prosecution in Ireland was regarded as infallible—all that official army of police was wholly ignorant of the infamous crimes being committed among them in Dublin. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said it was not fair to make Colonel Bruce the scapegoat in this matter; but the argument that was advanced when the subject was drawn attention to was that the blame should be placed upon someone besides the Chief Secretary for Ireland. They were told it was altogether unfair—and he would admit that, to some extent, it was unfair—to accuse the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, or anyone connected with him, with an endeavour to shield from public justice these criminals who were now being prosecuted. If it was unfair to bring in the name of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and if, according to the argument of the right hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Gibson), it was unfair to bring in the name of Colonel Bruce, upon whom was the criticism of that House to be directed?

MR. GIBSON said, Colonel Bruce had reported to the Government, and the Government became answerable.

MR. HARRINGTON said, he was aware of that; but when Colonel Bruce reported to the Government he was still aware of the specific charges made against French, and it was his duty to follow up the circumstances of the case from beginning to end. [MR. GIBSON: He had no power.] That had nothing to do with the matter, though it was an ingenious defence. It was Colonel Bruce's duty, even after he had reported to the Government, and given them his views, to have watched the whole progress of the trial between the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) and French, with a view to seeing how far the criminal charge brought by the hon. Member could be established against French. If that was his duty, and if the matter had been brought officially under his notice, how was it that he, the official responsible for the initiation of prosecutions in Ireland—[MR. GIBSON: He is not responsible.]—the officials were directly under him, and how was it that he knew nothing of the affidavit sworn to afterwards by French? That was an argument which the right hon. and learned Gentleman could not get away from. No argument or sophistry could free Colonel Bruce from the responsibility of having either deliberately connived at perjury committed in Court by French, or having been asleep at his post when this should have come under his official cognizance. In either case he was responsible. Either he knew of the perjury that was committed in Court, or he did not watch the progress of the trial. The right hon. and learned Gentleman, in the ingenuity of his argument, had endeavoured to give a meaning to French's affidavit which it did not admit of. He said Colonel Bruce said French was not dismissed, and he drew a fine distinction between a man who was suspended and a man who was not to return to his office. But the affidavit went further than that. It said his position was not interfered with—that was the point upon which the hon. Member (Mr. Healy) founded his charge of perjury against French, and against Colonel Bruce of having connived at it. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said Colonel Bruce held his inquiry in September, and that the incriminating statements in *United Ireland* appeared in August. It was true that a paragraph appeared in *United Ireland* announcing the intention of the responsible editors of that paper to draw attention to the private life of certain officials, including French, and some others who were mentioned by name, in that paragraph. The specific charge against French was not mentioned, and no person except the writer of that paragraph, and some persons who had the information, could know that the article alleged any charge against French's private life; but it happened that after that article was written *United Ireland* did make another

charge against French of an entirely different character from that now sought to be established against him. That was a charge of having disappeared with certain funds which he had been intrusted with. It was then that Colonel Bruce made his inquiry; and that was before this evidence came out clearly showing the infamous and unsavoury charge now made against him, and which it was then believed by certain officials of the Crown in Ireland and certain members of the Constabulary could be established against French. Colonel Bruce might not be the scapegoat in endeavouring to shelter French from the consequences of this inquiry; but surely someone was responsible; and how could the right hon. and learned Gentleman reconcile the character he had given to Colonel Bruce with the character he had, at the same time, given to the whole circle of officials in Dublin Castle? The right hon. and learned Gentleman held that Colonel Bruce was not to be made the scapegoat; but at the same time he indirectly admitted that, if Colonel Bruce was not to be made the scapegoat, at least someone, or some class of officials, were responsible for sheltering from justice a man against whom legal proceedings ought to have been taken long ago. He was surprised that the right hon. and learned Gentleman did not see that in the terms he had used complaining of the endeavour to make Colonel Bruce a scapegoat, he admitted the case against the other Castle officials, and that if Colonel Bruce was not responsible, some other official was responsible for endeavouring to shield from justice a man who should be prosecuted. The defence which the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland made for Colonel Bruce was that he had done nothing. That was about as bad a defence as could possibly be mentioned. That was the very *gravamen* of the charge against Colonel Bruce—that at a time when he should have vindicated the law, when a high official was found offending against the law, he folded his arms, and did nothing to cause justice to be done. With regard to the charge against Mr. Kaye, he had no specific evidence, and he should be sorry to make any statements upon it; but it was founded upon admissions by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and by Colonel Bruce himself—admissions which brought him into clear connection with, and knowledge of, these crimes, and showed that for nearly 12 months he remained inactive, and left it to private Members of that House to discharge the duty which the Government ought long ago to have discharged—namely, of bringing these criminals to justice.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Resolution [2nd August] *reported.*

(2.) "That a sum, not exceeding £940,095, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Constabulary Force in Ireland."

Resolution *agreed to.*

Postponed Resolutions [4th August] *considered.*

(3.) "That a sum, not exceeding £25,670 (including a Supplementary sum of £11,080), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Expenses of the Mixed Commissions established under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves, and of other Establishments in connection with that object, including the Muscat Subsidy."

Resolution *agreed to.*

(6.) "That a sum, not exceeding £20,951, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, in aid of Colonial Local Revenue, and for the Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c., and for other Charges connected with the Colonies, including Expenses incurred under 'The Pacific Islanders Protection Act, 1875.'"

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, he regretted that he must detain the House at that late hour; but the question which he had to bring forward—namely, the labour traffic of the Western Pacific Islands, was of great importance; and it was from no fault on their part that he and his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Chatham (Mr. Gorst), who had taken great interest in this question, had failed in obtaining an earlier opportunity for discussing it. He felt bound to bring it forward, though he would do so as briefly as possible, and he hoped to receive a favourable reply from the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Evelyn Ashley). Now, two points were clear about the labour traffic. First, that if the traffic was to be continued, the present system must be improved, and stricter regula-

tions must be made and enforced; and, secondly, that such improvements and regulations must be made without loss of time. As to this second point, he need say no more than that the Royal Commissioners, Sir Arthur Gordon, Admiral Hoskins, and Admiral Wilson, who had lately reported on the subject, had expressed the strongest opinion that something must be done at once to regulate more efficiently the labour traffic. As to the first point, he was aware that many were of opinion that this traffic should be at once prohibited. He was himself, however, inclined in favour of the continuance of it, both in the interests of the employers and employed. There was a great need of labour in some places; and he thought that, as regarded the Natives employed, their condition was improved, and civilization was forwarded, provided the traffic could be properly regulated. Upon the whole, he was in favour of organizing and regulating the labour traffic rather than of prohibiting it. It had then to be considered what parts of the existing system required improvement, and how such improvement should be effected. In the first place, a more decided check was needed in respect of the engaging of Natives, with a view to secure a *bonâ fide* and proper consent on their part. It was satisfactory to learn from the Royal Commissioners that there were not now many cases of forcible kidnapping; but still there was no doubt as to the existence of grievous irregularities. In many cases purchases of Natives were made from the Chiefs—that was to say, money was given to those Chiefs who would force or induce Natives to consent to leave the Islands. Again, in many cases, sufficient attention was not paid to the authority of the Chief, and tribe, and family of the Native. The life of a Polynesian Native was bound up, as the Commissioners pointed out, with that of the community to which he belonged; and although the Native might give his personal consent, the authority of the Chief and tribe could not be ignored without causing much irritation. In the second place, more stringent regulations were required to insure the return of the Natives, after their terms of labour had expired, to their own homes. The unfortunate Natives were now frequently left on islands, amongst Natives whose language they did not understand, and who were hostile to strangers. They thus suffered, not only hardships, but even danger of life. To improve this state of things he (Sir Henry Holland) would suggest that Her Majesty's Government should give effect to some, if not all, of the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners. He thought that it would be wise, in the first place, to transfer to a High Commissioner, who should be an independent officer, and not, as now, the Governor of a Colony with other duties to perform and other interests to look after, the whole control of the labour traffic. He should have full power to arrange the districts of the Deputy Commissioners, to issue licences, appoint recruiting agents, and so forth. Secondly, the number of Deputy Commissioners should be considerably increased. Each Deputy Commissioner should have a district assigned to him; he should issue licences for the traffic within his district, and appoint recruiting agents. He (Sir Henry Holland) attached great weight to this last point, as there could be no doubt that the recruiting agents were not, as a rule, efficient. They were now appointed by the Colonial Governors, who could not really test their characters or their special qualifications for the work required. But the Deputy Commissioner would know the men in his district, and be able to test their work, their knowledge of languages, and their general character and fitness. Thirdly, the pay of these agents should be increased, so as to secure, if possible, a better class of men to enlist in the work; and, fourthly, every licencee who was now bound by bond to return Natives to their homes should have to get a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner of the district that such engagement had been duly performed before being allowed to get more Natives. This, again, could not be secured without an increase of districts and Deputy Commissioners. There were other detailed improvements which, but for the lateness of the hour, he would have brought forward; but he would now content himself with having pointed out the main lines of improvement. He had only hitherto referred to the labour traffic, but he might observe that changes of the kind which he had indicated were also required to secure a more thorough supervision of the Islands, and to control more effectually both British sub-

jects and Natives. It was a moot point whether we should, by legislation, assume jurisdiction over Natives, and power to punish them for offences committed by them against British subjects, thus extending our present jurisdiction, which only applied to British subjects; and he did not propose to discuss that question now. But a stricter supervision of the Islands was needed, and that could only be secured by an increased number of Deputy Commissioners. He would conclude by again pressing upon the Government the necessity of speedy action, especially in respect of regulating the labour traffic. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Evelyn Ashley), in reply to a Question put some time ago, stated that action must be deferred until it was known what the Australian Colonies decided about federation. He feared that much valuable time would be lost if this view was adhered to; and he urged that steps should be taken at once, either in the direction which he had indicated, or in some other way, to regulate the labour traffic and secure better supervision of these Western Pacific Islands.

Mr. EVELYN ASHLEY said, the hon. Baronet (Sir Henry Holland) had certainly succeeded in condensing his remarks upon this important question, and he (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) would endeavour to follow the hon. Member's excellent example. In the few words he had to say, he had little or no information to convey to the House; but he hoped before many days—he might say many hours—were over, that, in answer to Questions on the Paper on this subject, he might be able to give some important information. All he had to say now was that, in the opinion of the Government, it was impossible that the labour traffic could be—as was, apparently, the desire of his hon. Friend—taken under Imperial control. The Government were of opinion that the labour trade, if it was to continue, should be carried on under a much more strict supervision than it had been hitherto, but that it should remain under the control of the Colonial Government. In the despatch which would be laid on the Table shortly—the despatch from which he had read an extract not long ago—the Secretary of State said—

"Her Majesty's Government have come to no conclusion as to the recommendation of the Commission as to whether the Colonies should be consulted; but I think it doubtful policy to place the labour traffic under Imperial control."

With regard to Colonial control, no doubt there had been great abuses, and, no doubt, there were great abuses; but if the matter were inquired into closely it would be found that during the past year or two a great number of the abuses had arisen from the trade of foreign ships and the misconduct of foreign crews, and that, really, until some international agreement was entered into for the control of this trade a satisfactory state of things would not exist. The Queensland Government, no doubt, had done a great deal to prevent abuses. As to kidnapping, there were still isolated instances of it; but that very day they had received information from Brisbane to the effect that the master and mate of a vessel in which there had been great abuses carried on had been arrested and taken to Fiji, where they were to be tried and punished for their offences. Then, as to returning Native labourers to the places from which they had been taken, the Commissioners issued an instruction to prevent the evils the hon. Member had pointed out; but that instruction could not be always obeyed, for sometimes the people concerned were ignorant of the places from which the Natives came. The Natives themselves were often ignorant of this fact. With regard to the character of the labour agents, unless higher salaries were paid it would be difficult to obtain better men. He must say, however, that a great deal had been done to improve the character of the labour agents. With regard to the control of the Colonies, he wished the House to remember that there was only one which had any interest in keeping up the trade, the others having little or no interest in it. Judging from what had taken place at the Sydney Convention, if the trade continued to lead to the abuses which it had led to in the past, there would be very little difficulty experienced in inducing the Colonies to agree to its abolition altogether. They might safely say that the labour trade was on its trial, and that if they could not succeed in putting an end to abuses that it would and ought to cease. He (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) would only say, in reference to the High Commissioner

and his functions—what jurisdiction he would have—and how they were to apply the £15,000 which he had told the House not long ago the Australian Colonies had consented to contribute, he must ask his hon. Friend and the House to wait until the question of the hon. Member for Lambeth (Sir William M'Arthur) was answered on Monday.

Resolution *agreed to.*

(18.) "That a sum, not exceeding £470, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, for the Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland appointed for the Regulation of Endowed Schools."

Resolution *agreed to.*

CORRUPT PRACTICES (SUSPENSION OF ELECTIONS) BILL.

(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General.*)

[BILL 314.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

MR. WARTON said, that with regard to the Bill he should like to make one or two short observations before Mr. Speaker left the Chair. He would not offer opposition to the present stage of the Bill, having withdrawn all opposition to the passage of the measure; but he desired to enter a protest against the manner in which the Government had treated the peccant boroughs, into whose conduct they had inquired by Royal Commission so long ago as 1880. Seeing that the Commissions were appointed in 1880, it was perfectly reasonable that the Government should, in 1881, when the Reports were known, have brought in a measure voiding the elections, and suspending the issue of the Writs until seven days after the meeting of Parliament in 1882. He did not object to the measure of 1881, therefore. It was a reasonable provision. The reason was stated in the Preamble—namely, that it was necessary to inquire into the circumstances and consider the cases of these boroughs. Well, in 1882 the Government brought in another Bill—No. 118 of that year—dividing the boroughs into two classes. As to three of them, it proposed to disfranchise them altogether, and as to the remaining four, to deprive them of their second Members during the present Parliament. The Government ought not to have trifled with the House in regard to that measure. They should have gone on with it in 1883; and, as they did not, a peculiar light was thrown on their views and sincerity in the matter of Parliamentary Reform. In 1882 they proposed to deal with these boroughs in an easy way; and he (Mr. Warton) contended that their not doing so, either in 1882 or 1883, showed great remissness on their part. They passed an Act in 1882 suspending the issue of Writs until seven days after the meeting of Parliament in 1883; but in 1883 they neglected their duty, and merely passed another Act suspending the issue of the Writs until seven days after the meeting of Parliament in 1884. Three times had this Act of suspension been passed. It was doubly wrong; because, in the first place, the Government showed, by the policy they adopted in bringing in these Bills, that something ought to be done with the boroughs; and, in the second place, it was an unconstitutional suspension of the rights of the boroughs. The boroughs had a right to be treated in a proper Constitutional way. A Bill, however, was now brought in, for the fourth time, to suspend the issue of the Writs; but on this occasion the measure was not to suspend the issue of the Writs until seven days after the meeting of Parliament in 1885, but to suspend them for the whole of the present Parliament. ["No, no!"] At any rate, that was the form in which the Bill originally stood. Constitutionally, the present Parliament might last until 1887, so that, by this Bill, they might be suspending the issue of the Writs for over two years. That was why he had taken exception to the Bill in its original form; but the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General (Sir Henry James) had been kind enough to assent to the Amendment in his (Mr. Warton's) name, therefore he had withdrawn his opposition.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, that perhaps the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General (Sir Farrer Herschell) would say how he intended to deal with the scheduled voters. Did the Government intend to bring in a Bill on the subject?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL) said, the scheduled

voters were not dealt with in the Bill. He had received no notice that this question was to be raised, and, therefore, on the part of the Government, had no means of making any statement.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 *agreed to.*

Clause 2 (Suspension of power of Speaker to issue writ for elections in certain cities and boroughs).

MR. WARTON said, he begged to move the Amendment in his name, which, he understood, the Government were prepared to adopt.

Amendment proposed,

In page 2, line 3, leave out "the present Parliament," and insert "seven days after the first meeting of Parliament in the year 1885." (*Mr. Warton.*)

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause," put, and *negatived.*

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *agreed to.*

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Schedules *agreed to.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered *To-morrow.*

DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS BILL.—[BILL 46.]

(*Mr. J. R. Hollond, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Pell.*)

COMMITTEE. REPORT. THIRD READING.

Order for Committee read.

MR. WARTON said, he had opposed this Bill for some time, having done so for the reasons he had already stated. He had had some scruple as to whether, in some cases, compensation should not be given to the owners of the burial grounds. He had doubted, and he doubted still, whether it was not an evil for a man to own a burial ground at all. If it was not wrong, he had thought that at least compensation should be given. Looking at the fact that public scandals occurred in this matter, and seeing that the hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Hollond) held a strong opinion upon it, he had thought it right to waive his doubts.

Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported;* as amended, *considered.*

The Solicitor General

MR. J. R. HOLLOND: I hope that, considering the simple character of the measure and the lateness of the Session, the House will allow me to take the remaining stages of the Bill now.

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, the sum of £37,827,299 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 8th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Disused Burial Grounds * (249).

Second Reading — Cholera, &c. Protection * (247).

Committee—Report—Revenue, &c.* (242).

Third Reading—Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) * (212); Prosecution of Offences * (233); Criminal Lunatics * (239-250); Superannuation * (235), and *passed.*

LAW AND JUSTICE—THE ASSIZES—THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION AGAINST IMMORALITY AND VICE.

QUESTION.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY asked the Lord Chancellor, Whether it is the fact that Her Majesty's Government have given their approval to the abolition of the ancient custom of reading the Royal Proclamation against immorality and vice on the occasion of the opening of the Assizes by Her Majesty's Judges?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, that, in answer to the Question of the noble Earl, he had to state, in the first place, that a Council of Judges was held on the 10th June last, at which, amongst other things, it was unanimously agreed by the Judges present to recommend Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to abolish the necessity of reading the Proclamation against vice and immorality; and in consequence of that intimation from the Judges an Order in Council had been recently made giving effect to it. That Order contained these words—

"Henceforth it shall not be necessary to read or proclaim in Court at any Assize the Royal Proclamation against vice and immorality heretofore accustomed to be read or proclaimed."

Their Lordships would not require him to tell them that it was not from any want of a due sense of the importance of discouraging vice and immorality that the Judges made that recommendation, or that Her Majesty in Council had acceded to it. The reasons which led the Judges to make that recommendation were, that the ceremony of reading the Proclamation, though it was not a very long document, had a tendency, with other things, in some degree to diminish the time available for the business of the Court; secondly, that it was not read, as a general rule, in such a manner as to be likely to operate as a practical admonition to the audience in Court to follow the paths of piety and virtue; and, thirdly—which was, indeed, the chief reason—that it was an anachronism, because it commanded the Judges strictly to enforce certain prohibitions and injunctions, as to which there was no law in existence, and, consequently, which could not be enforced. Among the prohibitions was one against the

"Playing of dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day;"

and one of the injunctions was that all the Queen's subjects, of whatever class or degree, should decently and reverently attend the worship of God every Lord's Day. Much as he sympathized with the spirit of these Orders, he was not aware of any law by which they could be enforced. He need only add that, besides these instances, the Proclamation, which originated in the time of Charles II.—a period not conspicuous for the practical discouragement of vice and immorality—contained other things which were not suited to the state of the law at the present time; and, in these circumstances, it was considered that the reading of it would not have the salutary effect which it was intended to have.

LORD BRAMWELL, speaking from his experience as a Judge of Assize, said, he thought it undesirable that the Proclamation should continue to be read. It originated in the Reign of Charles II., and continued unaltered until 1860, when some modification was made in it which made it less unreasonable; but still it contained many things that were objectionable. It prohibited all Her Majesty's subjects, of whatever degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's Day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or in private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and it required and commanded them, decently and reverently, to attend the worship of God on every Lord's Day; and it further strictly charged and commanded all Her Majesty's Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Her Officers and Ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other Her subjects whom it might concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who should be guilty of dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they took care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places, and lewd and other disorderly houses; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day. It would be seen, therefore, that it ordered many things to be abstained from which were not prohibited by law, and it ordered Judges and others to do things contrary to law, and which they had no means of doing if lawful. The result was that the injunctions contained in the Proclamation were constantly disregarded. The Clerk of the Assize, or his officer, felt that, although he had to read it, he did not like it, and, as a consequence, generally gabbled over it in an undertone, the result being that it was scarcely heard, and so much of the Proclamation as reached the public only called forth a titter and laugh. Was that desirable? He thought that it was not, and that it was better, under the circumstances, to abolish the reading of the Proclamation. If a well-drawn Royal Proclamation against immorality and vice befitting the solemn occasion were read at the opening of the Assizes, he could see no objection to it; but the present one was certainly objectionable, and it was better that it should be suppressed. He, therefore, thought the Judges were justified in recommending its discontinuance.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY said, that he had asked the Question merely to put himself in possession of the facts of the matter. He would admit that the question was a difficult one, and there was

no doubt that the doing away with the Proclamation altogether had caused alarm to many persons. The noble and learned Earl on the Woolsack had stated that the original Proclamation was amended in 1860, and the noble and learned Lord opposite (Lord Bramwell) had stated that a well-drawn address in its stead would not only not be objectionable, but desirable. That showed that further consideration should be given to the matter. He did not think the matter ought to drop, and, therefore, he would suggest whether it should not be considered during the Recess, with a view to the reading of the Proclamation being continued in some modified form which would secure the object in view. He gave Notice that he should return to the subject after the Recess.

THE EARL OF MILLTOWN inquired by whose authority the Proclamation had been suppressed?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, the recommendation was unanimously made by all the Judges at a general Council, and that recommendation was submitted to Her Majesty, and she thought fit to pass an Order in Council.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY asked the Lord Chancellor, if he understood correctly that the noble and learned Earl would accept an amended Proclamation?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR replied, that he did not intend to express an opinion adverse to that; but this was the first time the subject had been presented.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY thought it was a serious matter, and he should ask the Lord Chancellor hereafter the result of his mature consideration of the point.

CENTRAL ASIA—THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD FORBES, who had a Notice on the Paper to ask Her Majesty's Government for some information regarding the Afghan Boundary Commission, said, that the problem which had to be solved in Central Asia had, for a long time, been a matter of very deep interest, coupled with some considerable amount of anxiety, distrust, and fear. The advance of Russia in Central Asia had been of a steady character, and he had seen it stated that she was now within 110 miles of Herat. For the safety of the Indian Empire it was evident that some period should be put to that advance, beyond which it could go no further. He would like to put four Questions to Her Majesty's Government. The first was, whether they had been in direct correspondence with Russia in regard to the boundary line, beyond which Russia should not go; secondly, whether it would be possible for Her Majesty's Government to lay on the Table of the House a map showing the boundary line proposed? Thirdly, he wished to know, supposing a boundary line were drawn, what penalties would attach to the transgression of that line; and, fourthly, he would ask for some information as to the numbers of the escort which was to accompany the Boundary Commission? They were told that it was to consist of 100 Infantry and the same number of Cavalry. It seemed to him that such a force was a very inadequate representation of their interests in the matter. As he had said, the question was one of very great importance; because it was quite certain that Russia could not keep on advancing as she was without at some point coming in contact with British interests, when serious complications would arise; and the object of all good legislation was not merely to legislate for themselves and the present time only, but for those who came after them, and for their benefit.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY said, he thought that the noble Lord had adopted a somewhat unusual form of proceeding in placing a Notice on the Paper asking for "some information," which was a vague term. The noble Lord had then proceeded to a still more unusual proceeding—namely, ask four Questions of which no Notice had been given. He should have been perfectly justified in declining to answer the noble Lord without Notice; but he did not wish to shield himself under that plea, although he was not able to give much information. As to the first question, his reply was, certainly; Her Majesty's Government had been in correspondence with the Russian Government concerning the North-West frontier of Afghanistan. As to the question of laying a map on the Table of the House as the noble Lord

had suggested, the request was so extraordinary as to cause him to smile, for he thought that when they were entering upon negotiations with respect to a frontier, it would be a very unusual proceeding to lay such a map on the Table beforehand, showing what they proposed to do in the matter. Nothing could be more imprudent. As to the third Question, the noble Lord might as well ask what penalty would be enforced for any breach of International Law. It might result in the breaking off of friendly diplomatic relations, war, or other things; but he declined to enter into any discussion of that contingency. As to the force which would accompany the Commissioners, he had to say that the subject had not been finally determined; but he thought it probable that the escort would consist of something like the number to which the noble Lord referred. It would, he thought, be sufficient for the purpose; but the question was still under consideration. The noble Lord had not asked him one Question which he should have been glad he had mentioned. It was, what was the position of affairs generally? They had been in communication both with the Russian Government and with the Ameer, and the Government of India. The Ameer desired and approved the Commission; but communications were still going on. So far, however, the matter had made satisfactory progress.

COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH TURKEY AND JAPAN.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he will lay on the Table, before the Prorogation of Parliament, any Papers explanatory of the commercial proposals made by this country to the Governments of Turkey and Japan? He said it was extremely desirable that the commercial community should be put in possession of more thorough information as to the schemes of the Government with regard to those negotiations than it at present possessed. He hoped the noble Earl opposite (Earl Granville) would be able to assure their Lordships that the Chambers of Commerce of the country were being consulted with regard to the negotiations. He would also be glad if the noble Earl could tell him, for the sake of the commercial community, whether there was any power introduced into the Treaties to give a renunciation after a certain period. It was impossible to overrate the importance of those Commercial Treaties, and the commercial community were watching, with very great anxiety, to see whether Her Majesty's Government were throwing themselves with real zeal into these commercial matters. The commercial community had had grave reason for suspicion in past times as to the real anxiety of the Government on those important topics. He thought he need hardly refer to the great disappointment felt at the failure of the French Treaty negotiations, which had been referred to as being of the greatest gravity in three Queen's Speeches. The commercial community had also reason to complain as to the manner in which the negotiations connected with the Suez Canal had been conducted. They had been conducted in such a way as to oblige the Government to give them up, the commercial community being asked to bring them to a conclusion at which Her Majesty's Government had failed to arrive. Lately, again, the commercial community had had grave reason for suspicion in regard to the Congo Treaty, and as to whether the Government rightly and properly realized the gravity of the subject. He confessed he was somewhat alarmed by the concluding remarks of the short speech delivered by the noble Earl the other night, when he took a most optimist view of the commerce of this country. If that optimist view prevailed to a large extent in the Government, he thought it might account somewhat for the failure of former commercial negotiations. Those who were most interested — whether traders or operatives—in every part of the country, were getting more and more susceptible as to the treatment by the Government of those commercial matters. They entertained grave suspicions that Her Majesty's Government did not rightly appreciate the gravity of these subjects. He trusted, therefore, that the Government would not only make every possible effort during the Recess to bring the proposals alluded to in his Question to a satisfactory conclusion; but that they would also, during the progress of negotiations, lay full information on the Table, so as to enable com-

mercial communities to assist and co-operate with them.

EARL GRANVILLE: My Lords, the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Harrowby) has noticed several topics which were not quite apparent in the Notice he has given. With regard to the laying of Papers and Returns on the Table as to the commercial proposals between the Government and Japan and Turkey, I should have thought the noble Earl, from his great official and Parliamentary experience, and from his connection with one of the largest commercial cities in this country, would have been aware that it was extremely unusual and extremely undesirable, while negotiations were going on, to produce those negotiations, not only for ourselves, but for the whole world. I stated the other day that instructions had been sent out, and that our Ministers were in active communication with the Government of Japan on the subject, and that the delay was owing to the instructions from other countries, over whom we have no control, not having arrived; and, under those circumstances, it would not be convenient to produce Papers describing the stages of the negotiations, some of which we are not really at present acquainted with. With regard to Turkey, I can speak in a still stronger way. The noble Earl seems to think that the commercial classes are much more anxious than we are to prevent injudicious arrangements, and that we should present Papers before it is wise to do so. I may mention that delegates have been appointed, and are sitting at this moment, on the Turkish Tariff. They object in the strongest manner to the publication which the noble Earl requires; and Sir Joseph Lee, who represents Manchester, also strongly objects to the publication of those Papers at this moment as being most injudicious. I must entirely repudiate the statement of my noble Relative, that the Foreign Office is lukewarm as to the interest of the commercial community, and that it declines to secure commercial advantages to this country. At the same time, I must also repeat that I believe this country, with regard to its commercial position, although there is a great deal of depression, and certainly a great want of profitable prices, is not so bad as nearly every other country in the world.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY said, he would remind the noble Earl that during the progress of the French Treaty there were free and constant communications, owing to pressure in the House of Commons, with the large commercial bodies of this country on the subject. None of those communications were of a private nature, and as he took a constant part in these matters in the House of Commons, he was enabled to say that that publicity prevented a very great disaster to the country, in not permitting a Treaty to be concluded on less favourable terms than the old Treaty.

EARL GRANVILLE said, that the noble Earl was quite in error in thinking that the Foreign Office had not been in communication with the commercial communities as to the two Treaties to which he had referred.

CANAL BOATS ACT (1877) AMENDMENT BILL.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS said, he wished to direct their Lordships' attention for a moment to a personal matter. In the course of the debate on the Canal Boats Bill, his noble Friend who had charge of the measure (Lord Carrington) stated that the powers which were given by the Bill for the inspection of canal boats were not more stringent than those which existed for the inspection of houses. He (the Earl of Wemyss) had ventured to dispute that statement, and to say that no powers existed for inspecting houses, unless there was reason to believe that some nuisance existed. For saying so, he had been taken soundly to task by his noble Friend the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Earl of Northbrook), who declared that he was wrong, and mentioned an instance which occurred on his own property in Hampshire, where some cottages which belonged to him had been inspected, and attention called to their condition by the Inspector. He (the Earl of Wemyss) had thought it right, in these circumstances, to ascertain the real state of the law, and he found it to be such as he had stated. The state of the law was, that a Sanitary Inspector had no more right under the law to inspect any cottage or house than he had to go into the house of his noble Friend (Lord

Carrington) in Whitehall. If it was suspected, however, that the house was a nuisance to the public, then the Inspector went before a magistrate, and, on oath, stated his belief that a nuisance existed, after which he obtained an order to inspect the house. But even then the inspection was limited to certain hours—from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night.

LORD CARRINGTON said, he did not mean to convey that the powers were exactly the same. He must point out, however, that a house was not like a boat. A boat was always on the move, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and that was the reason why he had asked their Lordships to agree to the provision that the hours of inspection should be extended at least three hours longer.

House adjourned at a quarter before Six o'clock, to Monday next, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 8th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—*Considered in Committee*—EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee—Resolutions* [August 7] *reported.*

WAYS AND MEANS—*considered in Committee—Resolution* [August 7] *reported.*

PRIVATE BILLS (*by Order*)—*Third Reading*—Bristol Corporation (Docks Purchase)*; Great Western Railway and Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Companies.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Ordered—First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).*

Second Reading—Bishopric of Bristol* [309]; Post Office Protection [297]; Matrimonial Causes [175]; New Parishes Acts and Church Building Acts Amendment* [312]; Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) [298].

Committee—Report—Considered as amended—Third Reading—Intestates Estates* [168]; Public Health (Members and Officers) * [164], and *passed.*

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) * [314], and *passed.*

Withdrawn—Irish Land Commissioner (Continuance) * [290]; Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation (*re-comm.*) * [315]; Savings Banks Acts Amendment * [277].

QUESTIONS.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—POLICE HUT ON THE ISLAND OF INCHAMEKENNA, CO. GALWAY.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether a police hut still exists on the Island of Inchamekenna, county Galway; whether the hut is occupied by an acting sergeant and four sub-constables; whether the extent of the island which gives occupation to these five policemen is, including rock, swamp, and water, only forty acres, and if the whole population of the island consists, excluding the police force, of a single herd; whether this herd has over and over again expressed his complete freedom from any fear of harm to himself or anything belonging to him; whether the original cause of the erection of the hut was the unroofing of an old house, which had been vacated some time previously by the herd lest it should be thrown down by a storm, and whether this occurrence took place three years ago; and, whether it is true that the removal of the hut has been recommended by the resident magistrate and the police inspectors of the district?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): The hut has just been removed from the island on the recommendation of the Resident Magistrate and District Inspector. It was occupied by a sergeant and three constables, who were there for the protection of a herd and his family, the only permanent residents on the island. The extent of the island is 109 acres. It does not appear to be a fact that the herd has expressed his complete freedom from fear. On the contrary, he made frequent representations against the withdrawal of the police. The police went to the island three years ago. At that time the herd's house had, in his absence, been maliciously knocked down, an offence for which £65 compensation was granted at Special Sessions. The reason of his having left the island at that time was not because he was afraid of his house being blown down, but because his boat had been stolen, and he could not remain on the island without the means of communicating with the mainland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND)—MR. JOHN BYRNE, COLLECTOR GENERAL OF RATES FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Mr. GIBSON asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he will lay upon the Table, Copy of all Correspondence between the Irish Government and John Byrne, late Collector General of Rates for the city of Dublin; and, whether he is aware that Mr. Byrne received no part of the arrears due from the Land Court, and that the tenants in question have since paid no rent?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): Assuming this Question to relate to the Correspondence with regard to Mr. Byrne's removal from office, there is no objection on the part of the Irish Government to its production, if any hon. Member wishes to move for it. With regard to the second part of the Question, the charge against Mr. Byrne was, not that he received money that was not due to him, but that he gave receipts with false dates. The Government are not aware whether Mr. Byrne's tenants have since paid the rent or not.

ARREARS OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1882—COLONEL DIGBY, J.P.

MR. HARRINGTON asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether the Irish Executive have yet determined the course they are to pursue with regard to Colonel Digby, J.P.; and, if the delay is attributable to the desire of the Crown officials to receive Colonel Digby's own explanation of the conduct alleged against him?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): My right hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Naish), who has only just returned to Dublin, informs me by telegraph that he will give his decision with regard to this case on Monday. There is no ground for the suggestion in the second part of the Question. Colonel Digby's explanation was received some time ago, and was made without any undue delay.

MAURITIUS—CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN GAOLS.

MR. HOPWOOD asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether the Government have received a Report from the Superintendent of Prisons in the Mauritius; whether he states that over 500 floggings in the gaols there have been inflicted in cases which did not justify such a punishment; and, what steps the Government intend to take to prevent cruelty of this description?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY: Sir, the exact words of Mr. Kennedy, the new Superintendent, with reference to cases of flogging, are—

> "Not one of these prisoners would have been subjected to the same treatment in England, unless some of the more serious of the crimes were so often repeated as to make the man be deemed incorrigible; and there is no proof that this was the case in any one instance."

Her Majesty's Government has already taken steps to prevent this excessive use of the lash in future by giving specific instructions to the contrary, by enactments amending the present regulations; by the appointment of a superintendent and staff conversant with the English prison system; and, above all, by pressing on the building of a new prison, in which discipline can be maintained without recurrence of these severe punishments. I am happy to say that their exertions have been attended with a considerable amount of success, and that there has already been a great decrease in the year ending last June in the number of prison punishments.

WEST INDIA CROWN COLONIES—INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNORS.

MR. ANDERSON asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, If it be the fact that, at present, a number of Governors of West India Crown Colonies are in this Country waiting for instructions, and if Her Majesty's Government will recommend the repeal of taxes on breadstuffs and other staple articles of food, whenever it can be done with the consent of the people, and raise revenue in other ways; and, if Her Majesty's Government will also give them instructions to abolish their Encumbered Estates Courts whenever possible? He meant the Question to include Jamaica, though he was not sure whether Jamaica was a Crown Colony or not.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY: Sir, the Governor of Jamaica is not in this country; but the Governors in Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands are in

this country; but the former only arrived this week. Her Majesty's Government will take advantage of their presence to confer with them on the Report of the Royal Commissioners, which deals with these questions of import duties. Her Majesty's Government would be glad to see the taxes on food reduced, or even abolished, wherever that can be done with the concurrence of the local Legislature and population. The difficulty, however, is to find alternative means of raising the revenue, which would be acceptable and less burdensome to the people. The question of the Encumbered Estates Courts is not only complicated, but also involved, though not necessarily bound up with the other question of what is called the consignees' lien. Her Majesty's Government are about to invite the local Legislatures to consider the arguments for and against the continuance of the existing system; and, before coming to any final decision, they must ascertain the feeling in the Colony concerned.

CENTRAL ASIA—RUSSIAN ADVANCE—SARAKHS.

MR. TOMLINSON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the reported occupation of Eastern and Western Sarakhs, Whether the cession of those places to the Turkomans brings them or either of them within the territory lately acquired by Russia; and, whether it will be part of the duty of the Commissioner, for the delimitation of the Afghan boundary, to settle or investigate the limits of the new boundary between Russia and Persia?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: In regard to Western Sarakhs, I have already stated that Her Majesty's Government have no information leading them to suppose that it has been ceded to the Turkomans by Persia; and in regard to Eastern Sarakhs, I have nothing which I can add to my answer of yesterday. It is not the duty of the Afghan Boundary Commission, as at present arranged, to settle the Russo-Persian boundary.

MR. TOMLINSON: The noble Lord has not answered the second paragraph of my Question.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I answered that when I stated it was not in my power to make any additional statement to what I said yesterday in the House with regard to Eastern Sarakhs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (METROPOLIS)—THE SEWAGE OF LONDON.

MR. BORLASE asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he will state the cost which is being incurred at the present moment for deodorising the sewage of London by the use of permanganate of potash; and, whether it is a fact that this process does not actually remove any of the solids or putrescent matter, or relieve the river of the four hundred tons of sewage matter which, according to the Report of the Royal Commission, are daily discharged into it, but merely renders them less offensive?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: The Board are not, at the present moment, in possession of full and precise information as to the cost now being incurred in deodorizing the sewage of London. We learn from the Metropolitan Board of Works that permanganate of potash has not been used to any considerable extent. Between three and four tons have been delivered, the cost being about £130 per ton. As has been previously mentioned, Mr. Harrison, an Inspector of the Board, has been making inquiries as to the works; and, in a preliminary Memorandum, he informed the Board that, between the 10th of July and the 1st of August, perchloride of lime to the extent of, on an average, about 30 tons per day had been mixed with the sewage discharge at Crossness and Barking, the price of the perchloride of lime being about £9 per ton. Mr. Harrison has been on the river in connection with his inquiry two days in the present week; but the Board have not yet received his Report, and until the Report has been received the Board are not prepared to express an opinion as to the effect of the means adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The time has not admitted of the Board communicating with Mr. Harrison on the question.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION—PURCHASE DEPARTMENT—MR. MURROUGH O'BRIEN.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether

Lord Monck, now or till lately a Land Commissioner, signed the Report of the Irish Church Commissioners, dated 3rd February 1877, which stated, among other matters—

"Everything had been made easy for him" (the tenant); "a fair price has been put upon his farm;"

whether his attention has been drawn to the following passage in the same Report, relating to the rates to the public:—

"We have by these rates, for the first time, been able to judge by comparison of the fairness of the prices which we ourselves, under the authority of the Act, placed on the tenants' holdings. The result, though not bearing out the opinion we expressed last year, that higher prices would be obtained from the tenants than from the public, has been most satisfactory, and is creditable to the skill and carefulness of our principal valuator, Mr. Murrough O'Brien. The lands purchased by public competition at the rate of 22¾ times the rent have been on an average offered by us to the tenants, chiefly on his valuation and reports, at the rate of 22½ times the rent. We attach some importance to this result, as it may fairly be inferred from it that our prices throughout have been just;"

and, whether this Mr. Murrough O'Brien is the same gentleman who is now acting as chief officer of the Purchase Department of the Land Commission, which, on his recommendation, lately fixed the price of an estate in the West of Ireland at twelve years' purchase, though the tenants were willing to give sixteen years' purchase for their holdings?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): The first two paragraphs of this Question are quotations from Reports laid before this House, and I have no reason to suppose they have been inaccurately quoted. Mr. Murrough O'Brien is the same gentleman who is now acting as chief officer of the Purchase Department, and who has lately, under altered circumstances and for different purposes, fixed the price of the estate referred to at 12 years' purchase.

MR. BRODRICK asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, What course the Government propose to take with regard to the appointment of a fourth Irish Land Commissioner, in case the Irish Land Commissioner (Continuance) Bill should not become Law in the present Session?

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he would ask, at the same time, How many years' purchase were paid in 1876 in the Land Court for land, and how many were now paid for Irish land in the same Court?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): I am unwilling to contemplate the contingency referred to in the Question of the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Brodrick). If it should occur, legislative power must be sought for at the earliest opportunity which the arrangements of Public Business will admit of. If it cannot be reached to-night, it will stand early on the Paper for to-morrow.

MR. PARNELL asked, whether, in the event of the Bill not being reached that night, it was intended to take it on Saturday? The Prime Minister had distinctly stated that Saturday would be reserved for Supply; and, if it were to be so taken, he (Mr. Parnell) should regard it as a distinct breach of the agreement.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS) said, that the arrangements for Saturday Sittings for Supply only applied to last Saturday. Obviously, it could not apply to to-morrow, seeing that the whole Business of Supply had been disposed of last night, or rather this morning.

MR. PARNELL: But Report of Supply stands among the Orders.

MR. GIBSON said, he considered the earliest period possible at which the Bill ought to be taken, if proceeded with at all, was the Autumn Session.

MR. BRODRICK gave Notice that if the second reading of the Bill were attempted to be taken to-morrow he would move the adjournment of the debate.

WEST INDIES (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON.

MR. SMALL asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether any investigation has yet been held into the complaints made of the conduct, at Grenada, of Sir William Robinson, Governor of the Windward Islands, and with what result?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY: After reconsidering communications from Sir William Robinson himself, from the officer administering the Government of Grenada, from the Attorney General of Grenada, and from independent gentlemen of position, the Secretary of State has come to the conclusion that there is no foundation whatever for the charges

made against the Governor. Sir William Robinson wrote as follows:—

"Excepting from what I read in the newspaper I know nothing of what occurred in that island between Captain Montague and the supposed editor of *The People*. I have never incited Captain Montague or anyone on the *Garnet*, either privately or publicly, to take any notice of the publication styled *The Grenada People*, or of its editor and proprietor. Had Captain Montague spoken to me on the subject, I should most strongly have advised him to treat the newspaper as I have done—with contempt."

NAVY — H.M.S. "GARNET"—CONDUCT OF OFFICERS AT GRENADA.

MR. SMALL asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, If he can yet state what has been the result of the investigation into the charges made in reference to the conduct at Grenada of certain officers of the ship *Garnet?*

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: A letter from the captain of the *Garnet* explaining his share in the occurrences at Grenada, of which complaint had been made, has been forwarded through the Commander-in-Chief, and was received at the Admiralty on the 5th instant. The matter is under consideration; but there has not yet been time for arriving at any decision.

EGYPT (EVENTS IN THE SOUDAN)—RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether there is any truth in the statement made in the leading article of *The Times* of Friday the 1st, to the effect that it was intended to dispose of the gunboats and other appliances and stores which had been collected in Egypt, apparently with a view to the relief of General Gordon?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I am informed that the War Office have no knowledge of the report referred to, nor do they know to what it can refer.

OLEOMARGARINE AND BUTTERINE—LEGISLATION AS TO SALE OF IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

MR. MOORE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he will cause inquiry to be made as to any legislation which has been passed with regard to the sale of oleomargarine and butterine in the United States, Holland, and other Countries, and lay the result of his inquiries before the House?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Subjects connected with the sale of these commodities are dealt with by other Departments of Her Majesty's Government, principally by the Agricultural Department and the Board of Trade. If it appears to them that the information already possessed is insufficient, Lord Granville will be very happy to obtain further Reports.

EGYPT—THE CONFERENCE.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether there is any evidence in the Protocols to show that the Representatives of Russia, Germany, and Austria, declined to give any opinion upon the differences between the French and English Governments; whether the Plenipotentiaries of those Powers expressed their willingness to support M. Waddington in his proposal to adjourn the Conference till October the 20th; and, whether Lord Granville, as President, declined to allow the Conference to vote upon this and other questions, and himself declared the Conference adjourned *sine die?*

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): I believe that my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister answered this Question yesterday; but I understand that the hon. Member requires further details. As to the first part of the Question, which I answer in the affirmative, I would refer the hon. Member to the Protocol No. 4, page 16, lines 46 to 64, and page 17, lines 47 to 57, in the Parliamentary Paper "Egypt, No. 30," of this year. As to the second part, those Plenipotentiaries expressed that willingness to give this support, "if all the Governments were agreed," and I refer the hon. Member to page 38, lines 25 to 31. As to the third part, all the Governments not being agreed, the question of adjournment to the 20th of October fell to the ground, and the Conference adjourned *sine die*. Lord Granville, as President, declined to allow any question to be put after the adjournment. I would refer the hon. Member to the 10th line from the bottom of page 38.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said, he was obliged to the right hon. Gentleman for giving him references with which he was quite familiar. He wished

to ask, whether the statements of the Representatives of Germany and Austria were not made at an earlier meeting of the Conference; and, whether there was any statement in the Protocols referring to the meeting of the 2nd of August which bore out the statement that the Representatives of those Powers declined to vote?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (MR. CHILDERS): I have replied to the Question on the Paper, and if the hon. Member wishes for further information I must ask for Notice.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE.

In reply to MR. MONK,

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE said, that a telegram had been received at the Foreign Office to-day to the following effect:—

"The Porte informed Lord Dufferin yesterday that it has no objection to ships passing in transit from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean without detention at Kavak; that it also agrees to ships passing in transit to the Black Sea from uncontaminated countries such as England and Malta; and that it declines assuming responsibility of allowing ships from contaminated countries, such as France and Italy, to pass without having undergone prescribed quarantine."

That statement, he thought, would be very satisfactory to British commercial interests.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883 — INVESTIGATION OF TRUSTEES' ACCOUNTS.

MR. DIXON-HARTLAND asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he has noticed, in the Report recently issued by the Inspector General in Bankruptcy, that it is stated that Section 162 of "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," was not intended to be penal, and that he has only called to account the trustees in about 10,500 liquidations and compositions that occurred in the five years commencing in 1876, and ending in 1881, out of 100,300 cases that occurred under that Act; whether Trustees under the "Bankruptcy Act, 1861," and under liquidations and compositions under the Act of 1869, prior to the year 1878 and subsequent to 1881, where the estates have not been closed, should be allowed to escape any inquiry into their accounts, and permitted to retain all the unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets they hold under the above-mentioned statutes; and, whether he will give directions for a full investigation of the accounts of all persons who acted as trustees under trust deeds, liquidations, and compositions under the Bankruptcy Acts, 1861 and 1869?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: The hon. Member is mistaken in assuming that there is any statement in the Report of the Inspector General in Bankruptcy to the effect that "he has only called to account the trustees in about 10,500 out of 100,300 liquidations and compositions." The figures quoted in the Question of the hon. Member relate to the number of estates in respect of which payments had been made into the Bankruptcy Estates Account up to March 31 last. It is intended to investigate, where practicable, the accounts of all persons who acted as trustees under the Acts referred to, where that course is believed to be likely to be attended with advantage; but it is not intended to put trustees to the trouble and expense of such an investigation where no advantage is expected to be gained.

MR. DIXON-HARTLAND: How is the right hon. Gentleman to know whether any advantage will be gained or not, if he does not make an investigation?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: By the exercise of common intelligence, Sir.

MR. DIXON-HARTLAND asked the President of the Board of Trade, How his statement, that the expenses of the new Bankruptcy Act being less than the old one, is borne out by the fact that the cost of the new Act for the current financial year is estimated at £94,737 against £34,677 actually expended for the last year under the old Act; whether his statement, that the expenditure will fall chiefly on the bankrupt estates and not on the general taxpayer, and the amount being largely increased will not bear so heavily on those estates as to supply creditors with further reasons for compounding with their debtors; and, whether this is the chief cause of the great diminution of bankruptcy cases since the new Act came into force?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: The figures quoted by the hon. Member are not quite accurate. The total expense of the old Bankruptcy Act was £75,000, and under the new Act £133,000, an increase of £58,000, against which may be placed

an estimated increase in income of £76,000. The amount of expenses chargeable to bankrupt estates, which in most cases represents the total cost of realization and distribution, is much less than the corresponding charges under the old Act, the apparent increase in the Estimates representing the cost of work done by Official Receivers, which, under the old Act, was done by Trustees at a much larger cost. The chief cause of the great diminution of bankruptcy proceedings is, I believe, the satisfactory working of the new Act, which has practically extinguished fraudulent bankruptcies.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—CASE OF EX-CONSTABLE MULDOWNEY.

MR. BIGGAR (for Mr. HEALY) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether the Crown, within the past few days, made an offer to the five men charged with the same murder for which ex-Constable Muldowney has been convicted, and is to be executed on Tuesday, to withdraw the capital charge if they would consent to plead guilty to that of conspiracy; whether the evidence against them is not the same exactly as that brought against Muldowney, and whether, under the circumstances, the extreme sentence of the Law will be put in force against the condemned man; whether three Memorials have been sent to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for a commutation of the sentence, one from the Bishop, the clergy, and principal inhabitants, another from the Corporation of Sligo, and another from the jurors who tried the case; and, what answer has been given?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER), in reply, said, that the advisers of the five men applied to the Crown to know if a plea of guilty on a minor charge would be accepted. This offer was not accepted; but the advisers were afterwards informed that such an offer would be considered if renewed, but that no undertaking could be given. The communications were only with the prisoners' counsel. The case of Muldowney was at present before the Lord Lieutenant. No answer had as yet been given to the Memorials on his behalf; but His Excellency would notify his decision at the earliest possible date.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—PETTY SESSIONS AT STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S CO.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If it is a fact that no Petty Sessions were held at Stradbally, Queen's County, on either the 12th or 26th July; if he will inquire into the cause of such failure; and, if he will submit to the Lord Chancellor the advisability of appointing to the Bench in that neighbourhood some persons who can be trusted to do their duty as magistrates?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): It is a fact that Petty Sessions were not held at Stradbally on the two occasions mentioned. The circumstances, however, appear to be quite exceptional; as I am informed that the Bench is usually well attended by the local Justices. The Resident Magistrate was engaged at other Petty Sessions on the dates specified. As the Question only appeared on the Paper to-day, I have not been able to ascertain the cause of the failure of the attendance of the local magistrates?

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: When the hon. and learned Gentleman is investigating the matter I would ask him to inquire whether a summons against an Emergency man was not taken out six weeks ago; and, whether two local Orange Justices have not deliberately remained away from the Sessions so that the case may not be adjudicated upon?

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—ORANGE RIOT AT MONEYDIG, CO. DERRY.

MR. SMALL asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether District Inspector Dunning and seven constables were seriously assaulted by a number of Orangemen on the 12th July at Moneydig, near Kilrea, county Derry, so seriously that some of the constables are still unfit for duty; and, whether any steps have been taken to bring the assailants to justice, and with what result?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): District Inspector Dunning and seven constables were patrolling on the evening of the 12th July at Money-

dig, where a large Orange meeting was being held. Some shots were fired, and the District Inspector demanded the surrender of a pistol by a man he had seen fire. Some disturbance followed, and several police were injured; but they were all able to resume duty before the end of the month. Seven supposed ringleaders in the disturbance were proceeded against, and the cases were disposed of at the Petty Sessions on the 31st of July. The charges against three were withdrawn for want of evidence, one case was dismissed, and three were convicted and sentenced, in one case to six weeks with hard labour, in another to one month and hard labour, and in another to 12 days.

POOR RATE (IRELAND) — THE SEED RATE.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether any representations have been made to the Local Government Board as to the effect of the Board's rule that collectors are not to accept payment of the ordinary poor rate from persons liable for seed rate unless the latter also is paid at the same time; whether the rule in question threatens seriously to embarrass some Boards of Guardians; whether the rates due on many holdings at the present moment exceed the valuation; and, whether he will have the rule reconsidered?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) (for Mr. TREVELYAN): Representations on this subject have been made to the Local Government Board. The practice does not, however, depend merely on a rule of the Board, as suggested in the Question, but upon the Act of Parliament, which provides that the seed rate is to be added to the poor rate, and "to be collected therewith. The Local Government Board cannot make any regulation inconsistent with the statute, and they have no power to authorize the separate collection of the rates. The Board are not aware that the rule threatens seriously to embarrass some Boards of Guardians, nor have any cases been brought to their notice in which the rates due on a holding exceed the valuation. In any event the matter would be outside their powers.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked whether Abbeyleix Union has not communicated with the Board on the matter?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): That may be so. I am informed that representations were made.

EGYPT—FALL OF BERBER—HUSSEIN KHALIFA PASHA.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said, he wished to put a Question to the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order to allow him to counteract the effect of an answer he gave yesterday. Yesterday the noble Lord said that Hussein Khalifa Pasha had delivered up Berber treacherously; and he (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) would ask, Whether the noble Lord was aware that on the 23rd of April Hussein Pasha telegraphed to the Egyptian Government that he had only 60 cases of ammunition, and asked for reinforcements; whether Berber did not hold out for seven weeks after that; and, whether Colonel Trotter had not reported as to the bravery shown by Hussein Pasha on the occasion of the taking of Berber; also, whether it is not the case that Hussein was wounded at the fall of Berber, and would have been killed, if he had not been rescued?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, in reply, said, that it would be much more convenient, and much more in accordance with the practice of the House, if the hon. Member would put his Question on the Paper. The statement which he (Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice) made yesterday was not his own, but that of the messenger.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES —THE CONSTABULARY VOTE (IRELAND).

SIR ROBERT PEEL: It will be in the recollection of the House that, when the Constabulary Vote was taken, the Prime Minister gave a distinct pledge that the Report of it would not be taken after a certain hour—half-past 11. Now, my noble Friend (Lord Randolph Churchill) and myself stayed here until half-past 12 o'clock last night, intending, as English Members, to take part in this Irish debate, and, understanding that it would not be taken, we went away. My noble Friend and myself were deprived of an opportunity of discussing the

matter, because, as I am informed, the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland told the Committee that he had made some arrangements with the Irish Members, and so the Report on the Vote came on. But, as I say, my noble Friend and myself, after the distinct utterance of the Prime Minister that it would not be taken after half-past 11——

MR. GLADSTONE: No, no!

SIR ROBERT PEEL: The Prime Minister distinctly stated so.

MR. GLADSTONE: No, no!

SIR ROBERT PEEL: Well, I am in the recollection of the House, and I say the Prime Minister distinctly stated that the Report of the Vote would not be taken after half-past 11 o'clock; but I see this morning that it was taken. I think, therefore, that we should have some explanation; and if the Secretary of State for the Home Department were here I would ask him what is the meaning of this, as he would call it, "dirty trick." [*Cries of* "Order, order!"]

MR. SPEAKER: I think that is an expression that should not be used, and I am sure the right hon. Baronet will withdraw it.

SIR ROBERT PEEL: It is an expression used by the Secretary of State for the Home Department himself.

MR. SPEAKER: It is an expression which I thought and said at the time was an un-Parliamentary and an improper expression, one which I hoped would never be used again, and it was withdrawn.

SIR ROBERT PEEL: Oh! Certainly, Sir, certainly; if the right hon. Gentleman withdrew, I will at once withdraw it and apologize to the House. I did not know he had done so, and merely mention the matter as it was of some importance to the noble Lord and myself, as we intended to take part in the discussion. I hope the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland will give us some explanation on the point.

MR. GLADSTONE: As I am the person who made the assurance to which the right hon. Baronet refers, I wish to say that what took place was this. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) requested that the Vote should not come on after half-past 11 o'clock; and I, in answer to him, said that would be so, but that it must be understood as always meaning a reasonable latitude. I do not mean that we were absolutely to break off the Business in order that the Report should be taken at half-past 11, immediately that the hands of the clock touched that hour; but that it should, at the first opportunity after that hour, which was understood to mean between half-past 11 and half-past 12 o'clock, though there was no absolute specification of time. I think we kept very close to that indeed, and the first opportunity was taken after half-past 11 o'clock. More than that, I think it is a fact that, when a demand is made by a particular Member and others acting with him to specify a particular time for a particular Vote, and when it is not known that other Members generally take very great interest in it, and when the particular Member who has made that demand by himself or by his friends express a willingness that some latitude should be allowed, and the Vote is taken accordingly at a later hour, I am not aware that such a proceeding is contrary to the usages of the House, or that it should be considered, under the circumstances, as unfairly modifying the agreement. I believe that, under the circumstances, the Government would be wrong if it did not proceed with the Business in the regular way.

QUESTIONS—PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN: Perhaps I am not exactly in Order in the course I am going to take; but I am quite certain, being now many years sitting in this Assembly, I will be permitted to make a small statement in reference to a Question on the Paper yesterday. Yesterday there was put a Question in this House affecting the commercial honour of an official in Ireland. It was imputed that he was an uncertificated bankrupt. The Question was asked, whether he was, and, if he were, whether he would be removed from his position? That Question was put in the ordinary way of the last two or three years; and on this particular occasion, in the morning papers to-day — *The Times*, *The Daily News*, *The Standard*, and every daily paper of importance in the country—the allegation as to this

man's position was ignored, as well as the reply of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland; and a great many persons in the House, known to me as men of intelligence, asked me to put no further Question about it; but I think if this House——

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Baronet is not confining his statement to a strictly personal explanation, unless the hon. Baronet is making some statement with reference to a relative.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir; I am a relative of the gentleman referred to, or I should not for a moment make a reference to it in the House. As to what has occurred I am speaking from memory. I was near the hon. and learned Gentleman; but I did not catch every word he stated. I know he stated that he was accurate; that every shilling he owed when he left the staff of the General Officer in the West Indies he paid when he undertook the responsible position of a solicitor in Ireland; and that was what was incurred by other people, and not by himself. He paid in full, as was stated by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General. Well, Sir, as this unhappy business has occurred, it is wrong of the papers laying aside the whole of the Question and reply, although the original allegation as to his honour was made previously. With regard to Mr. Morphy's position, the hon. and learned Gentleman knows that with the knowledge of the Government he acted throughout, and that every debt incurred was paid to the last sixpence.

INDIA — EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.—OBSERVATIONS.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he had to complain that although it had been customary for 24 years past, ever since the resumption by the Crown of the Government of India, to circulate the Finance and Revenue Accounts before the delivery of the Statement of the Minister representing the India Office, the practice had not been followed this year, and no satisfactory explanations offered to Parliament as to the change in practice. He (General Sir George Balfour) therefore gave Notice of his intention to appeal to the Prime Minister.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.—REPORT.

Resolutions [7th August] *reported.*

Resolutions 1 to 6, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Resolution 7 read a second time.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he desired to call attention to the action of the National Board of Education in Ireland regarding the building of certain schools under the Board. In these schools a large number of children were trained with the best possible results, as was shown by the examinations instituted by the Government themselves. In the Queen's County there was one school which afforded a very strong illustration of unfairness. All the ordinary schools in Ireland were divided into two classes—vested and non-vested—and, according to the rules of the Commissioners of National Education, all vested schools were entitled to building grants, if they complied with certain conditions. The vested schools, which were vested in the Commissioners themselves, of course were entirely paid out of these Votes; but the non-vested schools, which were vested not in the Commissioners themselves, but in local trustees, were allowed only two-thirds of the total expenditure which was sanctioned. There were some schools which were in the hands of local trustees, which had a purely secular staff of teachers; but there were other schools in the poorer districts, which were not able to maintain a staff of teachers sufficiently strong for the needs of the district, because their resources were so attenuated. In these cases it was not uncommon to receive assistance from monks or nuns. Now, the very presence of a monk in a school even for a few hours a-day, and even though the monk might have had a first-class certificate for 30 years—his very presence in the school was sufficient to preclude the trustees from obtaining any allowance out of his grant. If the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who had promised to inquire into the matter, would put himself into communication with the Resident Commissioner, Sir Patrick Keenan, he would find that Sir Patrick Keenan himself admitted the very great unfairness and great hardship which arose

under the Rules as at present interpreted. It seemed to him (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) that the interpretation of these Rules was a purely arbitary one, introduced years ago, when the Board was a great deal more hostile to Catholic interests than it was now, and that their Office Rules had been allowed to be a bar to the fair claims of very many highly deserving schools and very many self-sacrificing managers from one end of Ireland to the other. As the Chief Secretary for Ireland was not in his place, he trusted the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Walker) would be able to give some satisfactory answer.

MR. BIGGAR said, he begged leave to support the contention of his hon. Friend (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) with regard to these schools. It must be acknowledged that it was very desirable to improve the condition of a very large proportion of the schools in Ireland, which any person who travelled in that country must see were of an exceedingly poor description. The National Board of Education did not seem to be very strongly in favour of increasing the comfort of the unfortunate children in their schools; and, unfortunately, it was in those districts where the children were worst housed, and so on, that improvements were most required. On the other hand, they knew that the nuns, from a variety of sources, had built and maintained exceedingly roomy and comfortable schoolhouses and schoolrooms for the accommodation of the different classes of poor children who attended the National Schools. They knew also the secular results, leaving the religious results out of the question, were superior to the average secular reults of the ordinary National Schools, and yet the nuns received no assistance whatever in this respect from the Government. He did not see why one law should be made with regard to schools in which the teachers belonged to a religious Order and schools of which the teachers were not of a religious Order. There was another matter in connection with the Vote he would like to refer to, and which was to ask the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury how much money had been advanced by the Government on the reclamation of the slob lands in the county of Clare; how much was expected to be spent on them in the time to come; and how much they expected the value of the property would be when the work was finished? He believed a large amount of money had been spent by outside parties on these reclamation works; and he believed the Government had advanced, and rendered itself responsible for, a considerably larger sum than the whole property would be worth when the works were finished. He had no objection to spending public money in a neighbourhood, as it was very good for the shopkeepers and the bloodsuckers of one kind or another; but it sometimes did a large amount of injury by demoralizing the people.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he hoped that in any arrangements with regard to the schools referred to by the hon. Member for the Queen's County (Mr. Arthur O'Connor), the Government would bear in mind that the Common Law of England was opposed to Monastic institutions. Although that law was more lenient to those institutions than that of any other country in Europe, he ventured to trust that that law would not be lost sight of in anything that might be done with respect to the encouragement of schools subject to the management of Conventual and Monastic Orders.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he did not speak of any schools under the management of Conventual and Monastic Orders. He spoke of non-vested schools under the management of local trustees, in which some monks, for want of a sufficient staff of teachers, were occasionally introduced.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. WALKER) said, that the subject belonged to the Chief Secretary's Department, and not to his. He was sure, if his right hon. Friend gave any pledge, he would carry out that pledge. More than that he could not say, and he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) would see that the subject would be brought before him.

MR. COURTNEY said, that, in answer to the observations of the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar), the reclamation of the slob lands in Clare was presented to a former Board of the Treasury as a reproductive work. In that case, the reproductive work would undoubtedly entail a very considerable loss to the Treasury.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Remaining Resolutions *agreed to.*

WAYS AND MEANS.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Resolution [August 7] *reported.*

"That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, the sum of £37,827,299, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

Resolution *agreed to.*

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and that Sir ARTHUR OTWAY, Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Mr. COURTNEY do prepare and bring it in.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time.

MR. NEWDEGATE gave Notice that on the second reading of the Bill he would call attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Navy.

INDIA—EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS—THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

MR. J. K. CROSS, in rising to make the Annual Financial Statement with regard to India, said: Last year, Sir, when telling hon. Members the story of the financial transactions and position of the Government of India, I tried to show the House how very erroneous was the idea, so commonly current, that the Indian ryot was bitterly ground down with taxation. I pointed out the fact that many items in the Accounts had no reference to taxation, and, though coming within the financial purview of the year as items of Receipt and Charge, they were really not Revenue and Expenditure in the ordinary sense of the term. Still, these items swell the figures and increase the rent and tax account of our Indian Empire from a gross amount of about £40,000,000, or 40 crores of rupees, which they would be if the Business Departments of the Government were excluded, to a gross total of some £70,000,000, or, rather, 70 crores. I wish hon. Members not to lose sight of that fact, for it has a most important bearing upon any possible increase of charge which, for any reason, may come against the Revenues of the year, the net receipt which can be affected by taxation in India not being over 18½ crores of rupees, or about a nominal £18,500,000 sterling. As usual, when discussing what is known as the Indian Budget, we must examine the Accounts of three years—the closed Accounts of the year 1882-3, the Revised Estimate of 1883-4, and the Budget Estimate of 1884-5. The Revised Estimate of last year has become the Closed Account. I told the House that for 1882-3 the estimated Revenue was £67,920,000; the expenditure from the taxation of the year amounting to £67,696,000, leaving an anticipated surplus of £224,000. There has been a change in the method of stating the Railway Account since last year; the gross accounts of the East India Railway are brought in on each side, and my figures have to be adjusted to meet this change. Allowing for this—and I shall have to do so in all the gross figures which I quote—the result stands thus:—The gross receipts, estimated at £69,646,000, have proved to be £70,125,000; a gross charge, estimated at £69,422,000 has proved to be £69,418,000; and the surplus, estimated at £224,000 is £707,000. I said last year that the Provincial Governments would spend from their balances in 1882-3 about £1,525,400; they have spent £1,203,000. In the gross charge there is included £1,500,000 laid aside towards the Famine Grant, of which £22,000 was spent in the relief of famine, £134,000 on Protective Works, and £1,344,000 on the reduction of the Debt. The Budget Estimate of the Accounts of 1883-4 has now become the Revised Estimate for this year, and shows the gross Revenue, with the Railway correction I have mentioned, to be £70,568,000, while the Expenditure from Revenue is estimated at £70,200,000, which leaves a surplus of £368,000. The Provincial Governments have, as I told the House last year, been again spending their balances; but they have not trenched upon them quite so much as was anticipated, there having been spent in this manner £1,106,000, as against an anticipated amount of £1,499,000. The total Ex-

penditure of the year, therefore, is £71,306,000. The usual Famine Grant of £1,500,000 is included in this expenditure, £10,000 being spent upon relief; £917,000 upon Protective Works, and £573,000 on the reduction of the Debt. Besides this we have in the year ending March 31st, 1884, paid £1,000,000, costing us about 12,277,000 rupees, towards our Debt to the Treasury for arrears of the capitalized pensions; and there is also included a sum of £325,000 in connection with the Indus flotilla, which does not properly belong to the charges of the year. These payments might fairly be considered as not chargeable on the Revenue of the year. By omitting them we should have a surplus of £1,920,000; but I hope the House will agree with me in thinking that there is no better use to which we could put our surplus Revenue than that of discharging outstanding liabilities. The next figures which we must consider are those of the gross Receipt and Charge, as shown in the Budget Estimate of 1884-5—the year now current. The Revenue is estimated at £70,560,000, and the Expenditure from the receipts of the year £70,241,000, the surplus being £319,000; but the Provincial Governments have still balances which they wish to spend upon public works, and they propose to trench upon their funds to the amount of £515,000, making the total gross Expenditure for the year 1884-5, £70,756,000. The £1,500,000 of Famine Grant is, as usual, included in the Expenditure, £1,199,000 being in this year allotted to protective works, and £301,000 to the reduction of the Debt. This year, however, the Government of the North-Western Provinces proposes to spend £250,000 on protective railways, and to place this sum to the Famine Grant Account, really making that grant £1,750,000 this year. Last year I tried to explain to the House what the weight of the burden of taxation was which India had to bear, and I pointed out that it was comprised under eight heads—namely, Land Tax, Salt, Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Registration. These items cover all the charges borne by the people of India at the instance of the Government as land rent and taxation, and, for the year ending 31st March next, they are estimated at £40,361,000. If we deduct the land rent, £21,888,000, there remains only £18,473,000, an amount which, divided over the 200,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in British India, is not more than 14 annas and 9 pice per head. With this Revenue from rent and taxes of £40,000,000 we have to meet an Expenditure of £49,000,000; and it is only by depending on our Opium Revenue of £9,000,000 that we can balance our accounts. I have now passed in brief review the figures of gross Receipt and Charge contained in the Indian Finance Accounts of the three years ending 31st March, 1885. They show very little change; indeed, the financial record of the time is not eventful; and it is, perhaps, a happy thing for India that it is not. The gross total Expenditure of each of the three last years has been—in 1882-3, £70,621,000, being a reduction on the previous year of £421,000; 1883-4, £71,306,000, being an increase of £685,000; 1884-5, £70,736,000, being a reduction of £550,000. In the second of these years no less than £1,000,000 sterling of the old Debt was discharged from the Revenue, and this current year we pass an increased amount of £250,000 to the Famine Grant. In these three years, therefore, we charge the Revenue £4,750,000 for famine protection, of which all but £32,000 is for protective works, and the reduction of Debt. When this has been reckoned, the surplus of 1882-3 is £707,000, after paying a net charge of £699,000 for the expenditure on the Egyptian Expedition. The surplus of 1883-4 is £368,000, after paying £1,000,000 sterling for arrears of Non-Effective Charges, and the surplus of 1884-5 is estimated at £319,000, reckoning the Opium Revenue at a net amount of £6,241,000, which is £1,627,000 below the average of the last five years. The amount raised by taxation in India has been singularly steady, being—exclusive of Land Tax—in 1882-3, £17,950,000, or 14 annas 4 pice per head; in 1883-4, £18,297,000, or 14 annas 7 pice per head; and in 1884-5, £18,473,000, or 14 annas 9 pice per head. As no changes have taken place in taxation during the period under notice, it will be seen there is a moderate, though steady, progress; but, at the same time, when we consider how comparatively small is the net amount raised by taxation in India, I think the

House will see that a very slight increase of expenditure might, at any time, involve the very unpleasant consideration of an increase of taxation. If the gross receipts were the proceeds of taxes, one or two turns of the screw would easily add an additional £1,000,000 to our Revenue; but when we have abolished the Customs' Duties on most articles of consumption, and have only so small a list of taxes remaining on which it is possible to operate, we may well be anxious that nothing should occur to disturb the present financial calm. In turning to the details of the Accounts presented, I must remind the House that the Closed Accounts of 1882-3 give the result of the great experiment tried by Sir Evelyn Baring, who abolished the Customs Duties on so many articles, and reduced the Salt Tax. I think I told the House last year that these sacrifices of Revenue, together with some small reduction of local rates, would relieve the people of India to the extent of about £2,800,000. They have, however, not accepted the relief in full, or rather, I should say, perhaps, they have taken such advantage of it as they are able, and use so much more of the articles which are still taxed that, whereas the reduction would have accounted for a loss of £2,800,000 in the Revenue from taxes, the amount has only fallen by £2,313,000, from £20,263,000 in 1881-2 to £17,950,000 in 1882-3, showing that the reduction has stimulated consumption to a remarkable degree. The reduction in the Salt Tax of 25 per cent would have accounted for a diminished Revenue from this source of £1,600,000; whereas the duty in 1882-3 produces only £1,169,000 less than it did in the year of the reduction, and in the Revised Account of this year we have again an increase of £71,000, which appears to be a very moderate estimate. The revenue from Excise shows a gradual growth, amounting to £164,000 in the first year under review, and a further sum of £183,000 in the year just closed; the estimate for the coming year is taken at an increase of £20,000 only. Other noteworthy changes in the details of receipt are Land Revenue and Opium, neither of which is affected by the same causes as the Salt Tax and Excise. The Land Revenue, in the first two years of which I speak, shows a falling-off in the net receipts of £154,000 and £324,000 respectively, there being few arrears to collect in the first year; while, in the second, the salaries of many of the Native officers were increased, and the costs of village accountants in Oude was charged upon this revenue. The Revenue of 1884-5 is estimated at a net increase of £77,000. The net receipts from Opium fell off by £587,000 in 1882-3; but they improved by £403,000 again in the current year, the reduced rate being more than compensated for by the higher price obtained. The Estimate for the coming year is taken at £1,378,000 less than the past year. This source of Revenue is very fluctuating. When the reserve is great, and the growing crop of poppy small, the net receipt is very heavy in proportion to the sales. When, on the other hand, the reserve is low and the growing crop large, we have to estimate for small sales and heavy expenditure. The latter will be the case during the current year; the reserve is small, and the sales are estimated at 46,500 chests, as compared with 54,400 last year, the estimated price, 1,250 rupees, being the same; but, the poppy crop being large, the expenses are estimated at £489,000 increase, and the result, as I have said, is a reduction of £1,377,000 in the Revenue from this source. The selling price, however, is at present 1,340 rupees per chest, so we may consider the estimate very safe. The only other item of receipt to which I need specially allude, always excepting Public Works, which must be treated separately, is that of Forests. The Forest Department is gradually becoming more important, and on its good management the welfare of many districts in India very much depends. Both the revenue and the expenditure show a gradual increase. Twenty years ago the receipts were £360,000; they are now just over £1,000,000. In the three years under review they are: 1882-3, £938,000; 1883-4, £1,011,000; and 1884-5, £1,053,000; whilst the expenses for the same period are, respectively, £567,000, £686,000, and an estimated £727,000, leaving a net revenue of £371,000 in 1882-3, and of £325,000 in each of the succeeding years. To give some idea of the extent of the work of the Department, I may state that the total area of Government forests in British India was, in 1872, 72,000 square miles, or more than 46,000,000 acres, of which about 30,000,000 acres

were Government Reserves. The future value of this great property greatly depends upon the ability of the young men now training for its management; and it is really of the greatest importance that attention should be paid to the matter; and so important is it considered that special instruction will in future be given to a limited number of students at Cooper's Hill College by one of our most able Indian forest officers. Some parts of India have been completely denuded of forest growth, with the effect of rendering barren considerable tracts of country. It will be the duty of the Forest Department to give new life to these districts, and I am told that in some parts of India it is by no means so difficult to do this as might be imagined. But the time at my disposal is not enough for me to give a full account of the work of forestry which is going on in India. I have been asked Questions in the House which indicate an opinion that our Indian Forest Department is not an unmixed good, and there is no doubt that, in some instances, common rights, or, I should say, customary rights, have to be curtailed. But restriction is necessary in the public interest, because the exercise of these rights, without any regulation, simply leads to certain destruction of the forests, and has a very serious effect upon the rainfall. What is aimed at in the Indian Forest Acts is to forbid altogether the exercise of those practices, which are incompatible with the existence of the forests, and to interfere as little as possible with customary rights. Thus, in every locality some of the forest land is still left open to grazing and firewood cutting, and some is strictly closed for a period long enough to allow the trees to recover. I now turn to the Expenditure, Interest on Debt, and other obligations which appear as the first charges on the Revenues. I am happy to say that this is diminishing. In the first year under review it was £4,465,000; in the second, £4,249,000; in the current year, £4,162,000. The net reduction of interest payable, irrespective of Public Works Loans, is, therefore, as compared with 1881-2, no less than £306,000; and there is every reason to expect that further reductions may take place as outstanding loans fall in, and we are able to renew them at lower rates of interest. The other charges, to which I may direct attention, are those of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, in which there appears to be a continuous increase, mainly in consequence of a great extension of the telegraphic service. The increase of the Post Office receipts during the three years is £81,000, against an increased charge of £53,000. The increased charge for Telegraphs is £197,000, against an increase of revenue of only £29,000. This arises partly from an alteration of charges for Government messages, and partly from a very large capital expenditure on Telegraphs, which is placed against Revenue, the amount spent in this way being £155,000 in the first, £215,000 in the second, and £304,000 in the third year under review. We find that Law and Justice, Police and Education, are each, as at home, constantly growing items of charge. Under the first of these heads, all the gaol charges are included; and I may say that it is owing to the anxiety of the Government to place the gaols on a better sanitary footing that this increase in charge occurs, which amounts to £127,000 in the last, as compared with the first year under review. Police also costs more over the same period by £151,000, the Government having followed the bad English plan, and assumed the liability of the cost of municipal and cantonment police, and also of the village police in Oude. Education figures for the very moderate increase of £91,000, due almost entirely to increased grants to village schools in Bengal and Bombay. The Ecclesiastical Grant is almost stationary; but this year it is about £5,000 more than three years ago, by no means confirming the idea expressed by the hon. Member for Mid Lincolnshire (Mr. E. Stanhope) some time ago, that Lord Ripon was cutting down the Protestant Establishment in India. The cost of the Army is not materially different from the Estimates of last year. Indeed, taking into account the payment of £1,000,000 towards the debt for arrears of Non-Effective Charges, the gross charge of 1883-4 is £17,033,000 against an Estimate of £17,064,000, the Budget Estimate for 1884-5 being £16,099,000. The net charge on the Revenues of India for the Army in 1883-4 is £16,121,000, the Estimate for 1884-5 being £15,238,000. In the total for 1883-4 there is included a payment of

£1,000,000 net, true sterling, of which I have already spoken, towards the accumulated debt of £2,000,000 for arrears of Non-Effective Charges, and an extra amount of £1,000,000 towards the current charge for these services. I explained to the House last year how this debt to the Treasury had grown up; and I will only now say that arrangements have been made, by which it will probably be extinguished in the next few years without any additional charge upon the Indian Revenues, and that the payments will in future be arranged in such a manner as to diminish, for some years, the annual charges. No credit has, however, been taken for this change in the Military Estimates. It is intended to make the usual annual payment, letting any surplus over the requirements of the year go towards discharging the old debt. Two other changes have been made during the past year, to which it is my duty to direct the attention of the House. Owing to slackness in recruiting, and to the large number of men who took their discharge during 1882, it was found that, at the end of the trooping season in April, 1883, the British Army in India was some 5,000 men below the established strength, and it was estimated that, as the year went on, the deficiency would increase till it reached some 7,000 men in all. No immediate remedy was practicable; but, in order to prevent a continuance of the deficiency, it was decided, after consultation with the War Office, to offer a bounty of 120 rupees to all men between four and six years' service, extending their service in India to 10 years. This offer was freely accepted; from 7,000 to 8,000 have re-engaged, and it is expected that, at the end of the next trooping season (April, 1885), during which the War Office sends out 12,450 men in relief, the deficiency will be reduced to 650 men, even if it is not altogether removed. The actual amount paid in bounties may be put roughly at from £60,000 to £70,000. Against this exceptional expenditure must be set the saving which will necessarily follow from the reduction of the number of troops conveyed to and from India each year, a saving which will equal the amount of the bounty given to those who take service for the extra time. In the Estimate for the coming year there is included an extra charge of £184,000, caused by the British soldier in India receiving his pay at the current rate of exchange. Until this year the British troops in India have received their pay on a scale laid down in India 10 years ago, when the exchange value of the rupee was higher than it is at present; but, in future, they will be paid at the Treasury rate of the year. The item of Exchange which appears in the Accounts as one of our heavy charges shows very great fluctuations, the decrease in 1882-3 being £476,000, followed by an increase of £779,000, and by a decrease again in the coming year of £322,000. These are startling alterations; but they depend almost entirely upon the amount that has to be remitted from India for various charges; and Exchange transactions are, as I said last year, more items in account than expenses of Government. For, granted that Government has to pay certain sterling sums, it makes little difference whether the payment is made in such a number of rupees as will provide the creditor of the Government with the necessary sterling, giving, perhaps, 12½ rupees to pay £1 worth of debt, or whether the Government of India reckons that it discharges its liability to the Home Government, or to its creditors, by an entry of 10 rupees as covering £1 worth of debt, and debiting 2½ rupees to the loss by exchanges. If the English and Indian payments were not mixed together in the Accounts, and if every payment made on behalf of the Indian Government could be reckoned in the number of rupees required to discharge the debt, there would be somewhat less confusion in the minds of those who write in the Indian Press on this subject; but the English portion of the Accounts would be harder to understand. The present apparent complexity of account disappears if those who examine the question really grasp the fact that there is no established ratio between the rupee and the pound sterling, and that, so far as the discharge of sterling liability goes, the rupee is not money, but merchandize, which has to be realized by the Government at the current price of silver before the sterling liabilities can be met. I have considered whether something cannot be done to show to hon. Members the particular items to which the charge of loss by Exchange applies, and we propose to add a short

supplementary sheet to the Financial Statement, giving a detailed explanation, to show how the division of this so-called loss should be apportioned. I need not now describe the matter more fully; but, giving two instances, I may point out that the railway transactions of 1882-3 required a sterling payment in this country of £6,187,782, and this sum demanded 74,900,130 rupees to meet it; whereas, in the Indian Accounts, it appears as discharged by a remittance of 61,877,820 rupees, the balance being charged to Exchange; and in the case of interest on the sterling debt, which requires a remittance of £2,481,147 sterling, this amount appears to be discharged by a payment of 24,811,470 rupees, the balance (5,691,590 rupees) being charged to Exchange, whereas the simple fact is that the £2,481,147 sterling requires 30,503,060 rupees to meet it. To put it shortly, we must remember that every pound sterling we have to pay from India to England costs India at present 12½ rupees; at the same time, the low price of the rupee renders it much easier of acquisition by the Indian cultivator, and enables him to get more rupees for any given amount of produce than he otherwise would, and so places him in a better position to meet his obligations. He pays his rent and taxes more easily, and the rupee price of produce being higher at the ports than it would be if Exchange were higher, the rates of carriage are more easily paid, and the railways get an advantage thereby. Indeed, I have little doubt that the low rate of Exchange, though it is a misfortune to the Government as regards home remittances, is not without compensating advantages to India. I now approach the important Department of Public Works. It is totally unlike anything in our English Accounts, and the bearings of the engineering, administrative, and financial questions involved in the Public Works' policy of the Government of India are somewhat difficult to grasp; but my present duty is confined to stating the financial results of these works, as shown in the Accounts presented. I must describe the Ordinary and Productive Works separately, beginning with the former. The gross charge for these works in the three years under review is £20,094,000, the receipts are £2,575,000. The net cost is £17,519,000, being in the year 1882-3, £6,335,000, in 1883-4, £6,013,000, and in 1884-5, £5,171,000. On the Revenue side, we have also, amongst other items, the receipts from famine lines, and others not classed as Productive, such as the Rewari-Berozepur and the frontier lines, amounting in the three years to £507,000; the receipts from protective irrigation works £422,000; and from tolls, ferries, rents, stores, and workshops, £1,517,000. On the Expenditure side we have the capital spent from Income on State Railways, £260,000; the working and maintenance of these lines, £498,000; the payments for interest to subsidized railways and the cost of land for them, £437,000; the cost of frontier lines, £165,000; the maintenance and improvement of minor irrigation and navigation works, £2,450,000; the cost and maintenance of military works, £2,924,000; the charge for civil buildings, including State palaces, Government offices, schools, gaols, dispensaries, harbour works, ferries and roads, £13,360,000. A detailed examination of these items shows that the amount spent under the last head has been very heavy; but my hon. Friend opposite (Mr. E. Stanhope) will be glad to hear it is not increasing. Indeed, it is estimated at a reduction of rather over £500,000 during the current year. These works are all charged to Revenue, and they are considered necessary for the welfare of the State. The Productive Public Works demand from me a rather more exhaustive examination. The technical meaning of the word "Productive" is works which within 10 years of their establishment, if they are irrigation works, or within five years if they are railways, will pay 4 per cent interest on the outlay upon them, including simple interest on capital during construction and on the cost of the land taken for them, together with the capitalized pensions of the engineers employed in their construction. The gross receipts from all such works come under this head, together with those of all railways purchased by the Government, the net receipts from guaranteed railways, and the portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation. In 1882-3 the total sum of the items was £12,224,000; in 1883-4 the total sum of the items was £12,970,000; in 1884-5 it is estimated at £13,631,000, showing a progressive increase of

£746,000 and £661,000 in the receipts of the last and current years respectively. The charges shown on the Expenditure side of the Accounts are in 1882-3, £11,742,000, in 1883-4, £12,060,000, in 1884-5, £12,543,000. These charges include everything which can be brought against Productive Works, except loss by Exchange, and they leave a credit balance in 1882-3 of £482,000, in 1883-4 of £910,000, in 1884-5 of £1,089,000. This advance in net receipts, amounting to £606,000 in two years, is mainly due to the increased earnings of the East Indian Railway and of the State Railways, and is not in any way due to the increased irrigation receipts. It is an indication of real substantial financial progress; and comparing last year with the year 1878-9, when Exchange was very nearly at the same rate, we have a result on Productive Works better by £2,163,695 than we had in that year, and better by £2,163,195 than we had in the next year, and better by £2,500,000 than in 1873-4. I have spoken of the comparative results of Railway Works, and shown them to be very encouraging. The financial effect of the fall in Exchange, however, has prevented the Government of India from reaping the full benefit of the last 10 years; but the cause has not been more active since 1878-9 than it was in that year, so that the comparison between 1878-9 and 1883-4 is perfectly fair. The Indian Government have been greatly pressed, during the last year, to enter upon a very rapid extension of railway communication, and many reasons have been advanced in support of this demand. Public Bodies have addressed earnest Memorials to the Secretary of State on this subject, and he has been strongly advised to borrow vast sums in the London Market, some of the Memorials saying as much as £20,000,000 a-year for the next 10 years; but no one who has advocated this courageous borrowing has suggested any method by which these great loans for Public Works could ever be repaid, nor, indeed, has it been made at all clear how interest on them even is to be remitted to this country. The great increase of railways in America has been quoted as an example worthy of consideration by the Indian Government, by those who seem entirely to lose sight of the fact that, whereas, in America, the railways are made by private enterprize, the risk or profit or loss remaining with the proprietors, in India, with a very small exception, the railways are made by the State, the possible loss having to be made good out of taxation, which must be paid by the people. In America, if a Railway Company cannot meet its obligations, the proprietors suffer, but the public may gain by cheap carriage. In India, though a railway may not, and sometimes does not, earn its dividend, the proprietors enjoy their guaranteed interests, and the taxpayer suffers the loss. In considering railway extension, therefore, we have to be especially careful that our operations shall be conducted on such a scale as not to involve the risk of imposing burdens on those who may not profit by them. Other reasons are given, many of them more or less fallacious. We are asked to develope the wheat export of India in order to divert trade from America and Russia. We are asked to give a guarantee to Indian Railway Companies, which must be made good by the proceeds of Indian taxation, in order that Indian wheat may come so cheaply to Europe as to supplant Russia and America, even though this will incidentally still further depress our own wheat growers. We are asked, practically, to give a bounty on the export of wheat at the expense of the Indian people. We are told, too, that, by this process, we shall improve our trade here; and if India sends us wheat, she will take more of our products in exchange than other countries. These foreigners, it is said, demand gold in exchange for their produce; but India will take untaxed manufactures from us. I should like some of those who are possessed by these curious ideas to see what India did take in return for the £89,000,000 worth of exports which left her shores last year, and they will find that, among other things, she absorbed about a third of the silver and a quarter of the gold which was produced in the world during the year, and that she did not very greatly increase her import of British manufactures, and that she did increase very considerably her export of cotton yarns. Well, Sir, these are the bad reasons given by the advocates of railway extension. The good reasons, the worthy reasons, are those which are urged from an Indian standpoint. In one district you may

have surplus of grain; in another, a scarcity; in one district, high prices; in another, the surplus grain is almost unsaleable; and land, in districts naturally fertile, lies undeveloped till the railway comes. Coal, too, and ironstone are known to exist in large quantities, and prudently developed they will be a great source of wealth to India; but these tracts can only be developed by railways, so railways must be made. Hon. Members will recollect that, early in the year, I proposed a Committee to inquire into this question, and that Committee has unanimously reported that the evidence in favour of a more rapid extension of railways in India is conclusive, and it has untied the bonds with which the Secretary of State considered himself bound by the Committee of 1878-9. At the same time, I ought to warn the House against being carried away by the swing of public opinion. This pendulum goes from side to side with ever-increasing force; and, if our railway policy in India is allowed to swing with it, disaster must follow. What we should aim at is continuity of policy until the time shall arrive when Public Works will, I hope, be no longer necessarily undertaken by the State. Meanwhile, we shall try to adhere to the resolution laid down by the Government of India, and endorsed by the Committee—that railway extension shall not subject the people of India to increased taxation. There is one aspect of the question which has not received at the hands of the public the attention which it deserved—that is, the question of borrowing in India or England. If we borrow in England for Indian purposes we must pay the interest of the loans here; for every £1,000,000 we must remit some £35,000 a-year. For £10,000,000 we must, therefore, remit £350,000. Now, if the expenditure of this £10,000,000 so develops the country in which it is spent that, with no more spending of force, £350,000 worth more produce is available for export, it is then possible that things may go well. If the development is greatly in excess of the interest required there will be no difficulty, and great advantage rests with India; but if the expenditure should not produce its due return, the people of India must be taxed to meet the outlay. And this is not all. The remittances for interest come home not in coin, but in kind. You may say, why should they not come in coin? They might if the interest of our currency and standard of value were identical with those of India; but everyone knows that a remittance of even £1,000,000 worth of silver from India to England is a practical impossibility. As a matter of fact, India is the greatest consumer of that metal. She sends her remittances in produce, or else they cannot come at all. So an extra charge for interest involves the sending of an extra amount of produce. For every £35,000, being the interest on every £1,000,000 borrowed, there will be a remittance required equal to the annual produce of 25,000 acres of land. For every £1,000,000 you borrow here, you, therefore, hypothecate the produce of 25,000 acres in India, and the difference between borrowing here and obtaining the money from a *bonâ fide* Indian source is that, in the one case, the produce will leave the country as tribute to the creditors; in the other, it will not, but becomes available either for food in India, or as a commodity for exchange. If Indian capital is all being used at better rates of interest than those at which the Government can borrow in England, it is well to borrow here, and employ the capital in India on the one condition that it shall be fully reproductive. I must say it does seem a very extraordinary thing that capital should not be forthcoming in India, when that country has absorbed more than £220,000,000 worth of silver and £110,000,000 worth of gold in the last 30 years. Whether there be great hoards or not, we do not seem to have much chance of attracting them; so in order to carry out the policy of railway extension, it is more than probable that, next year, one may have to come to Parliament for power to borrow in England for the use of the Indian Government. I hope, when the time comes, the House will be in as enterprizing a mood as it seems to be at present, and then there will be no difficulty in making more rapid progress in railway work in India. And there is one advantage in asking for a loan, it will force us to introduce our Budget earlier. Those who ask for loans will naturally be told to show their balance sheet; and the first thing I shall be asked will be, what is the state of our general finance, independent of the

annual receipts and charges of which I have spoken? Well, Sir, I will, in anticipation of such a question, give the House a few more figures, which will, I think, go far to prove our solvency. Our total liabilities, so far as I can reckon them, are £246,948,000, a large sum, no doubt, but of what does it consist? The Rupee Debt in India is £93,189,000, the sterling Debt in England is £68,109,000, and the railway capital we have guaranteed is £71,344,000, irrespective of the East Indian Railway, to which we have undertaken to pay an annuity of £1,203,000 till 1953, which annuity is more than covered by the receipts, so that we may dismiss it from our calculations. Besides this, we owe for special loans, Treasury notes, service funds, and savings banks, £10,624,000; local, political, and railways funds and departmental and judicial deposits, £3,682,000—total, £246,948,000. Now, what have we to show on the other side? Public Works, standing at £56,257,000; guaranteed railways, £71,344,000; capital spent on East Indian Railway, £32,281,000; loans to municipalities and Native States, £7,592,000; cash balances, £14,893,000; making in all, £182,367,000, leaving uncovered liabilities, £64,581,000, thus balancing the Account £246,948,000. The whole net charge on the Revenue for India for Debt and Productive Works was last year, according to the Indian Accounts, £2,798,000; or, reckoning loss by exchange on remittances for loans and railway dividends, £4,606,000; whereas, in 1871-2, it was no less than £1,759,000, showing the remarkable reduction of at least £2,753,000, as compared with 12 years ago, principally arising from the improved position of the railways. In short, our liabilities are, as I have said, in all, some £246,948,000, against which we have cash balances and loans to municipalities amounting to £22,000,000, and Public Works producing interest at 5 per cent on £160,000,000. This being so, if it should be necessary to appeal to the House for permission to borrow, in furtherance of the policy recommended by the Committee, I shall have some confidence in asking for leave to raise the requisite funds. Now, Sir, many of my Friends have accused me of taking an unduly sanguine view of Indian finance. They refer me to articles in *The Nineteenth Century*, a publication of great influence, conducted under a very energetic editor. I am asked, what I have to say to the extraordinary assertions contained therein, respecting the proportion of his crop which the poor Indian ryot has to pay as tax; and I am asked how I can reconcile these assertions with my Financial Statements made from time to time in the House? Well, Sir, I must say at once that I do not pretend to reconcile assertions with facts, when these elements come into conflict with each other. In these pessimist articles, I have, as requested by my friend (Mr. Knowles), tried to find something tangible; but here my difficulty begins. One or two tests, however, will show the House exactly how trustworthy are the assertions in question. Let us take the proportion of the value of the crop claimed by the State as tax. The writer tells a story of four villages in Sholapur, where the crop is only 154 lbs. of millet to the acre, and the assessment 1*s.* 10*d.*; and, arguing from these figures, he makes it appear that the Land Tax is 40 per cent of the produce, and lets it be assumed that this is not unusual in India. Now, Sir, in the first place, the average crop of millet is not simply 154 lbs. to the acre, but 600 lbs. at least; in the second place, the straw, which the writer describes as 8 feet high, is a most valuable commodity, but he has forgotten to mention it; in the third place, the average assessment of Sholapur, on fully assessed land, is 7 annas 5 pice per acre—that is, 11*d.* instead of 1*s.* 10*d.* It is, of course, possible that a failure of crop might reduce the outcome, in one year, to 154 lbs. per acre; but to make this statement, and then to let it be thought that you have only to apply the assertion to all India, is not fair controversy. The broad facts are these—the Land Tax raised in all India is less than £22,000,000, and the value of the crops grown on this land is, according to the estimate of the Famine Commission, £300,000,000. The tax, therefore, is about 7½ per cent of the selling price of the gross produce. In some cases it is greatly in excess of this, in others it is much less; I speak only of the broad facts. Let me give one other instance. This writer states that in the single district of Niriad no less than 7,614 acres were taxed as irrigable, while only 3,705 were irrigated at all, and these all from private wells. On all this land the tax has been raised

from 6 to 17 rupees per acre, or nearly three-fold, not only taxing the ryots' own improvements, but taxing the improvements that had no existence. The facts are, that before the revision of the assessment, the tax was 8 rupees 9 annas 5 pice. At the revision, it was raised to 9 rupees 14 annas, or about 15 per cent, instead of 300 per cent, as stated by the writer. We are also treated to a statement of the cost of cultivation of 10 acres of land—it is given at Page 729, as £16 12*s.*, or 32*s.* per acre, and the value of the crop is assumed to be £7 6*s.* 4*d.*, or 14*s.* 7*d.* per acre. If you multiply those figures by 20,000,000, you arrive at what, on this assumption, is the cost of cultivation and the value of the crop in all British India for a year, and it would seem that this value is £146,000,000, but that it has cost £320,000,000, being a loss to its cultivators of £174,000,000 on a year's operations. These tests may appear absurd to those who soar above facts and figures; but, at least, perhaps they may dispel a few of those delusions which follow upon a cursory perusal of articles on the spoliation of India. I have now touched upon the principal questions involved in a consideration of our financial arrangements. I do not think that the Estimates put forward are unduly sanguine; indeed, it appears, from the last telegrams, that the Revenue of 1883-4 will exceed the revised Estimate by £500,000 or so, the result of the railways being better, and the cost of the Army about £100,000 less than the figures I have quoted; but, in the coming year, it is not probable that the railway receipts will be so large as anticipated, the very low price to which wheat has fallen in Europe preventing, for the present, any great business in that commodity in India. I do not wish, in a Financial Statement, to enter upon political questions; but there is no doubt the frontier arrangements may affect in some degree our financial calculations. How far we may have to improve the communications with and between our outposts we do not know; but it is better that the necessary steps should be taken now, than that we should be subject to sudden claims, and, possibly, enormous expenditure under the influence of panic at some future time. I observe that my hon. Friend the Member for South Durham (Sir Joseph Pease) intends to propose a Resolution, which threatens one of our principal sources of Revenue. I only hope that he may be able to show that our finances are in a condition to bear the loss which his philanthropic proposals on behalf of the Chinese would entail upon India. Some of my hon. Friends, too, are anxious to abolish the Salt Tax; and between the two proposals we are in danger of losing the sum of £13,000,000 a-year. I am anxious to know how this deficiency is to be met; but, at the same time, I am bound to say that the financier who shall be able to abolish this tax, or to carry further the reductions of it commenced three years ago, will confer on the people of India almost as great a boon as the repeal of the Corn Laws gave to the people of England. I should like also to have said a few words on the barbarous manner in which the artistic productions of India are treated under our Customs laws; but I am afraid that I should find myself in conflict with my right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer and my hon. Friend the Secretary to the Treasury. Not that they have any love for the present laws, but they feel it to be their bounden duty to defend them. In conclusion, I beg to thank the House for the attention with which this dull Financial Statement has been received; and I do really hope that next year, if it should be my lot to speak on the subject again, we may be able to enter upon the consideration of the many important questions arising in the Indian Debate at such a period of the Session as will enable us to discuss them with credit to ourselves, and with advantage to India.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD, in moving, as an Amendment—

"That, in the interests of India and of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that India should not bear the charge of the Consular and Agency expenditure on the Persian Gulf, and upon the Tigris and Euphrates, and that the concerns of British trade and commerce in Western Asia should be in the hands of officers more completely responsible to the Home Government,"

said, that he should not be open to the reproach of intending to deprive India of a portion of her Revenues, for his object was to increase them, and to point out how desirable it was at present to give attention to any reasonable method of increasing our trade in various parts of the world. The question he now

raised was one which he intended to press on the attention of the Government until something had been accomplished with regard to it. Although there was no more secure seat of British power in the world than in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf yet, unfortunately, as a trade centre, the development of the locality had been much neglected. The charge for the salaries and expenses of our Consular officers in towns near the Persian Gulf, such as Bagdad, Bussorah, and Bushire, was borne by India. That was a state of things which was disadvantageous to the trade of this country, and very unjust to the Indian Government. The Consul at Bagdad was paid by the Indian Government, and yet he was technically subject to the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. That dual arrangement was highly unsatisfactory. Although the value of the imports and exports at Bagdad amounted to nearly £1,000,000 a-year, no Report had been received from that place since 1879. He thought such neglect could not be paralleled in any other part of the world. At Bushire, it appeared that as to cotton goods, the imports from England were in the proportion of 28 to 15, as compared with those from India, and the imports of metal were in the proportion of 12 to 7. Yet the Consular and Agency charge was borne entirely by the Indian Revenue. He complained of that, not only in the interest of India, but in the interest of his own constituents; for he felt certain that, if the Indian people had justice done to them in this matter, there would be a great revival and increase in the exports from England to those ports, and that our trade in Western Asia would, at no distant time, be trebled. The cause of this anomaly—that of the whole charge being thrown on India, notwithstanding that our own trade there was larger—was due to the Suez Canal. Before the Suez Canal was made, the Persian Gulf was one of the most distant places from England. The journey there was now nearer by about 5,000 miles, and the trade with England was thereby immensely increased. But the state of trade in those regions was, at the present time, in a very unfavourable condition; and it was felt that, if Her Majesty's Government had their own officers there, men of energetic character, paid for by this country, and answerable to this country, great advantages would immediately accrue. He had received a letter from a Director of the British India Steam Packet Navigation Company, stating that, owing to the stagnation of trade there, they had recently given up their direct line of steamers to the Persian Gulf. This stagnation was increased by the circumstance of our not having our own officials there. Our Minister at Teheran appeared unable to get the payment of just debts enforced. One of the results of the policy which he recommended would be that they would have a Consul at Ispahan, a matter of very great importance. Another result might be that the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers would be opened to the commerce of the world. These rivers were navigable for 800 or 1,000 miles; but the Turkish Government, at present, obstinately prohibited any increase of steam navigation on those rivers. He looked forward to Her Majesty's Government being able, at no distant time, to place those rivers under International authority, whereby their commerce would be thrown open to the world. As the Persian Government had equal rights with the Turkish Government over part of the course of those rivers, Her Majesty's Government might be able to press upon the Ottoman Government that there should be an International Commission established for the better government and free navigation of those rivers. This would give a great impetus to commerce. He earnestly urged this matter upon the attention of the Government, with the view of developing this important centre of Eastern trade. He had no intention of dividing the House; but he begged to move the Amendment of which he had given Notice.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the interests of India and of the United Kingdom, it is desirable that India should not bear the charge of the Consular and Agency expenditure on the Persian Gulf, and upon the Tigris and Euphrates, and that the concerns of British trade and commerce in Western Asia should be in the hands of officers more completely responsible to the Home Government,"—(*Mr. Arthur Arnold,*)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE said, the hon. Member for Salford (Mr. Arthur Arnold) had raised an important and interesting point connected with the trade of this country. The House was, no doubt, aware that the distribution of the charge for Diplomatic and Consular establishments on certain points of Persian and Turkish territory in Central Asia had varied from time to time, and been the subject of different arrangements between the Indian and British Governments. There was a time when the whole cost of the establishments was borne by India. During the time of Lord Malmesbury, the Indian Government took the whole charge and the whole responsibility; but, eventually, an arrangement was made, with regard to Teheran, not dissimilar to that now existing. There was, at present, a contribution of £10,000 a-year made by the Indian Government. His hon. Friend had touched more particularly, however, on the Consular establishments in the Southern parts of Persia and at Bagdad, and had complained that the Reports of our Consular officers there were not laid before the House with the same regularity as those from Consuls in other countries. Without making the slightest reflection on gentlemen whose services he wished to recognize publicly, he was quite willing to grant that there was something in the complaint of his hon. Friend, and that the commercial Reports from Persia might be transmitted with greater regularity than at present, in order that they might be included more frequently in that series of Trade Reports which were annually presented to Parliament. He was, therefore, very glad of having that opportunity of saying that he was in a position to inform his hon. Friend that it was the view of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office that those Reports should, for the future, be furnished with greater frequency. The subject had received the attention of the Secretary of State, and it was hoped that some satisfactory arrangement would be made. At the same time, it must not be supposed that these gentlemen had omitted to inform the Foreign Office of events of commercial importance. If his hon. Friend referred to the last Report laid before the House by Consul General Ross, he would find statements which went very far to confirm some of the views which he had placed before the House with regard to the trade of Persia. Consul General Ross, in his Report, said—

> "It seems probable that, as concerns the supply of the Southern and Central districts of Persia, foreign trade has nearly reached a limit which only increase of the population and general prosperity would enable it safely to overstep. To enable goods from the South to compete in the markets of the North of Persia better or shorter lines of communication would be indispensable. That subject has been discussed so exhaustively during the past few years that it is unnecessary to touch on it."

Consul General Ross referred more especially to the River Karun, which had attracted particular attention, in consequence of an interesting paper recently read by Colonel Champaign, before the Royal Geographical Society. There were, at present, obstacles to the navigation of the River Karun owing to certain rapids and falls; but he believed that those difficulties could be overcome, either by making roads or railways, or by blasting the rocks. He believed if the Persian Government were to see, as he hoped they would see, the desirability of opening up the trade of the interior of the country, a very great and important trade might spring up between this country and Persia, with most excellent commercial, and perhaps also good political, results. There was no doubt that, at the present moment, the population of Persia was one which, owing to the lack of commercial facilities, passed through periods of great suffering and distress which might be saved. Then there was the question of the navigation of the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates. He could not conceal from the House that at this moment, in regard to the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Foreign Office was passing through a time of great difficulty. He could not inform the House, as he should have liked to be able to do, that the Turkish Government had abandoned those claims which, when suddenly put forward last year, produced such widespread alarm in commercial circles. But while the negotiations were proceeding in regard to the position of these rivers, there was, at that moment, no further interference with the existing trade, although there was not, he must acknowledge, that sense of security which would come from an assurance on the part of the Turkish Government

that no further interference should take place. Even if it were conceded that the contracting parties were not *ad idem* in respect of the Agreements of 1846 and 1861, and that there was no intention on the part of the Porte to grant to British shipping in general the right of navigating the rivers, Her Majesty's Government contended that the Vizirial Letter of 1861, having been issued for the very purpose of enabling the Company to put their two steamers on the Tigris and Euphrates, was intended to confer, and did confer, that privilege upon them. The Company had enjoyed that privilege ever since, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Porte. It was true that disputes had arisen as to the substitution of new steamers for old ones, the towing of barges, and other matters; but the right of navigation of the two steamers of the Company had never before been contested. This showed that the attitude of the Porte during the last 22 years had not been one of "friendly tolerance," as had been asserted by the Porte, but one of acquiescence in a claim of right. On the faith of that acquiescence, the Company had invested a large capital in depôts at convenient points on both rivers, and in establishments for working the mail, passenger, and cargo services, and they had developed a large trade to the great benefit of the country. Her Majesty's Government were not necessarily called upon, therefore, to invoke, in the present case, the general right of navigation claimed by them on the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Whatever might be the true construction of the Agreement of 1846 as to the general right of navigation, Her Majesty's Government considered that the attitude of the Porte during the last 22 years debarred them from now disputing the validity of the rights claimed and exercised by the Company under the Vizirial Letter of 1861, and that they were entitled to insist on the *status quo* of the Company being maintained. That was done entirely without any prejudice to the right of the Foreign Office to seize any favourable opportunity that might arise to impress on the Porte the desirability of establishing on the Tigris and Euphrates that condition of things to which his hon. Friend had alluded. He made these observations in an entirely friendly spirit, he need hardly say, to the Porte, the Government of which, he was bound to state, had behaved in a very friendly spirit, in that it removed, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, that prohibition which it had originally issued, and which had caused such wide alarm. The Foreign Office was fully cognizant of the importance of the question, and they would lose no opportunity of endeavouring to deal with it.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, that he should be willing, after the statement of the noble Lord, to withdraw his Amendment, or that it should be negatived. [*Cries of* "No!"]

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," again proposed.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he had listened with much interest to the statement made by the noble Lord opposite (Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice), and also to the speech of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. J. K. Cross), which was not only able, but, considering the enormous mass of facts with which he had to deal, remarkably concise. It was not his intention to follow the hon. Gentleman through all the details with which he had dealt; but he wished to make a few general observations with regard to certain points that arose out of it, and they would be few, because, during the present Session, they had had ample opportunity of inquiring into matters connected with India, especially with reference to the money required for the construction of railways in that country. The subject had been very carefully considered upstairs, and he hoped that the Report that had been made would be of great value. He had always said and felt that at present a great reduction might be made in the Indian Expenditure, provided that reduction was brought about steadily and continuously; while, on the other hand, if they waited to effect that reduction until they were forced to make it, it would be sudden, wholesale, and, perhaps, disastrous. He should, therefore, have been glad if it had been more apparent in the speech of the hon. Gentleman that the Government intended to effect a gradual reduction in the Expenditure of that country. He could not help feeling, however, that during the past

year the Secretary of State had had special difficulties to meet, mainly with regard to the Public Works Expenditure. He fully admitted that public opinion, both in this country and in India, with reference to the necessity for the construction of Public Works in India, was frequently led by interested parties, and that great pressure was, at times, brought to bear upon the Secretary of State to induce him to sanction a large expenditure upon Public Works in that country, and that, therefore, he was sometimes placed in a position of very considerable difficulty. An hon. Friend of his had asked the other day in the Committee, why the Secretary of State did not withstand that pressure; but the real difficulty arose from the fact that public opinion on this subject did not always remain the same, and that first it went strongly in one direction, and then in two or three years it went equally strongly in precisely the opposite direction. It was, therefore, very difficult for the Secretary of State to carry out any steady and continuous policy with regard to the Public Works in India. What he ventured to suggest on this point was that a careful forecast of necessary Public Works, extending over as many years as possible, having been made, the Secretary of State should endeavour to lay down a definite policy for a term of years, and then that he should adhere to it, and carry it out steadily and continuously, even though it might cause some little dissatisfaction. Passing from the subject of the railways, there was another point in the Financial Statement to which he desired to call attention. According to the Financial Estimates submitted for the current year, there would be a surplus of £319,000. The Under Secretary of State had spoken with great caution upon this point, and he had intimated that although that surplus might turn out to be larger than was estimated, still that, at the same time, there might be a considerable drain upon it from various quarters, and in that he entirely agreed with the hon. Gentleman. Indeed, he thought it was very doubtful whether, as a matter of fact, it had not disappeared long ago. In the first place, there would be a large expenditure necessary for the construction of the Quetta Railway; and, in connection with this subject, he should like to be informed over how long a series of years the construction of that railway was to be extended? Those who sat on the Opposition side of the House were not likely to object to the determination of Her Majesty's Government to construct this railway, and when the hon. Gentleman said that it had been decided to proceed with the construction of that line steadily, they could not help thinking that it would have been preferable if the present Government had carried it on after the late Government had commenced it, instead of abandoning it. If the Government attached anything like the value to that line that the late Government did, he hoped that they would push on its construction without unnecessary delay, and that the construction of it would not be extended over too long a series of years; indeed, he thought an attempt should be made to complete it in two years. Another source of expenditure that was likely to make a considerable drain upon the surplus, was that which would be occasioned by the rectification of the Afghan and Russian Frontier. The success that was likely to attend upon the British Expdition to effect that object would depend largely upon the preparations made for it. The Government did not appear to be in a position to give the House any definite information with regard to the cost of the Expedition, and although they said that the work was intended to be begun in the course of the present autumn, they could not say decidedly how long the Expedition would be occupied in doing the work. Of course, the cost of the Expedition would be governed largely by the strength of the escort, and he should like to ask the Government what the strength of that escort was to be? Nothing would be more unsatisfactory than that the escort intended to attempt this piece of work should be a meagre one, because, in that case, the danger to the Expedition would be great. It was also desirable that the escort should be of adequate strength, seeing that it should exert a great moral force upon the tribes of the frontier. He therefore hoped that the British Commissioner would be accompanied by such a Force as would make it evident that England, as well as Russia, was really in earnest upon this subject, and was determined to maintain hereafter the line which she was now laying down. Then there was another likely cause of drain upon the surplus, and that was the strength of

the Army in India. It had been said that the cost of that Army had been recently somewhat reduced. For his own part, he had always been in favour of a reduction of the Indian Army Expenditure, and he belived thata reduction in that expenditure might be effected without diminishing the efficiency of the Force in any degree, or withdrawing a single British soldier from it. There were, however, rumours afloat that that reduction in expenditure had been brought about by allowing the Force to fall considerably below the normal strength.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR observed that the European Force fixed for India was now 5,000 below its normal or established strength, and had been allowed to be so for a considerable time.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he did not know what the exact number was; but he earnestly hoped that there would be some statement from the Government, and an assurance that, if it was below its normal strength, they would take the earliest steps for putting the Army back to its full strength, so as to enable it to fulfil the functions for which it existed, and to keep it at that strength which all Governments had thought ought to be maintained for the security of our Indian Empire. If they could not take the necessary steps to accomplish that object at once, they might take them gradually. Having put these questions to the Government, he would not trouble the House further at that moment.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE, who had upon the Notice Paper the following Motion:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is incumbent upon the Government of India annually to diminish the issue of licences and advances of money for the cultivation of the poppy, and their manufacture of and trading in a drug which is capable of great abuse, and which is the cause of much misery and evil, with a view to terminating the connection of the Indian Government with the Opium Trade within a fixed period of time,"

said: Sir, the Resolution which I have ventured to place upon the Paper is drawn, in great measure, from a letter which was written by my noble Friend the present Secretary of State for War (the Marquess of Hartington), on the question of the Bengal trade in, and manufacture of, Opium. The noble Marquess said in that letter—

"It is obvious that the Government are placed in a very different position, when, as in Bengal, they are manufacturers of and dealers in a drug which is at least capable of great abuse, and which is, in the opinion of many persons, the cause of much misery and evil."

Now, Sir, I think I shall be able to show that, as the Government of India have thus admitted, although in a qualified way, that the drug is the cause of a great amount of misery and evil, this House ought to protest against the continued cultivation of this drug. If I could think that, at the present moment, we were not assenting to what I call a sin on the part of the Indian Government, I should not trouble the House; but I say that the Government are not only continuing in that sin, without any endeavour to get out of it, but they are actually plunging deeper into the sinful and immoral trade in opium, a trade which the noble Marquess—who was one of the worst friends the opponents of the Opium Trade have had—described as productive of misery and evil. I would here point out that I attack only one branch of the Indian Revenue from opium—that of Bengal. The House is well aware that the Opium Revenue of India is derived from two sources—namely, that which is called the Malwa transit duty, and that which arises from the manufacture and trade in Bengal. Sir Cecil Beadon, in the evidence he gave before the East India Committee some years ago, stated that—

"The sub-agent makes inquiries, ascertains that the man is really *bonâ fide* an owner of the land which he proposes to cultivate with opium, has the land measured, and then makes the advance upon the security of the person himself to whom the advance is made and his fellow-villagers."

He then went on to say—

"It is limited according to the financial needs of the Government; it is limited entirely upon Imperial considerations. The Government of India, theoretically at least, if not practically, decide how much opium they will bring to market; and, of course, upon that depends the quantity of land that they will put under cultivation and make advances for."

He was asked—"Are great precautions taken to prevent any person cultivating the land with opium without a licence?" And his reply was—"It is absolutely prohibited." Now, Sir, what I say is, that I want to see this prohibition of the cultivation of opium without a licence carried out to a much greater extent

than is the case at present, with a view of gradually bringing the licensed cultivation of opium to an end in the Bengal Presidency. I say, with all due respect to the noble Marquess, who is at the present moment Secretary of State for War, that he distinctly drew a difference in his own mind between the transit duty and the Government manufacturing and dealing in the article. My hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) never seems to get this fairly into his head, notwithstanding the great amount of experience he has had in regard to this matter. The hon. Baronet states, in the Amendment to my Motion, which he has put upon the Paper—

"The evil effects of Opium in China being paralleled and exceeded by the evil effects of ardent spirits in this Country, it would not be consistent to prohibit the cultivation and sale of Opium, at the expense of the farmers and people of India, while the manufacture, sale, and immense consumption of ardent spirits is licensed in this Country.'

He says we licence the sale of spirits, and so we do; but we do not manufacture whisky for the consumption of another people on whom we force it. Opium in this country is a drug in the eye of the law, and no druggist can sell it without a licence. It is, in fact, placed on an entirely different footing to the articles my hon. Friend has mentioned in his Amendment. The hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. J. K. Cross) takes the Revenue in gross, and says we are about to deal with £9,000,000 of Revenue. Now, the gross amount of Revenue in 1882-3 was £9,499,264, after drawbacks; while the charges were £2,282,816, leaving the net Revenue £7,216,448. Of this £7,000,000 odd, I attack the Bengal revenue only, say, about £5,000,000, instead of £9,000,000; but the revenue has gone much lower than the figures just quoted, for the estimate of 1883-4 for Bengal was £6,883,600, and the expenses £1,860,000; so that, in that year, the tax was estimated at a net sum of £5,023,600. But let us now see what it is for the present year. The hon. Gentleman says the gross revenue is about £9,000,000, the figures given being £8,594,200 for the year 1884-5. The estimated revenue, therefore, is £6,241,300 net, and, taking the Malwa Opium at the amount of the previous year—namely, £2,459,100, this leaves only £3,784,200 for the Bengal revenue. Let us contrast this with the revenue of 1880-81, when the total revenue was £8,451,185, and the Bombay revenue £2,524,458, that of Bengal being £5,926,727. Now, however, for 1884-5 the total revenue is put at £6,240,900; and if we take the Bombay duty at the average of 10 years, £2,694,788, this leaves for the Bengal profit a sum of £3,546,112, instead of £5,900,000 odd. £2,400,000 of this revenue has, during the period the House has been debating it, slipped away from the Indian Government, and yet they are richer than they were 10 years ago, when I first began to raise these debates. These are figues which I think no one will be able to get over. The Bengal revenue is slipping away from the fingers of the Indian Government, which has done without £2,400,000 of it, and yet is a great deal richer than it has been shown to have been in any Budget I ever heard since I first had the honour of a seat in this House. This question was debated in 1882, and in the Correspondence, which is most complete, between the noble Marquess now at the head of the War Office and the Government of India, Lord Ripon and his Council arrived at some general conclusions, of which the first was—

"The competition of other crops in Bengal, the difficulty of extending the cultivation of the poppy, and the increase of production and the improvement in the quality of the Chinese and Persian drugs, are all sources of danger to the Opium Revenue, which are more likely to increase than to diminish; there is no reason to anticipate any falling off in the revenue during 1882-3, but in subsequent years it is not at all improbable that we may be obliged to diminish the number of chests of Bengal Opium offered for sale. Any such diminution would probably involve a considerable loss of revenue."

That was the prophecy of the Indian Government in the year 1882 in the Correspondence of the noble Marquess, and it has been fulfilled to the very letter. Those general conclusions end with the following:—

"The total loss of revenue at present derived from opium in Bengal would render the Government of India insolvent, and on that account any proposals which would involve the loss of so large a sum cannot be considered within the scope of practical politics."

Such was the conclusion the Government of India came to at that time; and if I can show, as I think I shall be able

to do, that the Government of India will not be insolvent if they accept my proposal, I trust that this House will give due consideration to it. In the year 1881, Sir Evelyn Baring, in his reply to the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for War, with others of the Council of India, wrote—

"It is difficult to speak with any confidence as to the future of the Opium Revenue. Any opinion that may be formed must of necessity be very conjectural. At the same time, the facts which we have so far elicited—that is to say, the necessity of raising the price paid for crude opium, the difficulty of extending the area under cultivation in India, the necessity which may be forced on us of reducing the quantity of Bengal Opium annually offered for sale, and the increase in the production and the improvement in the quality of the Persian and Chinese drugs, which renders it doubtful whether a diminished supply of Bengal Opium will enhance the price realized at the sales, and may, indeed, render it necessary to reduce the export duty on Malwa Opium, all point to one conclusion—namely, that although the total loss of the Opium Revenue does not appear imminent, it is by no means improbable that it may undergo a considerable diminution. Although the amount of revenue derived during the last two or three years has been very large, it would be unwise to count upon its continuance at so high a figure."

In the Report of 1881-2, signed by Mr. Lionel Tennyson, there is this very remarkable passage—

"Fever was prevalent amongst the cultivators. The poppy is being slowly banished from the most fertile lands by the potatoe and the sugar-cane, as the value of those crops is being gradually enhanced by improved communication and European machinery. The system of advances is reputed to be the chief inducement to the cultivator to grow so precarious and troublesome a crop as opium, and that system is now being adopted by firms interested in other crops. In the Benares Agency there was a decrease of area under opium, despite the larger price given for crude opium by the Government; owing, however, to the good season, the outturn exceeded that of the previous year. The efforts of the sub-agent to extend poppy cultivation in Agra, Muttra, and Aligarh were not attended with success. A large portion of the 1880-1 crop in store was discovered to be unsound. The prescribed number of 56,400 chests, containing 92,056 maunds, were sold for export at the Calcutta auctions, and 4,390 chests, containing 6,585 maunds, were issued to the Excise and Medical Departments in India, leaving a balance in the store for export of 57,384 chests, and in the Indian store of 2,126 chests."

In 1883-4 the Financial Statement of India goes on in exactly the same direction. This is what Sir Evelyn Baring again says—

"I pointed out on the occasion of the last Financial Statement that during the four years, 1878-9, 1879-80, 1880-1, and 1881-2, the annual sales of Bengal Opium had been in excess of the annual production; and, further, that these large sales had only been possible by reason of the exceptionally good crops of 1875-6, and 1876-7, which had enabled a very strong reserve to be constituted."

He then goes on to say—

"This process of depletion connot continue indefinitely. An exceptionally good crop may, indeed, again replenish the reserve. But we cannot rely on a fortutious circumstance of this sort. An average crop, or at all events, a succession of average crops, will oblige us to resort to one of two alternatives. We shall be forced either to increase the production, or to diminsh the amount offered for sale."

The argument that the crop of opium is grown for cultivation, or is of any service to the country is thus, as will be seen, entirely gone. As soon as ever the Indian Government reduced their subsidy of five rupees to four rupees and a-half, the Indian people had no further interest in the cultivation of the opium crop, and declined to go on with it; and yet the Indian Government are still striving to get a crop which is admitted to be of the greatest possible disadvantage to the country at large. Sir Evelyn Baring also says in the Financial Statement for the year 1883-4—

"For reasons which I have already stated, it is almost certain that, although the Opium Estimate of 1883-4 has been taken at £215,000 below the Budget, and at £182,000 below the revised Estimate for 1882-3, the Estimate for 1884-5 will have to be taken at a still lower figure."

He goes on to say—

"So long as the value of the rupee and the Opium Revenue continue liable to such fluctuations as those which we have recently witnessed, the financial situation of India must always contain some special elements of instability."

Now, Sir, we want to see the Revenue of India placed, if it can be, on a much stronger basis than it ever has had, or ever can have, while it relies upon such a fluctuating crop. I have shown the House, by means of the Reports furnished by the best servants we have had in India, that the Opium crop is one of a very casual and fluctuating character, and always attended with great difficulties when viewed as a source of the permanent Revenue of India. The argument in favour of the growth of this crop for the benefit of the cultivators in India, of which we used to hear so much, has

now entirely disappeared, and we never hear it urged at all. There is no doubt that other crops have been found to pay just as well, and even better; so that the difficulty is for the Government to persuade the cultivators to continue the growth of opium. The extracts from the Papers I have quoted place these things in such a light as to be beyond a doubt, whatever the hon. Baronet the Member for Kirkcaldy may say to the contrary. Among others, I may cite Sir William Muir as having advocated the abandonment of opium cultivation by the Government, not in order to do away with the Opium Revenue, but in order that the whole of it might be forced into the transit duty. Lord Lawrence, in his celebrated reply to Lieutenat Colonel Edwardes, took the same view, and the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for War took that view also in 1881, while countless other authorities have owned—with regard to the licensing by the Government of the cultivation of the drug, and their being manufacturers of and dealers in it—that they have stood aghast on seeing what has been going on in India so long. Well, Sir, I think that in what I have said, so far, I have sufficiently proved that the Opium Revenue is steadily falling off; that it is of a very precarious nature, and, I believe, the Papers I have quoted have shown that its continuation can no longer be supported on the ground of the benefit afforded to the cultivators of the soil. The next point I have to make is as to what has been the effect of this drug on the country in which it is grown. I have before me the histories furnished by those gentlemen who have visited the opium-dens in Calcutta and other places, and they describe the amount of practical demoralization that is going on in India wherever the people get hold of the drug, which it is the business of the Indian Government to cultivate. There is one very important document to which I would specially call the attention of the House. It is a letter addressed to the Government of India by a Resolution of the Government of Bombay. It says—

"I am, at the same time, desired to state that the Government consider there are very strong objections to the introduction of an industry so demoralizing in its tendency as opium cultivation and manufacture into a Province where at present it is unknown, and, so far as His Excellency in Council is aware, not asked for by the people. If opium cultivation were allowed in Scinde, it could not with consistency be prohibited in the rest of the Presidency. It has already been tried in Gujarat, and the result was wide-spread corruption and demoralization. At present, the consumption of opium in this Presidency is very limited; but if the cultivation of and manufacture of opium were permitted, every village might have an opium-shop, and every cultivator might contract the habit of eating a drug which is said to degrade and demoralize those who become addicted to it. On the ground of public morality, therefore, His Excellency the Governor in Council would strongly deprecate the grant of permission to cultivate the poppy in Scinde, or in any other part of this Presidency."

Here we have the Government of Bombay asking the Government of India, for the sake of all that is right and moral and good, to keep this drug out of that portion of the country; but, notwithstanding this, the Government of India goes on promoting the cultivation of the drug, because it gets money by it. But I have a stronger testimony here. I do not blame my hon. Friend (Mr. J. K. Cross), nor his Predecessors, nor their immediate Predecessors; but I must say that our conduct in British Burmah, in regard to this question, has been such as to constitute one of the blackest spots on our character. The people of Burmah, as well as I can find out, had been kept almost without the drug by their Native Rulers. We had found that, practically, they had very little of it; but, in order that we might increase the Indian Revenue, we introduced the drug into that country, and set up houses for its consumption, as we have acted in regard to the introduction of spirits, which have had so large an effect in demoralizing the people—the British Government doing this by a people whom, if we govern them at all, ought to be governed by a sound, Christian, and moral form of government. I will now bring before the House a document on which I take so strong a view that I am induced, even at the risk of taking up the time of the House, to quote what the writer, Mr. Aitchison, late Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, says in a Memorandum on the consumption of Opium in that Province. It is not a Report from one who, like myself, takes a strong view on this subject. It is dated 1880, and Mr. Aitchison says—

"The papers now submitted for consideration present a painful picture of the demoralization, misery, and ruin produced among the Burmese

by opium-smoking. Responsible officers in all divisions and districts of the Province, and Natives everywhere, bear testimony to it. To facilitate examination of the evidence on this point, I have thrown some extracts from the Reports into an Appendix to this Memorandum. These show that among the Burmans the habitual use of the drug saps the physical and mental energies, destroys the nerves, emaciates the body, predisposes to disease, induces indolent and filthy habits of life, destroys self-respect, is one of the most fertile sources of misery, destitution, and crime, fills the gaols with men of relaxed frame, predisposed to dysentery and cholera, prevents the due extension of cultivation and the development of the Land Revenue, checks the natural growth of the population, and enfeebles the constitution of succeeding generations."

Again—

"Already, indeed, there is too much truth in the allegation that we are not merely supplying an existing demand, but artificially creating a taste for the drug. However pure our intentions may be, the results are against us, and we shall not escape serious reproach if we persevere in our present course. Englishmen have a natural antipathy to legislate on questions of morality. But here the question is not one of better or worse morality, but of the salvation of a whole people from a vice which we have introduced among them, and from ruin, which it is to a great extent in our power to retard, if not to prevent. Moreover, the Burmans have been accustomed to be legislated for in this matter. Under the Native Rule, opium-smoking was an offence against the law, as well as against the Buddhist religion. Under these circumstances, it becomes all the more our duty to take precautions that the new liberty which we bring them is not used for a cloak of licentiousness."

This is borne out, page by page, and paragraph by paragraph, not by the testimony of one officer only, but by many officers and Commissioners in all parts of British Burmah. Colonel D. Brown says, in the Appendix to Mr. Aitchison's Report—

"Spirituous liquors they will occasionally indulge in; but as they bring on an after-feeling of lassitude and headache, they do not as a rule often indulge in them. They are not a nation of drunkards. With opium it is different. The sleepy, dreamy state of the opium-smoker has a peculiar attraction for our people; they take to it, and after having acquired the habit, they cannot give it up; their friends refuse to support them; they steal, rob, or murder to get their food and their opium; they often take to dacoity and join a frontier band; or, if they remain in the Province, they end their days in a gaol, or a halter puts an end to their existence."

Colonel H. Browne says—

"By adopting some effective means for curtailing the consumption of opium, we should at any rate have the satisfaction of saving many thousands of the rising generation of Burmans from leading lives which are not only useless, but positively injurious to themselves, their families, and the State, and should convert them into respectable and wealth-producing subjects."

Again, Captain J. Butler, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kyouk-pyoo, says—

"One and all acknowledge that opium is the base of all crime, poverty, and destitution. The latter two exist so far more prominently in this district than in any other part of Burmah I have hitherto served in, and that after a residence of 12 years. Their poverty, indolence, and apathy are beyond description."

I will not go on reading from this Report; but I might, if I had the time, give extract after extract from the evidence furnished as to what is going on in British Burmah, where, as I say, the British Government introduced the drug, where they sold the opium, and where they licensed houses for its sale among the people. Well, Sir, upon this Report what does the Government do? They immediately reduced the number of houses licensed to sell the drug from 68 to 28, so that 40 of those places were put down. In 1882-3, 10 more were closed. They also increased the price of the opium, and thereby increased the Revenue, for the Returns from British Burmah show a few thousands more than the amount received when there was a larger number of licensed houses; and yet Her Majesty's Government say they cannot do without the £3,800,000, although they find that the Revenue on a less consumption of opium in the Province of Burmah, is actually as much as it was before. Now, Sir, I propose to take the matter a little further, because it is not merely in Burmah that the more intelligent people dislike the introduction of the Opium Traffic; it is not merely in Scinde that they are afraid of it; but where the drug has passed on with the Chinese people, in whatever part of the world they have settled, it is found to have produced and to be producing the same pernicious effects as in China itself. When I consider the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government in regard to this matter, I think it is one of the most terrible instances of demoralization ever known, that we should have been the means of forcing this drug into use in China. It was, I believe, used in China to a very moderate extent, before the Chinese Opium War; but it is, nevertheless, the fact

that we forced the Opium Traffic upon China for a long series of years. The Chinese have not only taken the habit of opium-smoking and opium-eating wherever else they have gone, in different parts of the world, but they have latterly introduced it into our own Australian Colonies, where it is already producing the evil effects which always accompanies its use. The result has been that a Commission has been appointed, consisting of Sub-Inspector Brennan, of the New South Wales Police, and a Mr. Quong Tart, a Chinese gentleman, who have reported very strongly to the Government of New South Wales on the subject. The Sub-Inspector of Police suggests—

"Several reformations, special enactments against Chinese gambling, against unmarried women being allowed to frequent Chinese camps, and against the unlicensed sale of opium. These, together with sanitary precautions enforced by inspection, would effect much, he thinks, and would probably result in breaking up the camp altogether."

Mr. Quong Tart, who is evidently a very intelligent Chinese, says—

"Abandon this revenue (the Opium Duty), make it penal either to sell opium for smoking, or to be found smoking it, and it can be crushed out. If it could be, it would be worth while to try."

Mr. Quong Tart goes on to say—"Europeans, it seems, are now getting into the way of smoking it." So that not only did we force the traffic of opium upon the Chinese, but we are responsible for their introducing it among our own population in Australia. It has been pretty much the same in California. The Chinese who have settled in that part of the world introduced the practice of opium-smoking, and the consequence has been that the American Government has taken the matter up as an Imperial question, while the Legislature of San Francisco have actually been compelled to pass laws dealing with this question in the endeavour to put down the smoking of opium. Now, Sir, Her Majesty's Government not very long ago made a Treaty with Korea, in which they agreed not to introduce opium into that country, following the precedent of the Treaty with Japan in 1858, which prohibited the introduction of opium into Japan. I desire to know why it is, if these countries are to be protected against the introduction of the drug, because it demoralizes the inhabitants—this being the only reason why it should be excluded—you are still going on with the manufacture and cultivation of opium among your own people? It seems to me that this is one of the most extraordinary, and, at the same time, most immoral anomalies it is possible for the Government of a great Christian country to exhibit before the rest of the world. Sir, I find fault with the Indian Government for what appears in its Financial Statement of 1884-5. It is there stated that—

"The Government is indebted to Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent at Benares, for strengthening its Opium Revenue during the year 1883, and in a lesser degree in the previous year, by the manufacture and preparation of Malwa Opium into a form suited for local consumption. Mr. Carnac, by his successful experiments in this direction—experiments which deserve the cordial recognition of the Government of India—set free in 1882, 1,372, and in 1883, 3,000 chests of provision opium (or opium that is available for export), at a profit to Government in the former year of 1,94,845 rupees, and in the latter of 7,56,347 rupees."

He goes on to say—

"The Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, writes—'I reported that complaints had been received from some districts in regard to the quality of the new opium, and also in regard to the weight of the cakes. I then stated that the complaints as to its quality appeared to be exaggerated, and it would seem, from further information since received from district officers, that this was the case. The new Malwa Opium contains more oil than the Bengal Opium formerly supplied. It also differs from it in flavour; and when the former was recently substituted for the latter in the North-Western Provinces, complaints, I am informed by the Commissioner of Excise, were allowed, but the people there are becoming accustomed to the taste of the new drug, and complaints have apparently ceased. Here, too, the probability is that the people will soon become used to the flavour of the Malwa Opium, and be satisfied with it.'"

Sir, I want the House to say to-night whether it does not think that the Indian Government has not only been doing nothing to put a stop to this pernicious traffic, but has actually been getting deeper into the mire. They have been dealing in this Malwa drug, against the declared wishes of the people of this country. They know how it has affected Burmah, China, California, and Australia, and yet they not only cultivate the drug at the hands of the ryots of India, but manufacture it in their own manufactories, and send it in large quantities to China, where, as I say, they force it on the Chinese. Now

they are promoting the cultivation of the Malwa Opium, and manufacturing it for their own people. Not only have they debauched the Chinese in the way I have stated, but also the Burmans; and they will go on and debauch the rest of the Indian population, if we do not take some action that will effectually stop them. Their proceedings in this matter has gone on to such an extent that, as the Indian Government well know, every Church in this country has petitioned this House against their continued dealing with the Opium Traffic—not only the Church of England, but the Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and every sect in the Kingdom. Moreover, almost every Christian Missionary in China has petitioned against the trading in this drug, carried on by the Indian Government, and yet that Government continues in the same course, endeavouring to raise a Revenue by debauching the people, and ruining, not only the populations of other countries, but, as I have shown in the case of our Australian Colonies, their own population also. I do not propose to go at length into the Chinese aspect of the question. On this occasion, I have been dealing solely with the Indian Budget and the Indian Opium Revenue, and the manner in which it is obtained. With regard to the challenge thrown down by my hon. Friend below me (Mr. J. K. Cross), as to how they could find sufficient Revenue without the growth of opium, I have shown that the adoption of the plan we urge would not involve a loss of more £3,000,600. The hon. Member has put it that without the Opium Revenue he would sustain a loss of £9,000,000. I do not believe it would be more than one-third of that amount. Things in India have been going on certainly in a very satisfactory way. The hon. Member spoke of the Salt Duties. In the Financial Statement for 1844-5, according to Sir Auckland Colvin, it is set forth that the increased consumption in 1883-4 was calculated as equivalent to an additional revenue of £320,000. It was added that—

"To the extent of this sum, therefore, it may be said that the loss of Revenue consequent on the reduction of duty (£1,400,000) has been recouped by the increased consumption of eleven months."

He quotes Sir Edward Baring in these words—

"Should the same rate of increase continue, the Revenue at the reduced rate of duty will in less than three years from the present time stand at the same figure as it did prior to the reduction of the duty."

With regard to Railways, in 1880-1 the loss in connection with them was £50,612; but there was a gain in 1881-2 of £1,035,342, a gain in 1882-3 of £419,343, one in 1883-4 of £787,530, and one estimated for 1884-5 of £1,079,280. The net gain in five years, therefore, has been £3,270,843. Look at your prosperity in India. Your exports are increasing; and with regard to another point in Indian finance—with which my hon. and gallant Friend beside me (Sir George Balfour) is much more familiar than I am—your Estimate for the Army has already been commented on by the hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lincolnshire (Mr. E. Stanhope). The charge for this year is over £15,000,000, or more than £1,000,000 sterling more than it cost you in 1873-4, 1874-5, 1875-6. If my memory is correct, in a Report furnished by Lord Northbrook, when Governor General of India, it was declared that £12,500,000 should keep the Indian Army. A Report of a similar kind was prepared by Sir Peter Lumsden and General Roberts, at the instance of Lord Lytton. You have a steady increase of income. You may take it at £500,000, in connection with your railroads; you have £2,000,000 in your hand to play with in connection with your Army; you have a condition of trade never before equalled, and likely to be further developed by the effect of the railway system; you have a large surplus, with £1,000,000 still to come in from the Salt Tax; and if the cultivation of opium is abolished, you will still have the Land Revenue from the soil now dedicated to poppies. The abolition of the Opium Trade would materially improve and strengthen your relations with China, and develop honest trade with her, which would be alike profitable to India and to this country. I have occupied more of the time of the House than I had intended; but I desire earnestly to impress on the Indian Government the view taken not by myself alone, but by every right-thinking man in this country. In the abolition of this traffic you would have, as I have said, the whole consensus of the Christian Churches in

your favour; you know what is the opinion of China and Burmah, the United States and Australia, and you are perfectly aware that you are doing a moral wrong. If you are actuated by the principles of the Christian religion, in which this country professes to believe—if you are actuated by the principles of morality, if you are influenced by merely political rumour—give up this Revenue. Every reason that ought to weigh with you is dead against you in continuing this Opium Traffic, and, therefore, it is that I seek to move the Resolution which I have placed on the Paper.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH: Sir, I must express my satisfaction with the admirable statement made by my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. J. K. Cross), especially commending the way in which the hon. Gentleman dealt with some of those extraordinary misleading statements which have been recently published in a prominent review regarding the economic position of India. My object, however, in rising is to expand the remarks already made to the House by my hon. Friend the Member for South Durham (Sir Joseph Pease) on the subject of the Opium Trade of India and China. This is a subject in which I have felt a deep interest for many years, an interest which I believe to be shared by many in this House, and by a large proportion of the people of this country. My hon. Friend put his case as to the Opium Trade from the point of view of the domestic relations of India, and of the finances of India. I should like to make a few remarks on the question of the influence of the trade upon China, and our relations with the people of that country, to show that, as a matter of fact, India and China are linked together in the Opium Trade, and that it is impossible to deal with the one in regard to it without at the same time dealing with the other. I will not occupy the House with a review of our previous dealings with China—this is not a proper occasion; but I will make this observation—that all impartial people admit now that the conduct of this country towards China in regard to the Opium Trade in former years has been immoral in the highest degree. There is nothing in the history of our country for centuries back which is so calculated to cover us with shame as the way in which we have forced this traffic on a reluctant nation by means of more than one sanguinary war. We cannot avoid alluding to the way in which the traffic has grown up between India and China, if we are to do justice in regard to the present position of the question; but I would specially refer to our present position in regard to China in this matter. I wish to call the attention of the House to the influence of the Indian Government upon our present policy as to China in regard to the Chefoo Convention. It is, no doubt, known to this House that a Convention was concluded with China, I believe seven or eight years ago, generally known as the Chefoo Convention. Our Government signed an Agreement, and the Chinese made a substantial concession to this country. They opened four new Treaty Ports; and, in return, were to receive certain concessions, especially in regard to the Opium Trade. They were to be allowed the liberty of putting transit duties upon the opium in bond, that thereby they might be able to tax it before it passed into the hands of smugglers, or, at all events, before it evaded their Customs Duties. On our part, this was considered a just provision; but the Indian Government brought influence to bear upon the Home Government, which, for years, has prevented the ratification of the Treaty; and I venture to say that our conduct in this matter has been most reprehensible. It is to me a matter for deep regret and shame that we should have acted in such a dishonourable manner towards a weaker race like the Chinese. Now, it is currently alleged by the India Office, that China has been left free of late years in the matter of the Opium Trade. An elaborate Paper was published two years ago, with a view of showing that there was really no pressure brought to bear on China. Now, this is the kernel of the whole question, and this is the point to which I wish especially to draw attention. I am not prepared to go so far as to say that the Government can, at this time of day, undertake to root up the Indian Opium Trade, or put an immediate stop to it. I do not hold any such Utopian view; but I do hold that it is altogether wrong, that it is altogether impolitic, and that it is in the highest degree immoral, in a strong nation like ours, to

compel a weak nation like China to receive opium against its wish, or more freely than it desires to do. That is our position as regards China. The trade was not legalized until we had taken Pekin, and burnt down the Emperor's Palace, and so paralyzed the Chinese that we could impose any terms we liked upon them. As to whether or not China is under any pressure now, it is in the despatches and evidence of Sir Rutherford Alcock, recently Her Majesty's Representative at Pekin, that we have the most striking testimony to China's unchanged hostility to the Opium Trade. Under date, Pekin, May 20th, 1869, in the Correspondence respecting the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, the Ambassador addressed the Earl of Clarendon, giving a lengthy report of an interview between himself and three Ministers of the Foreign Board of Pekin. In the course of the discussion, Sir Rutherford Alcock had accused the Chinese *literati* of being actuated by a hostile *animus* towards foreigners. The Chinese Ministers at first disputed the fact; but—

"In the end Wen-Seang shifted his ground, and asked how could it be otherwise? They had often seen foreigners making war on the country; and then, again, how irreparable and continuous was the injury which they saw inflicted upon the whole Empire by the foreign importation of opium! If England would consent to interdict this—cease either to grow it in India, or to allow their ships to bring it to China—there might be some hope of more friendly feelings. No doubt, there was a very strong feeling entertained by all the *literati* and gentry as to the frightful evils attending the smoking of opium, its thoroughly demoralizing effects, and the utter ruin brought upon all who once gave way to the vice. They believed the extension of this pernicious habit was mainly due to the alacrity with which foreigners supplied the poison for their own profit, perfectly regardless of the irreparable injury inflicted; and, naturally, they felt hostile to all concerned in such a traffic. . . . If England ceased to protect the trade, it could then be effectually prohibited by the Emperor, and it would eventually cease to trouble them, while a great cause of hostility and distrust in the minds of the people would be removed."

This is a very important State Paper. It is the utterance of a responsible Minister of China to the British Minister, at the time when they were seeking to extend the operation of the Treaty of Tientsin, the first Treaty that legalized the Opium Traffic. I maintain, then, that, in the face of this, it is absurd to tell us that China is under no pressure whatsoever in regard to the Opium Trade. The fact is, that the Indian Government has, since the beginning of this century, and especially during the past 30 or 40 years, derived a large part of its Revenue at the expense of the happiness and welfare of a great portion of the people of China. The evil effects of the trade are abundantly shown in the misery and degradation of the people along the Coast of China. I say that the Indian and British Governments, between them, share a terrible responsibility in this matter—not that I would attempt in a sudden and wholesale manner to put and end to the cultivation of opium in India. What I desire is, that you should relax your hold upon China, and let it be perfectly understood that the Chinese Government should be left altogether free to deal with opium in the way of restriction or prohibition exactly as it thinks best in its own domestic interest. I hope that all who have the good name of this country at heart will support us in removing the pressure from China with regard to this traffic, against which so strong a prejudice is entertained. I might for a moment refer to a series of pamphlets which have been published during the last year or two, with the view of inducing the British people to believe that the use of opium is harmless. We all know how strong is the bias with which every official caste regards questions which affect its own interests, and how it looks with a blind eye on subjects it is not convenient to see. I think the judgment of the British Ambassador at Pekin is far more reliable than the pamphlets I have referred to. Sir Thomas Wade wrote—

"It is to me vain to think otherwise of the use of the drug in China than as of a habit many times more pernicious, nationally speaking, than the gin and whisky drinking which we deplore at home. It takes possession more insidiously, and keeps its hold to the full as tenaciously. I know no case of radical cure. It has insured, in every case within my knowledge, the steady descent, moral and physical, of the smoker; and it is, so far, a greater mischief than drink, that it does not, by external evidence of its effect, expose its victim to the loss of repute, which is the penalty of habitual drunkenness."

It is impossible to believe that opium can be anything but a most pernicious drug, when we consider the penal laws of Eastern countries against its use. It was at one time a capital offence in

China to introduce it, and it never would have been made lawful to use it, if the Chinese officials could have had their way, so deep was their conviction that it was a most dangerous drug. The Penal Code of Japan provides to-day, that the selling of opium, or the smoking of it, renders the culprit liable to two or more years' imprisonment. There is a great resemblance between the arguments brought forward in favour of the Opium Trade and those which used to be urged in favour of Slavery. There were enormous vested interests in the Slave Trade, and it was pleaded that these ought to be protected. I remember that when travelling through the Southern States of America, during the prevalence of Slavery, it used to be contended by the slave-holders that Slavery was really a good and humane practice, and that the negroes were never so well off, so happy and contented, and well protected as they were under a good owner. It was even largely held by the Churches that Slavery was a special dispensation of God for the sake of Christianizing the negroes. If you have a great vested interest in anything that is wrong, you create a corresponding state of public opinion in its favour; and I say there is a close analogy between the kind of arguments now used by those who defend the Opium Trade and those which were used long ago by the persons who were identified with the Slave Trade. I say that before we can pronounce a fair judgment on questions of a moral character, we require to have clean hands, and to be perfectly impartial. England has not clean hands in this matter; she is not impartial. She is impartial now in the matter of Slavery, and she accordingly uses arguments of the highest moral character as to the traffic in human beings. She holds that it should be put down at whatever cost. I say this—that if we had purged ourselves of the Opium Trade as we have of the Slave Trade, and if France, or Spain, or Italy carried it on, we should hear the same arguments used against it that we hear against the Slave Trade. Let us go to those countries not interested in the Opium Trade, and we shall find the people universally condemning it. All over the Continent of Europe, the one great blot against British policy in the East is thought to be this Opium Trade. If you meet a Frenchman, German, or Italian, and talk to him about British policy, and her civilizing mission, he will say—"How can it be that yours is a moral and religious country when she has so long gone on poisoning the Chinese with this abominable drug?" The hon. Baronet the Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) thinks that, because there are two wrongs to be redressed, we have no right to touch the one before we have got rid of the other. That is a kind of argument which would stand in the way of any moral improvement whatever. I would just make this observation—there is no real analogy between the trade in alcohol and the trade in opium. We do not force alcohol on any nation that protests against it. Besides, if our Government were fairly to reflect the opinion of the country, it would impose much more stringent restrictions on the sale of alcohol than it does; but, even as it is, the Government taxes alcohol, and the taxation undoubtedly reduces the consumption; but in regard to opium the influence of our Government is altogether the other way—it has been to increase and foster the trade in opium, and push it to the utmost possible degree. I shall now glance at one or two of the most serious objections to the view which I urge. We are told that, if we cease to export Indian opium, China will soon fall back on increased home-growth. In reply to that, I would say our business is to do what is right; to take the beam out of our own eye, and leave our neighbour to take the mote out of his. I am not without hope that, if we would suspend foreign import, China would do what she has many times offered to do—namely, put an embargo on home-growth. At all events, she would have some encouragement to try to put down this vice. My hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. J. K. Cross) asks a very serious question. He asks—"How are you to supply the terrible void in the Revenue?" I think, however, my hon. Friend the Member for South Durham (Sir Joseph Pease), who preceded me, gave a fair answer in some respects, and showed where considerable economies were possible in Indian Expenditure; and I may further point out where very considerable gains might be got in the shape of Revenue. I am making a somewhat bold statement, when I say

I think it was a mistake for the Indian Government to abolish two years ago what were called the Cotton Duties. Those Cotton Duties, or, more properly speaking, those Customs Duties, brought in a large revenue very easily, with no perceptible inconvenience to the people of India; but, in deference merely to what was supposed to be the interests of Lancashire, our Government were really forced to abolish the Duties, thereby cutting off at a stroke the means of dealing with the Opium Question. What the Government should, in my judgment, have done, in place of abolishing those Duties, was to have put on a corresponding Excise Duty on Indian manufactures, so as to have removed their Protective tendency. If we had done that, we would to-day have had a round sum of money, which would have enabled us to begin the policy of abolishing the Opium Trade. I hope it is not too late even yet to go back to the principle of moderate Customs Duties in India. I presume a 10 per cent Customs Duty upon all imports into India would yield something like £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 sterling per annum. I do not believe in applying to a country like India those maxims of economic policy which are correct as applied to a highly-developed commercial country like England. We greatly err in forcing our fiscal ideas on countries like India. Direct taxation yields very little, and is far more oppressively felt than indirect taxation, such as is drawn at the Custom House, and it is a great mistake to force the remodelling of the Indian Revenue system on a type which is suitable to a country like England. Then, we have in great degree killed our Chinese trade by means of the traffic in opium. Our trade with China is the most stagnant trade that we do with any country in the world. It remains from year to year almost stationary. The 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of people in Australia buy twice as much from us as the 300,000,000 in China. This arises from the fact that we have largely wasted the substance of the Chinese people in opium, and hopelessly prejudiced them against Western nations. Hundreds of thousands of families in this country would be deriving a better income, if it were not for this unjust and immoral Opium Traffic I believe, in the long run, it pays best to do what is right. If we had moral courage, and sufficient faith to do what is manifestly right in regard to China, give up the miserable policy of the past, and offer, by means of negotiation, to put an end to the Opium Trade after a term of years, it could be found that ways and means would be found whereby it would be carried out without any real difficulty. I would venture to act, to a large extent, on faith in this matter, having the fullest confidence that a policy of righteousness and justice would return into our own bosom.

MR. CROPPER said, that he felt the fullest sympathy with what had been said by the hon. Baronet the Member for South Durham (Sir Joseph Pease) and the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. S. Smith). He regretted exceedingly that the subject they had dwelt upon was not brought on earlier in the year, and at a period when it could be sufficiently and exhaustively discussed; and, speaking from the view of the scanty audience, he also thought it was unfortunate that the Indian Financial Statement was postponed until so many hon. Members had left town. He must also compliment his hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. J. K. Cross) upon the ability and clearness with which he had delivered the very interesting and instructive statement he had made to the House; but he could not help feeling that there was a little of the optimist in his constitution; for it was difficult to believe in the improving condition of the Indian people, when there appeared to be reason to believe that a large portion of them were constantly on the verge of starvation from famine. He quite admitted the difficulty which the Government experienced in making ends meet without the aid of the Opium Trade, and without acting oppressively towards a very poor people. He found, however, that since the year 1872-3 the Indian Civil salaries had advanced more than £1,250,000, and that the charge for the Army had been increased by the sum of £1,000,000. That was a very serious matter, and it was evident that, unless the Government were able to mitigate the condition of the country, it would still be liable in the future to those dreadful famines which had hitherto decimated the people. They were told some four years ago, when the Conference met at Simla, that there might be a reduction in the ex-

penses of the Army in India; but, instead of a reduction, there had been an increase. He should like to know why that increase had taken place? Sir Charles Trevelyan, in his evidence before the Finance Committee which sat in 1873, pointed out many charges which he considered ought not to be laid upon India. No charge, he said, was laid upon Canada, Australia, the Cape, and other Colonies, because they would not hear of it; but India was at our mercy, and we did as we liked with the country.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present,

MR. CROPPER proceeded to say that since Sir Charles Trevelyan gave the evidence to which he had referred, a charge had been made in some of the Colonies for Army purposes. There was, therefore, some good to be gained by bringing these matters forward. The Military, Naval, and Civil salaries which came into the Indian Accounts were very heavy. It appeared that the Non-Effective Service pensions alone amounted to nearly £5,000,000. He thought that the term of service in India for Europeans should be lengthened, that they should not be retired so early as they were upon such extensive pensions, and that the Government should employ more Natives than they did at the present time. Why, when they considered that it was the duty of the Government to carry on the Service in India for the benefit of that country and the Natives themselves, and not for the benefit of the English people or of English employers, could they not take that step to a greater extent than they had, seeing that a Native would serve at little over half the cost of a European? Then, again, it was hardly known in this country that the price of salt was to the tax laid upon it as 2 annas to 32. In England there was an outcry because we had to pay a tax upon tea of a third or fourth of its value. In India an article of absolute necessity was taxed 16 times its value. In Madras, in order to collect the tax, we were obliged to keep up a large force which, in its inquisitiveness and the rewards it gave for information, produced a state of fester and misery which it was hardly possible for us to imagine. In a letter from a Madras civilian, it was stated that 9,212 persons had been prosecuted on account of the tax, of whom 8,399 were convicted, besides 7,168 who were called up by the Department and discharged with a warning; that, generally speaking, the cattle there never tasted salt, and hence the many diseases among them; that while the tax was represented as equitable in its operation, it was a killing and cruel tax; and the writer further said that he could not bear to see the wasteful use of salt in England, knowing that men, women, and children, and beasts also, suffered so severely from the stint or want of it in India. He would impress on his hon. Friend (Mr. J. K. Cross) the desirability of making a large reduction in the tax. If he did, not only would the people be benefited, but the Revenue would spring up on account of the increased consumption. The quantity used in Madras, when the tax was low, was on an average 18 lbs. per head. Since the tax was raised in that Province, it had gone down to 10 lbs. per head; but where rice was the food, twice that quantity might well be consumed. Three years ago, the senior Member for Birmingham (Mr. John Bright) got a Return showing the number of Europeans employed in the Army and Civil Service of India, and the cost to the country was £12,700,000 per annum. He (Mr. Cropper) believed it was to the reduction of our European Army and Civil Service that we must look to lighten the heavy burdens on India. In the Army more Natives might be employed as commissioned officers, and he believed they would act with fidelity to the Queen; and in the Civil Service the experiment we had tried of employing Natives had already proved to be successful.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE: I should think it unworthy of an old servant of the Indian Government, if I hesitated to point out some of the difficulties connected with this question. I feel strongly the dangerous position in which the Government of India would be placed by any hasty measures in the direction of this source of Revenue, and the difficulties that would arise in consequence. I will leave it to my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. J. K. Cross) to reply on the financial prospects held out by my hon. Friends; I do not enter into their sanguine views of the Revenue of India. There may be a great future for India;

but I see no immediate prospect of an increase of Revenue, or of large reductions of Expenditure. I do not quite realize the prospect the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. S. Smith) holds out from changes in the Customs, and I do not see how they could be carried out without largely affecting the industries of this country. He, as Member for Liverpool, might see no disadvantage in it; but I, as in a small measure representing the Clyde, cannot agree with him. And I will say this—that if there should be any opportunity, through an increase of Revenue, for a reduction of taxation, the Salt Tax is one that should stand first in the consideration of the Government. This has been strongly dwelt upon by the hon. Member who preceded me (Mr. Cropper); and, seeing the extent of the burthen on the people, it has the strongest claim on our consideration. With regard to the Opium Question, it is beset with difficulties; and I am rather puzzled, after listening to my hon. Friends, to see the drift of their arguments, when they propose that the Government should withdraw the monopoly. If it were possible to carry that out, without making great sacrifices of Revenue, then I think the Government should not be connected with a trade that is in every respect discreditable. But does my hon. Friend indulge a hope that the result would be anything else than a reduction of Revenue? Does he consider the conditions under which this enormous Revenue is raised by the Government of India? Bengal produces the finest opium in the world; and, where there is this enormous difference between the cost of raising it and the price at which it is sold in the foreign markets, would any man of sense suppose that, if the Government were to give up the trade, others would not step in and take it up in the same way that indigo and sugar and other products are cultivated? A great field would be opened for making enormous fortunes. If the Indian Government withdrew from the trade, I believe private enterprize would largely develop the production beyond the present amount, and the consumption would increase. That would be far more injurious to the health and morality of the world than anything which exists at present, The only way in which the trade can be stopped is by the extinction of the cultivation of the poppy. I will leave it to the House to say whether that is possible or not. It would be impossible to put an end to the consumption of opium in China, even if Her Majesty's Government were to send a Fleet into Chinese waters in support of laws prohibiting the importation of the drug. I do not object on principle to the proposals that were made for the abolition of the Opium Trade; but I cannot view them as practicable. I look on the Opium War as very discreditable; but I remember, after all, when we come back to a time preceding the war, when opium was prohibited in China, I have had information from smugglers in Calcutta of the manner in which they defeated the vigilance of the Chinese Government officials. And in the present day, how would that trade increase, even if the Government thought it their duty to withdraw from the trade! The difficulties in connection with the subject must weigh with the Government and with every sensible person who considers it. Those who deprecated the use of the drug as deleterious would do well to remember that it cannot be said of the Opium Trade, as is said of the traffic in drink in this country—that one-half or three-quarters of the crime of the country is due to it. No such charge has ever been made against the use of opium, though, no doubt, it is most injurious to the persons using it to excess. The best we can say for it is, that it is not attended with those tremendous evils which accompany the use of drink at home, and it can bear some degree of toleration when there is such extreme difficulty in putting it down by any strong measures.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: I agree pretty much with the last remarks of the hon. Gentleman who has just sat down (Sir Edward Colebrooke); for I think it may be said that if you compare opium and drink, it will be found that opium does its users most harm, and drink does other people most harm. But, coming to the general question, it really seems to me that this performance, which we go through once a-year at the very end of the Session, partakes very much of the nature of a farce. Would any Stranger, who came into this House without knowing what was going on—would any such Stranger suppose that we were discussing the interests of 200,000,000 of people? How many

persons have we had here on an average to-night? I do not think more than a score during the whole of this important business; for, after all, we must remember that the business on which we have been engaged to-night lies at the very bottom of good government. This question of Indian finance, which means the whole government of India, is discussed at the end of the Session in a House which is almost empty, and which twice has narrowly escaped being counted out. I do not profess to be an authority in Indian matters; but, unless the Legislature can be brought to take a warmer interest in the affairs of our Indian fellow-subjects, some great disaster will come upon us some day when we least expect it. The debate we have been listening to to-night is the old debate which we have regularly once a-year; the old thing goes on in the old shape; my hon. Friend the Member for South Durham (Sir Joseph Pease) gets up and proves his case against the Opium Trade in the old way, and quotes evidence which has never been refuted, and which cannot be refuted, as to the enormous evils which this Opium Trade inflicts upon the people. When he has stated his case, up gets the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), who explains that the war with China was not an Opium War. [Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL: I have not spoken yet.] No; but you will. Then, when he has done, my hon. Friend near me (Sir Edward Celebrooke) gets up and says what I dare say is true enough, that if you do not sell this opium, somebody else will. But that is not an argument worthy of my hon. Friend, or of anybody else. I have heard him say that that is at the bottom of this policy; but I do not think that is an argument in favour of carrying on such a trade. Then, after my hon. Friend has spoken, we shall have my hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy; he will be sure to speak then; and he will get up and explain that he thinks that so long as we poison our people at home with drink, we may just as well go on poisoning the Chinese with opium. That is very logical, no doubt. Then, after we have heard all these independent persons, up gets the Representative of the Government on the Treasury Bench—I see he is making ready now—and he will talk feebly—I do not mean that he generally does talk feebly, but only as the official Representative of the Government. He will feebly deprecate this attack on the Opium Trade, and say there is some evidence on the other side, and he will go on to quote some superannuated doctor or other, who says that a little opium does good; and at last he will admit, without blushing, that the money must be had; you must get it somewhere or other; you do not care where; and that is the end of the debate. To-day, this debate has been a little more miserable than usual, because we have had the wrongs of the Chinese proved over and over again before; but, to-day, we have had pointed out to us a new feature, and have been told that we are pressing this trade in opium on our own subjects in India, and were thus making it even worse than it was before. It was thought to be bad enough when we simply brought it on the Chinese. In addition to this, I am told from sources which I believe to be perfectly accurate, not only that we are pressing this opium business on some of our own fellow-subjects in India, but that some of the worst developments of the Drink Trade have sprung up in India, and that strong efforts are being made to push that trade, simply for the sake of getting more Revenue, and that we are going on there very much as we are here. I ventured to make a little objection when my hon. Friend the Member for Liverpool was saying that we did not permit the sale of drink here. I think a licence is intended to permit the sale of drink, and for no other purpose. The Government gets the Licence Duty, and the Government forces the drink shops on places throughout the country where they are not wanted, simply for the sake of Revenue, just as they are doing in India. I do not believe in such a course. I do not believe that, because we sell drink here, we should do it in India also. I know how difficult it is to get the Government in this country to protect our own fellow-subjects. They get up and make most eloquent speeches against drink, and the wonderful evils of war, pestilence, and famine, which follow in its train; but they go on for three or four years without the slighest attempt to check the evil. But as it is going on in India, it is still worse, and I will tell you why. It is against the principles of the religion of these people to consume this

drink ; the practice is flying in the face of their religion. Many undoubtedly religious men drink here, but there is not such a thing as a moderate drinker in India. If a man takes to drink there, he is at once looked on as a drunkard ; he looses caste. Virtually you may say there are no moderate drinkers, as we call them, in India, and the classes there are divided between drunkards and those who abstain totally. The House, I am sure, will think there is something horrible in this, and that the Government ought to be able to protect its own people. I am not much impressed by the statement of my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India in regard to the great prosperity and happiness of the people of India. He only gets his information from one set of people—namely, the officials of India. I hope my hon. Friend will do something to prevent our English fellow-citizens in India being drugged with opium, which will play such havoc among them, and that he will try to make some answer to this, and that he will assure the House that this system of pushing this trade for the sake of Revenue must not go on.

Mr. R. T. REID said, that as one really desirous to do his duty by India, he must be allowed to express his hearty concurrence in all that had fallen from the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) with reference to the delay in bringing forward the Indian Budget. The present condition of affairs was most unsatisfactory. The House of Commons was responsible for the financial arrangements of India, and yet it had no effectual control over them. These arrangements were not merely questions of Administration. They affected matters of principle, as, for instance, the Opium Question, the Land Question, and the Salt Revenue. All these subjects required investigation, and it was simply absurd for anyone, under existing circumstances, to pretend that they now received that investigation. The scandal in connection with the Indian Budget discussion had reached a climax that evening. The whole population of the Indian Empire were governed by officials over whom, under present arrangements, the House had no sort of control whatever. These annual debates, which occupied half-a-night at the very end of the Session, were a mere form, without substance or reality, out of which Members could obtain no information. The House of Commons had devoted 25 nights to Home Supply. The Supply and Ways and Means of India, amounting to about £50,000,000 each, were to be disposed of in one night's debate. It really seemed as if the idea was that the Secretary and Under Secretary of State for India and Mr. Godley were to be left wholly uncontrolled. Under the old Company it was usual to appoint a Commission every 20 years to inquire into Indian finance ; but now all such proposals were pooh-poohed by the Government. It was 30 years since such a Commission sat. Why not appoint such a Commission now, which could exercise some slight check upon the bureaucratic Government of that country? Not only was it full time that such a review should take place; but he was equally sure that the work it would find to do would be quite sufficient, if not more than sufficient, to test any capability it would possess.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL: I am one of those who view the state of Indian finances with uneasiness, notwithstanding that I am told that they are in a satisfactory condition. I am generally pointed out as being somewhat of a pessimist and a croaker with regard to this question; but I think Indian Accounts are too much refined and complicated to be easily understood, and in spite of the optimist statements of successive Under Secretaries of State for India, I maintain the finances of India are not satisfactory. I admit that, in some points of view, Indian finance may be considered prosperous; but in those years, when things look better, and when there is an apparent surplus, they do not pay their Debt and reduce their obligations. They have no Sinking Fund in India such as prevails in all other countries for reducing Debt; all that they have in India of that character being an occasional contribution from the balance of the Famine Fund. It is also noticeable that something happens every year to turn the expected surplus into a deficit. Thus, this year the surplus of £319,000 will be, if it is not already, more than swallowed up by the demands of the Quetta Railway. Yet, notwithstanding this and the fact that the Salt Tax—a tax in every way excessively high, and most

objectionable—is still maintained, the Import Dues have been swept away, at the instigation, as I believe, of the Lancashire and Manchester interests, which are so strongly represented in this House. So long as the Export Duties are maintained, while the Import Duties are removed, I will never believe that they have been removed, not in the interest of a class, but of political economy. Although they urgently require it, it is a mistake to suppose that the Salt Duties have been reduced. They have been equalized with this result, that they are now, in several districts, three times as heavy as they used to be when that arrangement was arrived at. Then there is the question of the Railways. There is no reason why produce should not be carried as cheaply over Indian Railways, as it is over the American Railways. It would be remunerative in itself, and would tend greatly to the benefit of India, if the railway rates were greatly reduced. I am glad to find that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for King's Lynn (Mr. Bourke) has put a Motion on the Paper in favour of a policy of masterly inactivity with respect to Afghanistan, and against accurately defining the boundaries of that country. But it is a pity the late Government did not adopt that view instead of entering upon the Afghan War. I do not say that the Quetta Railway should not be made; but I think the Government have allowed themselves to be influenced by a sort of fear in deciding to push on the scheme in such a hurried and panicky way, if I may use such a phrase. My worst fear with regard to Indian finances is what I may call the "frontier scare;" and, on this point, I think it would be far better to have a limited Afghan Boundary. I protest most earnestly against this country entering into rivalry with Russia in regard to assigning an escort to the Afghan Frontier Commission. Russia has a great Army on the frontier; while the Forces of England in India are a long way off. Then there is the question of the Indian Army, and respecting it I am also inclined to fear there is some truth in the reports, that the Indian Authorities are somewhat uneasy about the Military Force. They are compelled to keep up an Army there, the Army at present being extremely small; indeed, it is the smallest in the world in proportion to the population, and I, therefore, view with apprehension the reports coming from that eminent Jingo, Sir Samuel Baker, as they lead to the exaggerated idea that the Indian Army is stronger than it really is. That is one of my great objections to a campaign at Khartoum, because, if we have such a campaign, we must draw upon the Indian Army, which, in its present condition, would put a dangerous and great strain upon it, and it might be necessary largely to increase that Army, especially as the Armies of Native States are in some cases larger than our own, and are becoming more and more highly trained. I must confess that I am further alarmed at the increased tendency lately evinced to govern India by a system of agitation; and without, in any way, infringing upon the rights of personal or public justice and liberty, I should like to see it temperately repressed and discouraged, because I am afraid that the Natives of India will learn the lesson it conveys, and will act upon it. It is not a popular agitation, but an artificial agitation got up by, and in the interests of, the rich and influential classes and the newspapers. Altogether, I confess I am somewhat uneasy about the course that is being taken by the Indian Government, and I agree with the hon. and learned Member for Hereford (Mr. R. T. Reid), that after 30 years, the time has come when there should be some review—possibly by a Select Committee—of the machinery of the Government of India. There is a want of a sufficiently strong Government, and my impression is, that the power of government in India is too much divided. With regard to the Opium Question, I have put an Amendment on the Paper to the Resolution the hon. Baronet the Member for South Durham (Sir Joseph Pease) proposed to bring forward, and I will briefly allude to it. In fact, I am bound to say a word or two. I deny altogether that the hon. Baronet has any right to talk of the "sin" of the Indian Government in this matter. I deny that the Indian Government is responsible for these Chinese wars. They were not the wars of the Indian Government. The question raised is not with regard to our Indian Administration, or our great cultivators. I say we ought not to put pressure on the Chinese of any sort or kind. On the other hand, I have a very great dislike to the connec-

tion of the Government with the manufacture of opium, and if it was possible to get rid of that connection without leading to worse evils—evils to the people of India, evils to the people of China—I should be most delighted that it should be done; but I confess there are great practical difficulties in the way. I am very much afraid that the change in the matter of form would be like seizing the shadow and losing the substance. I think it would do great harm to the people of India; but, be that as it may, I am free to say that is an open question, which might fairly be argued, and if it could be shown that we can get rid of the connection with that trade, I shall be glad. But my hon. Friend raises a broader question—the question of the licences to cultivate opium in India. He wants to stop the cultivation of the poppy in India. I have never understood what my hon. Friend's plan was. He seems to have developed it to-night; and, so far as I can understand, it is to put down the cultivation in our own territories, but to allow the neighbouring States to cultivate it and take the profit. It does seem to me that my hon. Friend cannot be serious in making a proposal of that kind. Why not allow the cultivation, where there is the best soil for it, and where you can make the best profit? And if you are to deprive your own territories of the right, why allow it to the neighbouring States? Why allow them to have the Revenue from it, and not your own? Then with regard to Burmah. I have watched this question, and I believe it to be a question of race. The Indo-Chinese race will have opium; the Aryan races do not care about it. It is a matter we have investigated to the bottom. In the districts of Behar and Benares the people do not use it—at least, very much less than the countries slightly tinged with the Indo-Chinese element, where it is extremely dear. We are not demoralizing the people of India by the limited cultivation we allow; but I am afraid we should demoralize them if we allowed them to cultivate it, where the people have unfortunate tastes that way. Then when I come to the broader view of the question of prohibition, I admit with my hon. Friend that opium is an evil; but I do not know that it is worse than that of whisky, or other spirits, the manufacture of which we permit in this country. Two blacks do not make a white; and there is an old Biblical maxim, saying "that, before you remove the mote from your neighbour's eye, you should take the beam from your own." Whether opium or spirits are the greater evil, I do not know; but I admit them both to be bad. I, for my part, should be glad to see both put down. But I do maintain that there is logic and sense in my Amendment. I say until you totally prohibit the manufacture of liquors in this country, you are not justified or consistent in prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy. It is not the case that the English Government deliberately promote the use of opium; but there is somewhat too great a desire on their part to raise revenue from its sale. I trust, therefore, they will look into the matter, and do their best to avoid this.

MR. BUCHANAN said, he wished to call attention to the "monstrous absentee allowances," as his hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. J. K. Cross) had himself termed them, which were now being paid by the Indian Government, and to express his disappointment that no remedy had been suggested with a view to their reduction. Last year, the hon. Member alluded to them as one of the most serious items of Expenditure, and there could be no doubt that the figures fully justified that remark. It was alarming to find that the Army Charges for Non-Effective Services reached the sum of £3,000,000, while the Civil Service Estimate under that head was nearly £2,000,000, making a total of close upon £5,000,000 for these Non-Effective Services. Extravagant as that amount was, it seemed likely to increase, unless that House, upon whom the responsibility ultimately rested, exerted itself to criticize the Indian Budget. He hoped, therefore, they should have some more practical recognition of the serious aspect which this question presented in regard to the future. But the point to which he wished particularly to direct attention was the Report of the Simla Army Commission, appointed in 1879, practically nothing having been done to carry out the recommendations of that Report, which had been presented so long ago as February 1880. The Prime Minister, in the Budget Debate of 1879, had emphatically recognized the duty of this House to overlook the Expenditure of

India, and especially the Army Expenditure. The Commission to which he referred reported in 1880. When Lord Ripon went out, it was only after special instructions had been sent to him from home that he moved the Government of India to take the Report into consideration. The Government of India, including high military authorities like Sir Donald Stewart and General Wilson, arrived at certain unanimous recommendations, which were transmitted home during the autumn of 1880. One of the most important of these recommendations dealt with reductions, not of the actual number of the Forces in India, but of the superior ranks. It made separate detailed suggestions as regards Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry. In all cases it proposed to decrease the number of the *cadres*, whilst it increased the men in each *cadre*. These proposed reductions would have constituted a very substantial economy; but, although the Secretary of State for India had done much to press the matter upon the War Office, his efforts had not been effectual. During the years 1881-2, no agreement was come to; and though the noble Marquess now at the head of the War Office (the Marquess of Hartington) in 1882 held out hopes of carrying out some of its recommendations, the Under Secretary of State for India finally announced, last year, that, with the exception of those relating to the Artillery, they had all been abandoned. Those recommendations showed a direct saving of £360,000, and indirectly a saving of £500,000, per annum. Owing to the policy of the War Office in past times, during the last 18 years, without the addition of a single man to the armed Force of India, £800,000 per annum had been added to the Indian Army expenses. This extra cost had been created by changes made by the War Office at home, designed solely to meet the exigencies of the Home Service, without the Indian Government being consulted as to their applicability to the Army in India. It was an unfortunate result of the amalgamation of the European and Indian Military Forces. When the Government of India, as in this case, made a practical attempt to remedy some of these disastrous results that had flowed from the selfishness or want of thought of the Home Authorities, they were met by a *non possumus* from the War Office, and finally from the India Office as well. Another important proposal of the Government of India was the amalgamation of the separate commands in Madras and Bombay. There could be no doubt that very great economy could have been effected by that amalgamation. Large reductions had been brought about by amalgamation in the Department of Military Accounts previously effected, and by that of the Ordnance Departments of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. Besides the economy of such a change, the political and administrative advantages would be very great, as the present system necessitated great inconvenience and delay in all arrangements. With regard to transport it caused a great deal of unnecessary correspondence and delay, besides adding greatly to the expense. Bombay was the general port of embarkation, and it was absurd that all the formality of a transference to a separate command should be gone through when troops passed for a few days or hours through a part of the Bombay Presidency. Regarding the matter from the political aspect, the case for amalgamation was still stronger. It had been stated, with regard to the Afghan Campaign, that the operations in Lower Afghanistan had been carried on at a great disadvantage, owing to the divided commands in India, and the jealousies and delays arising from this cause. The statements made upon this subject by the Government of India in the Papers just laid upon the Table were of the very gravest importance. The obstructiveness of the War Office, if he might say so without offence, was, to a certain extent, responsible for the non-adoption of the recommendations of the Commission; but it was not exclusively responsible. In 1882, the noble Marquess, who was then Secretary of State for India, had acknowledged that there was an absolute divergence of opinion between the Government of India and the Council for India in this country. It was natural, he had said, that the Council should be opposed to large and sweeping changes. But that Council did not represent the prevailing opinion of Indian Administrators, but rather the opinion of five or ten years previous; it was always conservative in character, and was rarely prepared to go the length to which the actual Government of India was prepared to go. The

Council of India must, therefore, share the blame with the War Office. It was very much to be regretted that the attempt to carry out these recommendations should be frustrated by the Departments at home, and he hoped they should have some assurance that the matter would not be lost sight of.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, that he had presented Petitions to the House, embodying their grounds of complaint, from four gallant officers on the Bengal General List — namely, Major Home, Major Vivian, Lieutenant Colonel Waller, and Major Wiggin, who found that, by the General Order of 1881, their retiring allowances had been reduced, and consequently felt that an injustice had been done to them. After the Mutiny, when the Indian Army was disbanded, the English officers remaining in the skeleton squadrons looked for all the advantages which they had had before the Mutiny took place. In 1861, the reorganization was accomplished, and the young officers had the choice of either entering the Line regiments, joining the Staff corps, or remaining on the General List for local service. In 1862, a General Order was issued, stating that promotion of General List officers would be regulated by the established usages of the Service; and, in 1864, the following Order was issued:—

"The general promotion of Indian officers will be accelerated, and to every officer who entered the Service so late as 1861 (*i.e.*, General List officers) the promotion through every grade with the pay thereunto belonging, as if the whole Native Army had been kept up, is assured, and the right to Indian pensions established."

In 1866, the privilege of entering Staff corps was withdrawn, and, in 1867, General List officers were compelled to accept promotion on Staff corps rules in supersession of those of the local service. In 1882, General List officers were put on a reduced scale of pensions, different from the scale for those who had joined the Staff corps prior to September 12, 1866; and when they were asked which corps they would join, they were led to understand that even if they did not go on the Staff corps, they would maintain their privileges as fully as if they did. Many of them, consequently, abstained from entering the Staff corps, and now they found themselves placed on a much lower footing than they considered they had a right to expect. In addition to the Petitions which he had had the honour of presenting, there were many others to a similar effect which had, no doubt, found their way to the House. He had a relative of his own who entered the Service in 1860. He declined to join the Staff corps, preferring the general service. From 1860 down to the present time, he had taken part in nearly all the wars in India; but, by unwittingly forbearing to enter the Staff corps previous to 1866, he found himself, in the event of his retirement, in the position of having a smaller retiring allowance than officers who were junior to him, but who had happened to enter the Staff corps. He thought that, if any class of officers were entitled to the consideration of the House, it was the class of gallant Indian officers who, far away from their own country and their homes, bore the danger and turmoil of Indian campaigns; and if there was any doubt about the advisableness of complying with their requests, they ought to have the benefit of it. He appealed to the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India, who, he knew, would sympathize with brave men who had done good service to their country, to do something in mitigation of the grievances complained of.

COLONEL MILNE-HOME said, he also had one or two cases to bring before the notice of the House, which were based on grounds of complaint similar to those just brought forward by the last speaker. The officers for whom he spoke were men of minor rank to those whose cases had just been stated. Notwithstanding this fact, however, he thought it was but fair and reasonable that, even at this period of the Session, and at the risk of wearying the House, he should not allow the debate to close without bringing their case briefly before the House. In 1868, a General Order was issued to the effect that furlough pay should be half the salary converted at the rate of 2*s.* per rupee; but, three years later, the Duke of Argyll wrote a despatch, requesting their Lordships to announce that all further future payments would be made at the current rate of exchange, which then stood at the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee. Unfortunately, the rate of exchange had since gone down to 1*s.* 7½*d.* or 1*s.* 7¾*d.* The consequence of these changes was that certain classes of offi-

cers who now came to this country on furlough got a reduction in their pay of from 17 to 20 per cent. No doubt, the Secretary of State for India would deal with the question which he had mentioned fairly; but, in the event of his not being able to do so, he (Colonel Milne-Home) might feel it his duty again to direct attention to it.

MR. BORLASE said, the Natives of India desired to receive an answer to their Question, which had already been asked—namely, Whether it was intended to replace the age at which Natives of India could become candidates for the Civil Service at 21 years, instead of 19, as at present? To comply with the present regulation necessitated, as Mr. Lalmohun Ghose had said, a Native of India, leaving his country at 13 years of age, as he had to acquire the English language in England. That, he thought, was inflicting a great injustice upon Indians, as they had to compete with Englishmen; and he wanted to know whether, after all the evidence which had been laid before them, Her Majesty's Government would take steps to restore to the Natives of India that opportunity which they had lost of sharing equally with Englishmen those posts in their Native country for which they were quite as well fitted?

MR. WARTON: In common with other hon. Members, I have to complain that so important a subject as the affairs of India should be delayed to so late a period of the Session, because hon. Members have no opportunity of giving them the attention which they require. I must also say that I look upon the annual revival of the agitation against the Opium Traffic as useless. Those who advocate the abolition of opium as a source of Revenue allege that opium-eating is highly injurious; but the hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Joseph Pease) starts on the higher moral ground—that it is essentially demoralizing and wrong. In the face of history and experience, they seem to suppose that the human race, as a whole, can do without some stimulant. They ignore the fact that a great many of these people live on vegetable food, that that is not a natural food for them, and that the taking of opium, to a certain extent, mitigates the bad effects of the diet. They forget that millions of people take this opium with moderation, doing themselves no harm by it; but, on the contrary, doing themselves a positive good. They ignore the fact that the persons who take opium to excess and become slaves to it are far fewer in number than the unhappy people who cannot draw the line between moderation and excess in the use of strong drink. They also ignore the fact that even the unhappy slaves to the use, or rather abuse, of opium—those with whom opium-eating has become a vice—do not do as much harm as the ordinary drunkard. I contend that the misdirected efforts of these philanthropists—these people who ignore all experience and all the means of experience—instead of doing good only lead to increased immorality. I regret that they cannot see it. I may say, in conclusion, that I support the claim of the Natives to a concession in the matter of age on entering the Public Service.

MR. J. K. CROSS rose to reply, but——

MR. SPEAKER, interposing, said, he must point out to the hon. Gentleman that, the subject being an Order of the Day, he had no right to reply. He might explain.

MR. J. K. CROSS then said, that, with the indulgence of the House, he would confine himself to answering one or two questions that had been put to him in the course of the discussion. In reply to the hon. Member for Mid Lincolnshire (Mr. E. Stanhope), he would say that the Army would be at its full strength by April next. In reply to his hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), he had to inform him that the amount to be spent on the Quetta Railway in the next 12 months would be £400,000, and £600,000 in the following year. If the hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Eardley Wilmot) would lay the Petitions in the case to which he had called attention before him, he would take them into consideration. In answer to the hon. Member for East Cornwall (Mr. Borlase), he would refer him to the reply he had given to a deputation some time previously.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Accounts *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue

of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1883 was £70,125,231, including £12,224,100 received from Productive Public Works; that the Total Expenditure in India and in England was £69,418,598, including £11,741,747 spent on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account); that there was an excess of Revenue over Expenditure in that year of £706,633; that the Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works in the same year was £2,258,786; that there was also a Capital Outlay on the East Indian Railway of £628,530, including £480,333 India Stock, issued in redemption of a portion of the East Indian Railway Annuity; and also a Capital Outlay of £1,762,582 in England, on account of the purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow.*

POST OFFICE PROTECTION BILL

[*Lords*].—[BILL 297.]

(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. FAWCETT said, he begged to move the second reading of this Bill, and to express a hope that, in spite of the late period of the Session, the House would pass it, because it was very important in the interests of the public from an administrative point of view. When the Post Office Acts were passed, many ways of carrying on business now in practice were not adopted. For instance, when most of the Post Office Protection Acts were passed, the sole receptacles for letters were the post-office boxes. Since that time an enormous number of pillar-boxes and wall-boxes had been put up in different parts of the country, and a very considerable proportion of the letters posted in the country had been posted in those boxes. Legally speaking, the letters so posted had not the same protection as letters posted in the ordinary post-office boxes; and that seemed to him to be a state of things which, in the interest of the public, ought to be remedied. One object of the Bill was to make the protection the same in both cases. Well, it so happened—perhaps through an oversight—that no punishment at present could be meted out for one of the cruelest of all hoaxes perpetrated through the agency of the telegraph. He would give an instance of the kind of hoax to which he referred. Last year, a noble Lord, who sat on the opposite side of the House, while staying with his wife at a friend's house in Buckinghamshire, received a telegram stating that their infant child was dying. That news naturally gave them a great shock, and disturbed the enjoyment of the whole family. A telegram was at once despatched to the family doctor for further information, and in due course an answer was received stating that the child was perfectly well. The original telegram proved to be nothing but a mischievous hoax. Every effort was made to discover the perpetrator of the hoax, but without avail, though even if he had been found it would have been impossible to punish him. The House, he thought, would agree with him that the perpetrators of such outrages ought to be punished. The only other part of the Bill which it would be necessary to describe was that which attempted to deal with what was called the "milking" of foreign telegrams. He did not wish to say much about the matter; but he hoped he had said enough to induce the House to assent to the second reading.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

MR. WARTON said, he had an intense admiration for the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General, and for the zeal he always showed in the discharge of his duties. They had to thank him for very many great improvements introduced into the Post Office Service during his period of Office. Indeed, he (Mr. Warton) thanked the right hon. Gentleman so heartily, and for so many improvements, that he could hardly find it in his heart to oppose the Bill now before the House. He felt it his duty, however, to do so, as he was at a loss to imagine why the Post Office should have such extraordinary protection. The measure seemed to him to be an attempt at a species of tyranny to be founded upon the idea that there was something sacred about the Post Office Department which was not to be found in connection with any other Institution. He was a great believer in and admirer of the old Common Law, and thought that all offences it was possible to bring under it should be dealt with by it. It seemed to him to be advisable to have as few Statutes as they could; and he thought the Postmaster General would not contradict him when he said that this Bill would constitute 20 or 30

new crimes. If the Bill did not constitute these new crimes, it, at any rate, appeared to do so. There were a great many things mentioned in the Bill which were not required at all; and, in fact, the whole scheme of the Bill was wrong. Many things contained in the Bill were already provided for by the ordinary law. It was true there was a Post Office Bill last year; but when they compared the present measure with the measure of last year, they would find a considerable difference between them. There was, in the present Bill, an evidence of a growing tendency in this matter. The 7th clause was new—that was to say, it had not been contained in the Bill of last year. The 11th clause was new, as was also the 14th. They might, by these clauses, form some estimate of what the thing would grow to in the long run. It was not as if the Postmaster General had come last year saying—"There is a defect here and there, and I want this or that alteration in the law," and had come again this year with the same request; but it was obvious that, just as in the case of Hamlet's mother, "appetite grew by what it fed on." So was the Postmaster General's appetite growing by what it had received in previous years. He (Mr. Warton) was correct when he said that many of the clauses were new ones, and, more than that, seemed to be intensified; and what he complained of was that the second edition of the Bill showed how strong a tendency there was to introduce unnecessary legislation in matters of this kind. The right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General had made a strong appeal to them to save the public from those cruel hoaxes he had described. They had listened to the right hon. Gentleman with interest, and sympathized with him in his desire; but that clause with regard to the sending of false telegrams was not in the Bill of last year. What was the reason the clause was not in the Bill as originally presented? Why, it appeared that after the House had been told what was necessary for Post Office protection, it so happened that a certain noble Lord sitting on that (the Opposition) side of the House was away in the country with his wife when the telegram was sent to him, telling him that their baby was ill. An intimation to that effect was conveyed to the Postmaster General, and that was why the clause was now proposed. The hoax had, no doubt, caused the noble Lord to whom he referred a great deal of annoyance; but his (Mr. Warton's) point was this—that the very case which the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General said was such a cruel one was never contemplated by him when he brought in his Bill last year. That only showed how ill-considered had been the measure of last year, and how ill-considered, therefore, the present Bill was likely to be. He should advise the Postmaster General to withdraw the measure, and see whether he could not find a few more clauses to introduce into it between now and next Session, and whether it would not be better to give them a substantial interval to see what the Bill would grow to. There might be some more new clauses to be added next year. [*Cries of* "Divide!"] He (Mr. Warton) hoped he might be allowed to put his case before the House without interruption. He had considered this matter very carefully, and it was his habit always to stand up for freedom of debate. They knew perfectly well that the law provided that insulting words should not be used in the street; but why should there be a greater degree of wickedness in using insulting words in the Post Office than in the street or anywhere else? Why in the world should it be more heinous to use indecent gestures or words in a Post Office than in any other building? What was the reason? Was it on account of the sanctity of the Post Office? This was simply another evidence of that high official idea that a kind of special ægis was to be thrown over the Post Office, because it was a "Public Department." He did not like that at all. Then, besides making it a greater crime to act indecently in a Post Office than anywhere else, under one of the sections a police constable could be called in on the instant by the meanest Post Office official to carry out the idea of his importance or dignity. If the simplest clerk in a Post Office had anything to object to on the part any Member of the public—for instance, if he was slow in his work, and a person said to him—"Now, then, look sharp," or something of that kind, that was an "indecent expression," and the clerk would have power to remove such person, and any police constable would have to assist him. Why should

it be assumed that offences of this kind, where even they were offences, were more objectionable in a Post Office than anywhere else? He would not scrutinize the language of the 3rd clause; but the Bill certainly seemed to suggest to inventive minds all sorts of new crimes. He had no doubt the Postmaster General had them all in his mind, and it would not be decent to repeat them, so as to suggest them to the boyish mind, or any person of unregulated mind, who had not come to the years of discretion, who might think it a "lark" to do some of these things. He failed to see why the Postmaster General should suggest to the people these offences against pillar boxes and Post Offices, and could only attribute it to a high, inflated notion of the importance of one's own Department. This was a Bill which ought never to have been brought in. Was the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General now satisfied with it? He desired an answer to the simple question, was the Postmaster General satisfied with his own Bill, or did he intend the growing process to go on? Could he not invent a few more offences, and put in a few more crimes? He (Mr. Warton) would like to know who advised the right hon. Gentleman in this matter. Most delicate legal questions would arise under the Bill, as the punishments provided under it would be found very often to conflict with punishments provided under well-known statutes. It might turn out that persons committing certain offences specified in the Bill would have been much more seriously punished under the Common Law, whilst some would be let off altogether. It might turn out that whilst persons committing grave offences were let off with small penalties under the Bill, persons committing slight offences would be heavily punished.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow*.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

[*Lords.*] [BILL 175.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

SECOND READING. [ADJOURNED DEBATE.]

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [21st April], "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Mr. Warton

Question again proposed.

Debate *resumed*.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL) said, the second reading of the Bill was adjourned some time ago. It had proceeded some distance then, and the object of the measure had been explained. At present, in proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights, the only power possessed by the Judge, where the order of the Court was disobeyed, was to send the person disobeying the order to prison. In fact, the Judge could only compel the parties to live together; or compel the one refusing to obey his order to prison. That was considered a very great evil, therefore this Bill had been passed through the other House at the instance of the learned Judge who for many years had presided over the Matrimonial Causes Court. The provisions were very simple. They enabled particular payments to be made in lieu of attachment, and where application for restitution was made by the husband, it enabled the husband to make a settlement of the wife's property. There were other provisions which would tend to place the law on a more satisfactory footing. The Bill was dictated by practical experience, and would meet a very serious evil; and he trusted the House would give a second reading to it.

MR. WARTON (who was received with *cries of* "Divide!") said, he believed it was the privilege of every Member of the House to speak his mind as to the legislation submitted to the House, and to do so without interruption. It seemed to him nothing less than scandalous for the Legislature to interfere in matrimonial causes in this way, and to say that husband and wife should not live together, if one of the parties was disinclined. If any wife took it into her head to leave her husband, she could do so, and the Judge who had originated the measure might compel that husband so deprived of the solatium of his wife to pay something for her maintenance if she had nothing of her own. The measure would not certainly not improve the sanctity of marriage. Moreover, he protested against hurrying the Bill through at that period of the Session. Bills should not be recklessly pushed through the House in the last moments of the Session.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

IMPROVEMENT OF LANDS (ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES) BILL. [*Lords.*]

(*Mr. Albert Grey.*)

[BILL 298.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. GURDON: In the absence of the hon. Gentleman the Member for South Northumberland (Mr. Albert Grey), I beg to move that this Bill be now read a second time.

Motion *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at twenty minutes after Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 9th August, 1884.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).

Committee — Report — Post Office Protection [297].

Committee—Report—Third Reading—Bishopric of Bristol [309]; Matrimonial Causes [175]; New Parishes Acts and Church Building Acts Amendment* [312]; Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices)* [298], and *passed.*

QUESTIONS.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—TRIAL OF THE TUBBERCURRY PRISONERS.

MR. LYNCH asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether, as the present Commission Court in Dublin is certain to continue for more than ten days, it would be possible for the Crown to serve notice of trial on the Tubbercurry prisoners, and to try them at the present Commission; and whether, taking into consideration that they have been several times remanded, and are now in prison for a very long period, the Crown will adopt this course?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER), in reply, said, he was aware the hon. Member took great interest in this matter; but the suggestion he made would not be legally possible, inasmuch as if it were complied with the trial would be abortive.

MR. LYNCH asked whether, having regard to the length of time these unfortunate men had been in prison, and the number of times they had been remanded, he would sanction or recommend their release on substantial bail to come up for trial when called on?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, his right hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General for Ireland was considering the matter. Some of the men had already been discharged.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

BISHOPRIC OF BRISTOL BILL [*Lords.*]

[BILL 309.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

MR. GLADSTONE: In moving, Sir, that you do now leave the Chair, I may remark that we read this Bill last night at an hour when there did not appear to be in the House many of those who entertain any doubts on the subject of the measure. The second reading was, therefore, taken without any statement as to its object; but there are, as I know from a document I have received, some Gentlemen who take what I may call an adverse interest in this Bill, and as I see my hon. Friend the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) in his place, and as it is quite possible that other Gentlemen may appear, I think this is a time when I ought to state briefly to the House the grounds for this Bill, which are of a very simple character. I will say now to the hon. Member for Carlisle, and to those other Gentlemen who were good enough to make known to me those hostile sentiments, that I feel a pretty strong confidence in the reasonableness of their minds; and, therefore, I am quite certain that when this case is laid before them as it really stands, they will see that our duty to endeavour to pass this Bill is of the plainest and most elementary kind; and there is nothing what-

ever which ought to lead to opposition to the Bill. I will mention two things which are perfectly well known to the House. In the first place, this Bill makes no demand on any public funds so as to alter its appropriation. It will make, through the liberality of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, a somewhat different allocation of the episcopal funds now existing, but no new demand either upon any public fund, properly so called, or upon any ecclesiastical fund now available for parochial or other purposes. The second point is that it introduces no new element whatever into the system by which the greater part of the Bishops now sit by rotation in the House of Lords. The number of Episcopal votes will remain precisely as it is now; but one will be added to the number of those Bishops who do not sit in the House of Lords, and, so far, I should think that fact will be in the nature of a recommendation to those hon. Gentlemen who are hostile to the Bill. There are two points of view in which this measure ought to be considered, and I am anxious to keep them distinct, because my appeal to the opponents of the Bill will really rely upon one of these, inasmuch as I know that I should find them lamentably deaf to any appeal that I might make on the other ground. The one point of view upon which I deem it least necessary to dwell is that this measure is a measure for increasing Episcopal superintendence in the Church of England, in conformity with principles which have had the recent and repeated acknowledgments of Parliament. Certainly I, individually and as a Liberal politician, do not estimate the authority of the late House of Commons as highly as some others may do; but, at the same time, it was the branch of the Legislature of the day, and that Legislature passed, I think, more than one Act for the purpose of increasing the Bishoprics of the country, without putting the country to any expense whatever. I was not very favourable to all the provisions of that Act; but I take it as I find it. It had been acted on in various places, and, I am bound to say, with very great benefit to the community. I have myself been concerned, and others who preceded me were concerned, in some appointments which have been extremely beneficial. The Newcastle and Southwell Bishopries have been of great advantage to the general spiritual interests of certain districts of the country. Nothing could be more gratifying to anyone, quite irrespective of what may be his religous communion, than the manner in which Dr. Ridding, the new Bishop of Southwell, has been received by all classes of town and country, aristocracy, gentry, and people in the district over which he is to preside. I cannot avoid saying this. We have recently had a certain number of religious Censuses in the large towns, and it is impossible to go through these Censuses without a sentiment of pain. Some of them disclose a state of things that is disgraceful to the country. The religious Census of Liverpool, I do not hesitate to say, is a disgrace to Liverpool and to the country generally; and, considering that the Established Church of the country is *de facto* under a very heavy charge of duty with respect to these populations, it is a very great responsibility, I think, to interfere to prevent voluntary action for the purpose of doing something to mitigate this grievous deficiency which now exists. That is all that I will say on the religious and ecclesiastical aspect of the question. But I now go back to what I would call the historical aspect of the question; and I put it with the utmost confidence to every Gentleman who hears me, that if he will follow the few historical facts I will put before him, he will agree it is hardly compatible even with the decencies of Parliament to refuse to Bristol that which undoubtedly it now seeks. Sir, I am obliged to go back—but the subject is not without interest, and I shall not long detain the House—I am obliged to go back to the time when the disseverance of the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol took place. That was effected, in the first place, by the recommendation of a Royal Commission, in 1835. The recommendation was embodied in the Act which followed in 1836, and which adopted in the lump, and in the gross, the recommendations of the Commission. At the time of the passing of the Act of Parliament, there was an idea which my hon. Friend the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) would call —and which I should join him in calling —a superstition that it was a matter of terrible omen to appoint a Bishop in this country who was not to be a Peer of

Parliament. That was the foundation of all the proceedings of Church Reform at that time. It is interesting to look back upon that, as it shows that we have moved, and, as I think, moved onward. We have moved in a considerable degree since that time. The urgency of the case for the division of the most populous dioceses was then, in the case of Chester and York, extreme. In Chester it was absolutely overwhelming, including, as the diocese did, the two great towns of Manchester and Liverpool, besides other great towns, or what would be considered as great but for their neighbourhood to other gigantic towns, and reaching, as it did, far away to the North of Lancashire. The pressure was so great that it was deemed necessary to found two Sees—those of Manchester and Ripon. There is another thing which shows the distance we have travelled since those days. When these Sees were founded by Act of Parliament there was no consultation with the people of Manchester, or with the people of the diocese of Ripon. The people of Manchester were considerably surprised at the arrival of a Bishop, whom they had done nothing to invite or attract. At this time there was the idea that every Bishop should be a Peer of Parliament—it was the fashion to entertain that idea. So far was that notion carried out, that at one time when we had a Bishop who was not a Peer of Parliament—namely, the Bishop of Sodor and Man—even that little See was laid hold upon by the Royal Commission and Parliament of that day, 48 years ago, and it was enacted that it should be absorbed in the diocese of Carlisle. What happened? Why, a feeling of hostility to the Act sprang up among the people as soon as it had been enacted. In the first instance, the indignation of the people of the Isle of Man required that the Bishopric should be restored; and in a short time an Act was passed—I think by a Liberal Government—for re-establishing the Bishopric of the Isle of Man. There were three of these absorptions or unions enacted in 1836—the Isle of Man with Carlisle, Bangor with St. Asaph, and Bristol with Gloucester. The first of these ill-omened and unhappy marriages, to be almost immediately dissolved by a sentence, for which I have more respect than I have for other sentences of dissolution, was the Union of Man with Carlisle. Then came the union of Bangor with St. Asaph. The people of Wales were then, as they are still, Nonconformist. The nation is a nation of Nonconformists; but in those days they were, if possible, more so, for you had then a cold, indifferent, neglectful Church, whereas it has now been admitted, both as to the Bishops and clergy in Wales, in the North, and in the South, the Church is now served by a hard-working set of men, who do all they can do under the circumstances which now exist. But even in those days, and not at all confined to the Churchmen in Wales, after the Act had been passed for the re-establishment of the Bishopric of the Isle of Man there arose a popular feeling for the re-establishment of the separate Bishoprics of Bangor and St. Asaph. I do not hesitate to say it was in conformity with the sentiments of the Nonconformists of Wales. ["No!"] I do not hesitate to assert it in the most positive manner. If there is any Welsh Member present—any Member representing any district of North Wales at the present moment in the House, I am quite confident that he will support my statement. My right hon. and learned Friend (Mr. Osborne Morgan) will confirm what I say; he does not recollect the Act; but I am quite sure I am correct in saying that that Act for the severance of Bangor and St. Asaph was not what can be called a sectarian Act, and that the passing of it was a tribute to the feelings of the people of Wales. There were three of these unions. Two of them have been dissolved, and now all that is asked by the people of Bristol is that they should not be alone left under the burden, and in a certain sense the stigma, of the ill-omened union which was enacted in 1836. Is not that a reasonable demand? The case of Bristol is a peculiar one. How it came about I do not quite know. I have not the least desire to see imposed on either Gloucester or Bristol the discredit of being the secondary portion of the See; but it is a peculiarly hard case that, whereas Gloucester is a City of 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, Bristol is a City not more ancient, but yet more renowned and more conspicuous in history, possessing, I believe, five times the population. I think it is a very great disparagement to Bristol that there should now be a Bishop of Gloucester

and Bristol, the sole relic of that most unfortunate and superstitious Act of Parliament of 1836, which united these Bishoprics clearly for the purpose of giving full effect to the slavish fears then entertained as to the danger of having a Bishop not a Peer of Parliament. The opponents of this Bill will, if they do oppose it, give a mark of their reverence for this superstitious feeling. They will make a struggle to keep alive the only relic of the proceedings that unhappily marked that date. I need not say Her Majesty's Government have had nothing to do with the origin of this movement—absolutely nothing; and I am bound to say it is impossible, with the facts of the case before us, on the grounds on which the Bishoprics of Ripon and Manchester were created, or the ground of the demand proceeding from Bristol—not only from the ecclesiastics of the City, but from its responsible municipal officers, from the Mayor, the head of the elected Municipality, with an assurance that he acted by no means in an individual but in a representative capacity, and a public meeting having given concurrence to the proposal—it is impossible on these grounds to reject this proposal. And on the ground that a large sum of money has been subscribed, that the two Members for Bristol, of whom one, at any rate, is among the most conspicuous and really splendid ornaments—speaking of him in his personal capacity—of the Nonconformists of the present day—seeing that both these Gentlemen, I do not how far as expressing their individual opinions, but as representing the feeling of Bristol, are in favour of the Bill, I ask, is it possible to resist this demand? It is no such easy matter the people of Bristol propose to undertake. They have to raise—what? Why, they have to raise a sum, I do not know exactly what, but it certainly cannot be less than £60,000. I believe I am giving a very limited estimate of the amount of capital they will be obliged to raise for the purpose of making the necessary endowment—not for the purpose of producing some vast, immediate, visible result that will appeal to the eyesight of men, and tell its own story, but for the purpose of sinking it in an endowment for the restoration of its ancient Bishopric. That, I imagine, is a tolerably severe task to apply to the sincerity of the people of Bristol. What have they done? They have applied for an Act of Parliament. Before any application was made to us we required that there should be a large element to which we could appeal for the purpose of showing that they were in earnest. We required that £20,000 should be subscribed before any application was made to Parliament. They said—"It is much to ask people to subscribe this large sum of money when they do not know, after all, whether Parliament will accede to their application or not." It was impossible for us to say to them—"You must go on, and on, and on, requiring every man you can get hold of to make a subscription and raise the full sum for the foundation before you come to Parliament." It was evident the proper course was—the course which has been followed on previous occasions—that we should require a large sum to be raised, that we might have ample proof of the sincerity and earnestness of those who led the movement. That being done, we could not possibly refuse to act in conformity with recent precedents established by the Legislature—in some cases almost without objection. I venture to say from recollection that if the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle, or any other Gentleman, will have the goodness to refer to cases when the Bishopric of Man was detached from Carlisle, and the Bishopric of St. Asaph was detached from Bangor, he will find it was done without opposition from the Nonconformists of this House. There were plenty of Gentlemen then in the House who were then, as now, not friendly to the connection between Church and State; but that is a matter I do not intend to enter upon at all. I think that so long as two parties have got to live together, they had better live together on decent and civil terms. That is the maxim upon which I have always acted with regard to Church matters, and on which it seems to me to be rational to act. I do entreat the House not to refuse to Bristol—which, with its vast population, has a much stronger claim than had the others—that which has been granted almost without objection to the Isle of Man and the people of the North of England.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Gladstone.*)

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, he was one of the few Radicals left in the House who had not been melted away by the hot weather. He would not have intervened, but that he was pointedly referred to by the Prime Minister; so he would say a few words in defence of his principles. This was, so far as he could understand, a "Local Option" Bishopric. He had no desire to interfere with the people most interested. Nobody was more anxious than he was that every sect and denomination should have the means of promoting their own interests. His objection, he was happy to say, was not on the superstitious ground, as the Prime Minister termed it, that the Bishop would not be a Member of the House of Lords; and he might add that he highly approved of the action the Bishops in the House of Lords took on a recent occasion. His objection was on the simple ground that he did not think that the House, which was a political and secular Assembly, was a fit Body to appoint ministers to discharge spiritual functions. If they made more Bishops, they were only increasing the difficulty of getting rid of them again when the time for Disestablishment came, as it soon would come.

MR. CAINE said, he thought the country would be surprised to find that at the fag-end of a Session, on a Saturday, the House was occupied in discussing whether the Church of England should have another Bishop. There were other matters upon which the time would have been better employed; and he wished to enter his protest against the Bill being proceeded with. It was no use dividing the House or taking hostile action; but he thought Nonconformists should take some exception to the Bill being hurried through in the last moments of the Session, without a full discussion of whether it was desirable to add to the great number of Bishops now existing within the Church of England. The Prime Minister had urged as one reason for the Bill the spiritual condition of the country, which, as disclosed by a recent religious Census, was deplorable, or, as the Prime Minister said, a disgrace to the country. It would have been better to have said a disgrace to the Church—not meaning the Church of England, but the Church Universal. The right hon. Gentleman mentioned Liverpool as a notable instance of spiritual destitution. Upon no other subject would he venture to contradict the Prime Minister; but he (Mr. Caine) was well acquainted with Liverpool, and he would venture to say there was no town or city in the country where the influence of the Church of England was so paramount as in Liverpool. That, then, taking the lowest view, was no strong argument in favour of creating another Bishop. But he would not take up the time of the House beyond lodging his protest against the measure, and the manner in which it was now being pushed forward on a Saturday afternoon, when measures like the Sunday Closing Bill and the Bill for the Protection of Young Women had been abandoned for want of time.

MR. MONK, as having been for 20 years Member for Gloucester, and for 30 years officially connected with the diocese, supported the Bill. He was yesterday asked by the junior Member for Bristol (Mr. Lewis Fry), who regretted that circumstances prevented his being present, to say for himself and his Colleague that this measure had their hearty concurrence. Also, on behalf of the Bishop of Gloucester, he was authorized to say his Lordship cordially supported the measure. It was not a new creation; it was merely the restoration of an ancient See. It was a question of bringing dry bones into the full vigour of ecclesiatical life. The people of Bristol had shown by the amount of their subscriptions their desire for the restoration, and they had very recently restored their beautiful Cathedral.

LORD JOHN MANNERS said, he was rejoiced to find there was no active opposition to the Bill, and he tendered the Prime Minister thanks for his support to the Bill. The hon. Member who had just spoken had referred to the restoration of their Cathedral by the people of Bristol. He might have added the restoration of St. Mary, Redcliffe; and the people of Bristol had now two of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in the Kingdom, restored at their own expense. He observed that the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) objected to that House, a temporal Body, appointing spiritual ministers; but as he did not point out any other machinery by which Bishops could be appointed, that, which was really the only objection that had been

urged against the Bill, fell to the ground. He (Lord John Manners) tendered to Her Majesty's Government and the Prime Minister his hearty thanks for having brought in and persevered with this Bill.

MR. DICK-PEDDIE said, he was one of the five Members who had blocked the Bill; and the reason why he had not been present last night to oppose the second reading was that he had understood the Prime Minister to say that it would be brought on to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE said, he had understood the Question put to him yesterday to be, whether a stage of the Bill would be taken to-day, and he had replied in the affirmative.

MR. DICK-PEDDIE said, he did not mean to suggest that there had been any breach of faith on the part of the Government. It was probably entirely his own fault, and he merely wished to justify his speaking now. He would not go into the merits or demerits of the Bill; but he wished to enter his protest against the mode in which the Nonconformist section of the House had been treated in regard to the introduction of this and other ecclesiastical measures brought down from the Lords at the very close of the Session, when there was no time to consider them. They were now asked to sanction the passing of a Bill, to the principle of which many Members of this House were opposed. The House of Lords had very little claim upon their consideration; they rejected the Commons' Bills with very inadequate reason. Considering the loyal support the Nonconformist Party had always given the Prime Minister, he thought they had good cause for complaint. The Prime Minister said that the creation of this new Bishopric was earnestly desired in the locality, and his hon. Friend the Member for Carlisle spoke of it as Local Option in Church matters; but he (Mr. Dick-Peddie) had good reason to doubt if many of those to be included in the new See were favourable to its creation. He had received communications from the churchwardens and others of three parishes informing him that they had not been consulted as to the Bishopric in which they were to be included. The people concerned were not unanimous in desiring this measure; and, but for the fact that a considerable section knew nothing about it till it had passed the House of Lords, it would have met with the strongest opposition in this House.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses *agreed to.*

Schedule.

MR. DICK-PEDDIE said, he had an Amendment to move in page 2, line 10, sub-section 2, to omit the following: — "Easton-in-Gordano, with Pill, Portbury, and Portishead." His reason for moving this Amendment was because the parishioners themselves had not been consulted upon the matter; and, according to the representations made to him, they were strongly opposed to the Bill.

Amendment proposed,

In page 2, line 10, sub-section 2, to omit the words, "the following parishes in the county of Somerset, heretofore in the diocese of Bath and Wells—that is to say, Easton-in-Gordano, with Pill, Portbury, and Portishead."—(*Mr. Dick-Peddie.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule."

MR. GLADSTONE said, he was of opinion that the authority quoted against the inclusion of these parishes in the Bill, that of a churchwarden who had not summoned a meeting of the parishioners, could not be regarded as of very great weight. The meeting for the consideration of the whole question of the Bishopric was held in Bristol a few months ago.

MR. MONK: On the 1st of January, 1884.

MR. GLADSTONE: Yes, on the 1st January, 1884. It was advertised under the head of "The Restoration of the See to Bristol," and the question of the inclusion of these parishes was much discussed; and Mr. Weatherby, whose name happened to be known to him, was a man of great respectability. But the case was this—he would not say it was one of the details of the measure—the parish of Portishead being upon the Avon, at the mouth of the Avon, had been judged by local opinion generally to be much more naturally associated with Bristol, on which it so greatly depended, than with the diocese of Bath

and Wells, to which it now belonged, and to which it had no natural connection. Under these circumstances, he hoped the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dick-Peddie) would not press his Motion.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked how the opinion of the parishes was arrived at?

MR. GLADSTONE said, he was not aware. All he could say was that he was aware the thing was much considered, and it was quite evident there had been no general remonstrance on the part of the parishes, which had been perfectly cognizant of all the proceedings. There was no objection to it in the parishes, and there was a strong *primâ facie* case in favour of the Bill.

MR. HOPWOOD said, that though he sympathized with his hon. Friend (Mr. Dick-Peddie), he thought he was mistaken in his reasoning. He should recollect this was a State Church, whose proceedings were done by a State process, like the present Bill. They ought not to be very keen to inquire what particular parishes wanted. That was opposed to the idea of a State Church. His hon. Friend was proceeding on the notion that it was a Voluntary Church they were dealing with, insisting that those concerned should be consulted. He thought the best thing they could do in this instance was to allow the thing to go on its own way, and the result would be that the Bishops of the Church would be considerably watered down, so to speak, by a large number of Bishops who would not sit in the House of Lords, and who would not share that position of Peers of the Realm which had always hitherto been considered more or less essential to the status of a Bishop, and they must refrain from resisting this process under the idea that this was in no sense a Voluntary Church. For his own part, he should like to see it brought to the state of a Voluntary Church. He advised his hon. Friend, therefore, to withdraw his Amendment.

MR. DICK-PEDDIE said, that as he had no wish to trouble the Committee he would ask leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Schedule *agreed to.*

Bill *reported*, without Amendment; read the third time, and *passed.*

POST OFFICE PROTECTION BILL.

[*Lords.*] [BILL 297.]

(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1 to 3, inclusive, *agreed to.*

Clause 4 (Prohibition of sending by post explosive, inflammable, or deleterious substances, or indecent prints, words, &c.)

MR. WARTON said, he wished to move an Amendment in line 20 of this clause, Section (*c.*) The words, as they now stood, were these—

"Has on such packet, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, or grossly offensive character."

He fully agreed with the propriety of not allowing documents to be sent through the Post that had anything indecent upon or about them; but he was afraid that the words "grossly offensive" might be taken to mean something very different to indecent or obscene. He knew it was a principle, in the construction of Acts of Parliament, very often to construe the latter part of a sentence with the words preceding; but he thought, in this case, when they knew what kind of construction might be placed upon the words, they should be omitted. They knew that many people—even many Members of that House—frequently sent letters through the Post with very amusing pieces of scurrility upon them. Sometimes there was a kind of feeling between the sender of the letter and the Postmaster, by which no objection was raised; but, under this clause, a very heavy liability might attach to it. He did not care what was written; but there were people who did object, and it might happen that one man would use words—for instance, he might write "swindler" or "liar" upon the outside of a letter—which were not really indecent or obscene, only what they would call vulgar, and see what a tremendous penalty the clause imposed for that—imprisonment for 12 months. That penalty would not be too much for anything approaching indecency or obscenity; but it was a great deal too much for what might be called coarse or vulgar abuse. When two men had a

quarrel, if one wrote something that was scurrilous upon the back of a letter sent to the other, it would be very hard that they should give the one the power of turning the tables upon his opponent by enabling him to give his opponent 12 months' imprisonment. That might be done under this clause, even after there had been mutual abuse carried on between them by means of post cards through the Post. As he had said, he took no objection to the words "indecent" or "obscene;" but the words "grossly offensive" might be taken to mean something that was extremely offensive to the person who received it, although it did nothing more than lacerate the feelings of the person receiving it. As these words might bear that construction, he proposed to amend the clause by moving two Amendments, though they were practically one and the same Amendment. Whether it was one or two Amendments, the word "or" would require to be inserted after the word "indecent;" and he would, therefore, move, in line 20, to insert the word "or" after the word "indecent." He hoped the Amendment would be acceded to, because 12 months' imprisonment was too serious a penalty for this kind of offence.

Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 20, after the word "indecent," insert the word "or."—(*Mr. Warton.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'or' be there inserted."

MR. COURTNEY said, the object of the hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Warton) was really to leave out the words "grossly offensive," and upon two grounds; in the first place, the hon. and learned Gentleman thought they might be misinterpreted; and, in the next place, that the penalty was too great to be connected with words of a doubtful character. Well, his hon. and learned Friend had already referred to that well-known rule of construction which included the last words in connection with the former; and when they read "indecent, obscene, or grossly offensive," he thought there was no doubt that any tribunal would understand it was "grossly offensive" in the sense in which indecent or obscene were offensive, not offensive to a particular person, but offensive to public morality, to the general community, and as such the offence would be characterized and dealt with. The words "indecent" and "obscene" were very broad; but he could conceive outrages committed upon the outside of letters or post cards which might not be covered by those words, and would yet be so offensive to public morality and order that they ought not to be permitted. The second objection was as to the extent of the penalty. As the hon. and learned Gentleman would see, the penalty of 12 months was a maximum penalty. As there were offences of this kind which came forward now and then, deliberate offences, offences repeated again and again, it was necessary to have recourse to these rigorous punishments in order to put a stop to them. On these two grounds, he thought the hon. and learned Member would see that they ran no risk, and he could not discredit the Judges of the country so much as to suppose there would be a miscarriage of justice. He did not consider there was any danger, and he would ask the hon. and learned Gentleman to accept this statement, and not to press his Amendment.

MR. WARTON said, he was unwilling to press the question too far; but with regard to the rule of interpretation, it might possibly be in the minds of hon. Members that the Lord Chief Justice of England had entirely changed the construction of the law of blasphemy; he had broadly laid it down that offences against Christianity were not offences against the feelings of the people. With regard to this clause, they had the words "indecent and obscene," and he should have thought either word would have done. They did not know what construction might be placed upon the words "grossly offensive;" and when they found what was supposed to be a safeguard with respect to Christianity watered down to something else, it might also be that some attempt would be made to send a man to prison for 12 months, because he sent upon a letter some theological views that might be offensive to someone else. Though it was perfectly true this was the maximum penalty, the very fact of having it so high was to increase the average severity of the punishment. Twelve months' imprisonment was a very serious matter, and he must really press the Amendment.

MR. COURTNEY said, he would point out that the preceding section of the clause which had been passed imposed the same penalty for offences that might appear to be of a much less serious character.

MR. WARTON said, he had even noticed that; but it did not touch the question of what was grossly offensive—it only touched indecent photographs, and all filthy articles that might be sent through the Post. What he was afraid of was this—that some day they would see an angry contest carried on between two men, that they would abuse one another, call one another scoundrel and liar, and that the main offender, by proceeding by indictment against the other, should have the one who had not offended so greatly as he had done himself imprisoned for 12 months under this clause, whereas he already had his remedy by the law of slander.

Question put, and *negatived*.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. and learned Gentleman wish to move the next Amendment?

MR. WARTON: No; the other was consequential upon the first.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clauses 5 and 6 *agreed to*.

Clause 7 (Prohibition of fictitious stamps).

MR. WARTON said, he wished to move an Amendment to this clause, in page 4, line 3, to omit the words "or of any foreign country." This was one of those things he pointed out last night; it was one of the additional clauses in the Bill which showed how Post Office protection had grown. He was not, however, going to make any very serious objection to the clause, which was to prevent any commission of what he would have thought was a legal crime—that of using a used stamp. However, as it was for the object of protecting the Post Office, he did not see the use of the words "or of any foreign country." He did not see why they should protect the stamps of foreign countries. Many people amused themselves by collecting postage stamps, and almost every kind of innocent forgery was practised upon people who were fools enough to go to shops where they thought they could get rare postage stamps. It was a piece of transparent tomfoolery, which illustrated the old line—

> "It is greater pleasure to be cheated than to cheat."

It really did not interfere with the Post Office in any way, as these stamps could not be used in this country; and he should, therefore, move to omit the words "or of any foreign country."

Amendment proposed, in page 4, line 3, to omit the words "or of any foreign country."—(*Mr. Warton.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

MR. FAWCETT said, this clause had been carefully considered by the Inland Revenue, and he was sorry his hon. and learned Friend objected to these particular words. If he had had longer Notice upon the point, he would have consulted with the authorities of the Inland Revenue, and have pointed out these words. All he could say was that they were, in some cases, interested in the amount of postage which foreign countries received on letters sent to this country; and, therefore, they were interested in the same protection being given to foreign stamps as they were in protection being given to their own stamps, and that he believed was the reason why the Inland Revenue wished to have this clause, which was carefully considered by the authorities of the Inland Revenue. He hoped the hon. and learned Member would not press the Motion.

MR. WARTON said, by this course of proceeding, the Post Office made their conduct a perfect farce. He did not care twopence for all the clerks; Bills were very badly drawn; and it was their business to consider them with their own common sense. If the right hon. Gentleman would tell him of a single case where anyone had suffered from the use of a fictitious foreign stamp, he would withdraw his Amendment at once; but, in his opinion, it was an utterly impracticable and absurd rule.

MR. FAWCETT said, the difficulty he was in was this. This Bill, or a similar Bill, had been before the House the whole Session, and he had asked the hon. and learned Gentleman to state to him his particular objections; and if the hon. and learned Gentleman had done so, he would have carefully considered

them; but he had never been able to ascertain what his particular objections were; therefore he could not, upon the spot, answer the particular question which the hon. and learned Gentleman had put to him. If the hon. and learned Gentleman had given him Notice yesterday, he would have made inquiry at the Post Office; but as the hon. and learned Gentleman had not done so, he thought he was more responsible in the matter than he (Mr. Fawcett) was.

MR. WARTON said, with regard to the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman, he wished—["No, no!"]—yes, he must; the Postmaster General had attacked him in the most friendly way, and he must make a few observations. He thought the scope of the Bill was a monstrosity, and there must be some notion of the sanctity of the Post Office Department. His objection was to the whole Bill; but he wished only to refer to one or two points that struck his mind; and as the Postmaster General could not tell them a single instance that showed any necessity for the provision he must press the Amendment.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clause 8 *agreed to*.

Clause 9 (Commission of offences in post office, and obstruction of post office).

MR. WARTON said, on this clause he proposed to omit all the lines beginning with and including "uses" in line 29, down to and including "office" in line 32, in order to substitute other words. Of all the monstrous provisions this was the most monstrous, for it embraced an immense number of wholly unnecessary matters provided for by the law already. It appeared to be the very quintessence of absurdity. Why it should be so wrong to use these words inside a Post Office he could not see. He quite agreed that people should not be allowed to obstruct an officer of the Post Office, and that there should be a summary conviction; but why should committing a nuisance be worse in a Post Office than anywhere else? By this clause the humblest letter sorter or smallest telegraph boy was invested with special sanctity just as much as the highest officials. That seemed to him most absurd; and he hoped the Postmaster General would alter the clause in the manner he had suggested.

MR. FAWCETT said, he was most anxious to meet the hon. and learned Member as far as possible; but this Bill was not intended to give the Post Office extra power, but simply to provide certain necessary protection both to the Post Office and to the public. If the business of the Post Office was obstructed and important letters were delayed, the inconvenience was not to the Post Office, but to those who were expecting the letters. Therefore, this was solely in the interest of the public; but he thought he might partially amend the clause as the hon. Member suggested.

MR. COURTNEY observed, that the work of the Post Office might be obstructed merely by improper conduct, without there being an absolute obstruction of a particular officer. If it would satisfy the hon. and learned Member, he thought the clause might be amended so as to provide that "any person who obstructs an officer of the Post Office while in the execution of his duty," or "who while in the Post Office obstructs," &c., should be liable to penalties.

MR. WARTON said, that would be quite enough to meet his object.

Amendment proposed,

In page 4, line 30, to omit all the words from the word "uses" down to "obstruct," inclusive, in line 32, in order to insert the words, "obstructs an officer of the Post Office while in the execution of his duty."

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

Question put, and *negatived*.

Words *omitted* accordingly.

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *agreed to*.

Words *inserted* accordingly.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 10 *agreed to*.

Clause 11 (Forgery, delay, and improper disclosure of telegrams).

MR. FAWCETT, in proposing an Amendment, to omit all the words after the word "section" in page 5, line 39, down to "telegraph" in line 43, explained that the Amendment was the

result of an arrangement with the Telegraph Companies. The object of the clause was to give security against news sent by foreign telegrams being improperly interfered with, or being stolen. The Telegraph Companies had objected to the proposed control by the Post Office over their telegrams, as at first provided in the clause; and as he had no desire to exercise any unreasonable control over the Companies he had agreed to accept this Amendment, and an amicable arrangement had been come to.

Amendment proposed, in page 5, line 39, omit all the words after "section" in line 39, down to and including "or" in line 43.—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

MR. WARTON said, he thought it was well that these words should be omitted, for the real spirit of the Bill was a domineering and dictatorial interference with private Companies when there was no right to interfere.

MR. FAWCETT demurred to the remark of the hon. and learned Member, for the Post Office had no desire to interfere with the Telegraph Companies. The clause had been introduced at the request of several hon. Members, after a recent trial in which it was found that the public had not proper security in regard to news sent from abroad. Therefore, the clause was not introduced through a desire on the part of the Post Office to interfere with the Telegraph Companies.

MR. WARTON said, he thought this illustrated the dangers of legislation. A trial took place, and then some hon. Members who did not understand the law rushed off to the Postmaster General and induced him to bring in a Bill; and then, when people who knew what they were about, raised objection to the Bill, Amendments were made, and clauses struck out.

Question put, and *negatived.*

Words *omitted* accordingly.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Remaining clauses *agreed to.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, to be considered upon *Monday* next.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

EGYPT—THE CONFERENCE—FAILURE OF THE POLICY OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.—OBSERVATIONS.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, in whose name the following Notice of Amendment stood upon the Paper:—

"That the European Conference having failed to give to Her Majesty's Government the means of good administration in Egypt, the continued expenditure of the money and use of the forces of this Country in Egypt cannot be justified,"

said, that after the extraordinary conduct of the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) in not permitting the debate on Egyptian affairs to proceed on Thursday evening, he felt it necessary to bring forward the subject to-day, more especially as he understood that his hon. Friend the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) had to leave London in the evening, and he himself would not be in London on Monday when the debate was to be initiated. He did not, however, propose to move his Amendment, although it expressed his sentiments, because to do so would not be respectful to Lord Northbrook, who had undertaken an onerous task, and ought to be allowed some time in which to try to fulfil his purpose. No man was more capable of dealing with Egyptian affairs than Lord Northbrook, and he felt sure that Egypt would be the better for having its affairs looked into by so competent and able a man; but he was satisfied that neither Lord Northbrook nor any other man could so arrange that two and two should make five; yet that was the task to which his Lordship was set. One of the effects of the mission of Lord Northbrook would be that it would lead to a little delay, and he had just a scintilla of hope that in the meantime Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France might come to some terms, and that some arrangements might be made. His principal reason

for speaking to-day was that he took a very grave view of the failure of the Conference, for it seemed to him that the failure left Egypt in a most terrible difficulty. Some hon. Members talked of that failure as leaving the Government with a "free hand;" but rather than that it seemed to him that it tied their hands more fast, or if there was any real result it left the Government foot-free to turn round and scuttle out of Egypt. He and his hon. Friends regarded that as a good result in one way; but what was required from the Conference was that the hands of the Government should be untied, so that so long as they remained in Egypt they should be able to carry on the administration of that country in a decent and proper manner. In the Papers relating to the Revenue of Egypt there was matter for very grave reflection. They showed that we were extorting a great deal too much from the people of Egypt. If the Government were to be responsible for the affairs of that country there were several matters imperatively demanding attention. He referred to the settlement of the question of the land revenue, the abolition of the system of *corvée*, and the regulation and improvement of the irrigation system, so as to get rid of the horrible and disgraceful system of dragging Natives long distances from home without any tools, and getting a minimum of gain out of them at the cost of a maximum of labour and of injury to health. The settlement of such questions as these would necessitate the expenditure of a great deal of money. Another consideration which ought not to be lost sight of was the possibility of our having to engage in war for the protection of the country, for there was no great division between the Mahdi and Egypt. What we called the Mahdi was a general uprising of the people of the Soudan in the cause of freedom. That might give us a great deal of trouble. There were at present 9,400 British troops occupied in defending Egypt, and should the proportions of the rebellion increase we might find ourselves engaged in a very difficult task. Then there was the question of the tribunals, which exacted the debts of the unfortunate fellaheen. All these matters made it impossible for the Government to carry on the administration of Egypt satisfactorily while their hands were tied. If the Conference had not failed an arrangement might have been come to with France, which would have been of immense advantage. France had assured us that if we quitted Egypt she would not enter the country. That was a most important assurance, and if it had been accepted we might soon be in a position to leave Egypt with credit. The neutralization of Egypt, like that of Belgium, would have been an excellent plan.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: If Egypt were like Belgium.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, continuing, said, Egypt might not in some respects be like Belgium; but still he thought it would be a capital thing if the Powers of Europe entered into a self-denying ordinance in regard to it, as they had done in regard to Belgium. But the Conference had come to an end without settling anything. He much regretted this. The result was that our present position in Egypt was an impossible one. As he had said, some people talked about our now having a "free hand" in Egypt. But we had nothing of the kind; the fact was our hands were tightly tied. We were pledged to support the Law of Liquidation and the International Tribunals by which alone the Law of Liquidation was enforced. The Government had declared over and over again that they regarded the Law of Liquidation as an international agreement, which could not be altered without the consent of all the Powers. In face of those assertions, the Government could not alter that law. Were any attempt made to alter that law, we should give just cause of offence to France, and he trembled for the consequences. The Government had, as he thought most unfortunately, agreed to the extension of these tribunals for five years, and to that extent our hands were absolutely tied. Were we going to use the British Forces in Egypt for the purpose of extorting this money from the fellaheen? The Egyptians did not want us in Egypt. They would far rather have a little misgovernment after their own fashion than a great deal of misgovernment after our fashion. He foretold that a half-and-half Government would not answer—a Government half Native, half British, and the evidence was now overwhelming that everybody was discontented with it. We were really doing nothing to benefit Egypt,

and the people would much rather be rid of us. If they were left to manage their own affairs on the Darwinian principle of letting the best come to the top, they would get along much better. He had great hopes that by a power of passive resistance, and by a want of agreement among the Powers of Europe, they might yet manage to stave off those who wanted to take the last drop of their blood, and so would be much better off than they were now. It seemed to him that we were a very hypocritical nation, for we were always talking about the good we were going to do to others, while the real idea was that of British interests. It was often said that we had a very special interest in Egypt, because the Suez Canal was the road to India; but that idea had been disposed of long ago. It was shown to be baseless in an article written by the Prime Minister in 1877. He hoped that the Prime Minister would peruse and re-peruse that article in the coming Recess, and that copies of it would be sent to every Member of the Government, for he was sure that if they studied that article, they would follow the course which he and the hon. Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) advocated. The idea of a road to India through Egypt was an utter delusion. In time of war our true way to India would be by the open ocean. The Prime Minister in that article pointed out that the difference of time in the two routes was only three weeks; but it was now found to be only 10 days longer for the large vessels of the present day to go to India round the Cape. For the sake of saving those 10 days, would it be worth our while, in time of war, to undertake the enormous burden of protecting the whole Mediterranean? In time of peace they might rely on the Canal being always open for traffic. It was the interest of the Mediterranean Powers that it should be open, for the tendency of the Canal was to throw the trade which used to come to us more and more into the Mediterranean ports. He, therefore, felt sure that in times of peace the other Powers would combine with us in keeping the Canal open. And in time of war we should not be much the worse for not being able to use it. He hoped the Government would realize that our only creditable course, consistent with justice to the Egyptians and justice to the taxpayers of this country, would be to wash our hands of the whole affair, withdraw our troops, and have nothing more to do with it. This would bring the bondholders to their senses, and they would then, no doubt, offer to reduce their interest one-half, or 1 per cent, if we would only stay. But he hoped that Her Majesty's Government would, notwithstanding, withdraw from Egypt. Let them release Arabi, and in no way oppose Ismail Pasha, or the Mahdi, who might be a very respectable and amicable gentleman, and let them leave the Egyptians to manage their own affairs and choose their own rulers, and do their best according to their own fashion. His great hope was that the European Powers would be so totally unable to agree among themselves that the result might be the freedom of the Egyptians. He had no fear of the wave of Mahommedanism. It was a very good religion, and he did not see why we should oppose it. Neither had he any particular dread of the Mahdi. They were accustomed to Mahdis in India, where, to use an expressive phrase, they were to be found as thick as thieves. If the Egyptians chose to accept the Mahdi, let them do so. At any rate, we should have our consciences free.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, he regretted that the question of Egypt was being discussed in so small a House. At the same time, he was glad to find that, although the number of Members present was not large, the quality was good. The Front Opposition Bench was well represented by one of the Leaders of the Conservative Party (Mr. J. Lowther), who, whatever they might think of him in other respects, was always straightforward, and said what he meant. On the present occasion the right hon. Gentleman would have no difficulty in speaking his mind, because the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) had gone to Manchester, and the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench were, therefore, at liberty to say what they liked. It seemed strange that they should have to discuss this question almost on the last day of the Session; but throughout the whole period the Session had lasted Egypt had been the prominent subject which the House had had to discuss again and again. He thought it quite right that it should be so, be-

cause it appeared to him that the House had made itself in some sort of way responsible for the welfare of the 5,000,000 of people who inhabited Egypt. The way in which this question was always cropping up was a proof that when once a false step was taken, the consequences were such that it was difficult to escape from them. When once they committed an act of political injustice Nemesis was sure to follow sooner or later. He now spoke on behalf of the fellaheen, who were the great body of the cultivators of the soil, and whose sufferings were all the more sad when the House remembered the abominably bad government by which they had been brought about, and by the oppression to which they had been subjected. Her Majesty's Government said they were not responsible for what had been going on there; but he maintained that they were. The hon. Member for Newcastle (Mr. J. Cowen) had said a year ago that so long as England kept even a corporal's guard in Egypt so long would she be responsible for what went on in that country, because the Egyptian people would not take the necessary steps to insure getting a good Government for the redress of their grievances so long as the emblems of England's power remained among them, as they would never be sure that British Forces were not coming back with the view of getting rid of that Government. The Prime Minister had only the other night remonstrated with him and with the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) for having implied that the Egyptian Government was a sham, which was kept up by Her Majesty's Government; and the right hon. Gentleman seemed to have assumed that by expressing that opinion they who uttered it were making it more difficult for Her Majesty's Government to arrive at any satisfactory settlement or consolidation of power on the part of the Egyptian Government. That remonstrance had not convinced him (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) that they were in the wrong. The question was not whether they called the Egyptian Government a sham, but whether it was a sham. If it was a sham, and he did not call it so, he and those who thought with him would be shams. What they wished was to get at the truth of the matter. They wished it to be understood in this country that the English Government were governing Egypt, and that when they talked of the Government of Egypt, or the Government of the Khedive, they were talking of a merely nominal Government, their object being that the English people might decide for themselves whether they should not ask Her Majesty's Government to withdraw from their present responsibility in that country. The House was told that the English had been for two years in Egypt, and had done some good. He asked what good had been done? He asserted that the Egyptians were no better for what England had done. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) had tried to make out that the people of Egypt were getting on well; but all he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) could make out had really been done was, that we were attempting to build new prisons. He did not know whether they had been built; but if they had, that was not a very comprehensive work for the welfare of the people. The fact was that we had done nothing to make their lives happier and better, or to render them better citizens. What, he asked, was the great grievance of the Egyptian people? The root of the whole evil was that they were oppressed by an enormous debt of something like £100,000,000 of money. It was this which drained the very life-blood of the people, who were compelled to provide the interest of that debt, as well as to carry on their own government. It was his opinion that the Egyptian people were not morally responsible for that debt. It was incurred by tyrannical despots for their own purposes, and he should be delighted to see the people repudiate it, and send the bondholders about their business. But that was not the view of Her Majesty's Ministers. We were told when we went there that we were going to support the rights of the Khedive and the rights of the bondholders, who said —"We will keep there and have our pound of flesh at whatever cost to the honour of this country or of suffering to the Egyptians;" and what was the course taken? The great military Powers of Europe had joined with England in the effort to see how they could get the last farthing from that miserable people. Was there anything noble in that? He would admit that the English Government had endeavoured to do their best to put matters on a footing that would

do as little harm as possible, and they tried to reduce the interest; but they had failed. The Conference that had been summoned reminded him of a group of hungry vultures sitting on a tree, and watching the dying struggles of their intended prey, consulting among themselves as to when the right moment to pounce upon it would have arrived. The Conference had now been brought to an end, and the question was, What was England to do? When Her Majesty's Government came to the House at the close of the Conference everybody was anxious to know what would be their policy, and all they were told was that the Government were going to send out Lord Northbrook; no doubt he was a very able man, and they were much obliged to him for having undertaken the office; but when they were told he was to be the saviour of Egypt, a sort of blank astonishment came over the House. They all sat and wondered what Lord Northbrook was to do. Even the Fourth Party were dumb. He had said Lord Northbrook was an able man; but they had sent able men to Egypt before. They had sent out Lord Dufferin, who was England's only Ambassador, just as Lord Wolseley was her only General. Well, what had Lord Dufferin done? He had written a long and able despatch, which had, however, done no good that he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) had heard of. They had sent out the right hon. Member for Ripon (Mr. Goschen), and they had also sent out Mr. Clifford Lloyd; but they had had to bring Mr. Clifford Lloyd home again. Then there was Sir Evelyn Baring; and what had he done? He did his best, no doubt; but he had done no good. Who now thought that Lord Northbrook would prove the saviour of the country? What was he to do? Lord Northbrook was, in fact, the Egyptian policy of the Government. For his part, he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) could not understand what Lord Northbrook's mission was. Was it to inquire into the finances of the country? He had thought they knew all about them when they held the Conference. Was it, then, to find out the misery of the country? There could, he thought, be little doubt about that. Was it to ascertain the unpopularity of the Khedive's Government? Well, everybody knew that. Lord Derby, who had joined Her Majesty's Government two years ago, had stated that their policy was to keep the Khedive on his legs, because he could not stand upon them by himself. Was Lord Northbrook going to raise money from the Egyptian people? He did not think the noble Lord would be able to do that. They had a saying in the North of England which was that "Solomon was a wise man, and Sampson was a strong man; but neither of them could get brass from a man who had not got it." It seemed to him that Her Majesty's Government had sent Lord Northbrook out on a mission it was absolutely impossible for him to fulfil. He was going to get blood out of a stone. He was, in fact, going on a mission that was absolutely foredoomed to failure, unless he could pledge the credit and resources of this country for the putting of everything straight. His right hon. Friend opposite (Mr. J. Lowther) was one of the few men in that House who had a straightforward Egyptian policy. That policy was annexation. It was that we were to take possession of Egypt; but that was a policy which he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) hardly thought his right hon. Friends on the Treasury Bench would agree in, because if there was one thing more cheered than another during the last 18 months it had been their announcement that they would not annex Egypt. He thought that a very important moment had arrived in regard to this question. It was true that Her Majesty's Government were even now not really free from European concern in this matter; but they were free for the moment, and might be said to stand at present in the "parting of the way." What, then, he asked, was to be the policy of the Prime Minister? Was it to be a policy against which the Prime Minister had over and over again protested? or was it to be a policy of giving Egypt to the Egyptians? There were only three courses open in regard to this question. They were—annexation, occupation, or retractation; or, in the vulgar tongue, the policy to be pursued was that of grab, muddle, or scuttling. That of grab was one which they could not now discuss, because they did not think the present Government would ever adopt it. The policy of muddle was one that could not long go on. The Government of Egypt was now the

laughing-stock of the whole world, and, as he had said already, it was a sham, Her Majesty's Government accepted no responsibility unless they chose to do so. If anything went wrong, it was the miserable Egyptian Government; if anything went right, it was Sir Evelyn Baring. It would waste the time of the House to discuss this policy. He never heard anyone approve it. What else, then, remained? There was only the policy of scuttling. This was a slang word, and its use might be objected to; but he asserted that the policy of withdrawal was the very highest and noblest policy our statesmen could adopt. They had heard a good deal about our withdrawal from the Transvaal, and Her Majesty's Government had been much blamed for that; but he thought they had been honest and right in that policy, and that the noblest act of the Prime Minister had been to disregard the outcry from the Opposition Benches, and at once to withdraw our forces from that part of the world. It was a nobler step than any victory they might have gained. There were only three persons in that House who had a definite policy with regard to Egypt—the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. J. Lowther), the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), and himself. He would say, let the Government adopt his policy and leave the wretched Egyptians to their own devices. The answer to this was that if they did so the French would go in. He did not think our experience was likely to encourage the French to do that. He did not think the French, seeing what we had done, would be inclined to go and govern the Egyptians. It was said if they repealed the Union with Ireland, somebody else would go and take that country. Well, if anybody else should desire to take such a step, it would be, all things considered, a most extraordinary thing. If the French, who were pledged to national freedom, chose to go and bully the Egyptians, let them do so; but, at any rate, let England be clear of that wickedness, and clear herself from the oppression and plunder and misery of the Egyptian people. The Prime Minister, who was unfortunately not present, naturally liked to stand up for his own policy. The right hon. Gentleman was not pleased with him (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) two years ago, when he had implored Her Majesty's Government not to use force in Egypt; but he thought that, looking back to what had since occurred, he and those who had taken the same view were much dearer friends of the Government than those who had encouraged them in a different course. He thought he was acting the part of a true friend of the Government in urging them to calmly reconsider their course now that there was an opportunity to withdraw from the policy of interference in Egypt. He felt as sure as that he stood on the floor of that House that the only course that could bring credit to Her Majesty's Government was that they should at once reconsider their policy and alter their course of action in regard to this great question.

MR. J. LOWTHER said, he heartily concurred with the hon. Baronet (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) in the conclusions he had drawn with regard to the policy of the Government, however he might differ from that of the hon. Baronet himself. It was impossible to controvert what the hon. Baronet had said as to what he had described as the policy of muddle pursued by Her Majesty's Government—a policy alike disastrous to the people of Egypt and discreditable to this country. The hon. Baronet had spoken of the sham of the so-called Egyptian Government. Could anything be much more ridiculous than the references made from the Treasury Bench to the Egyptian Government? If any Question were asked of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice) on the subject of Egypt, he always talked of consulting the Egyptian Government, and on the next day he told the House Sir Evelyn Baring had curtly informed that Government that any advice emanating from him was to be accepted, and that no action was to be taken by the Government of Egypt without a reference to him, under the further obligation of a communication with Downing Street. The hon. Member for Kirkcaldy had said that every reasonable person in England and on the Continent concurred in denouncing the monstrous sham of attempting to govern Egypt from Downing Street by means of mere puppets who were removed at the will of the English Government, unless they happened to carry on intrigues to enable them to shake off the domination sought to be imposed on them, and to

get up complications which led to the abandonment of those English officials who had been sent out with a view of carrying out the policy of the Government; and the result had usually been that the last stage was always worse, if possible, than that which had preceded it. Reference had been made to the fact that from time to time Her Majesty's Government came down to the House and stated that some important step was about to be taken. They had had a good number of these announcements already, whenever a Vote of Censure was seriously threatened and the voice of the country and of the civilized world made itself heard. They were told very recently, with respect to the mismanagement of the Government in regard to Egyptian affairs, in sonorous though no louder tones than those in which the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) and other Members of the Government were at that moment conversing, that an important step was about to be taken. They had some time ago an important statement that Lord Dufferin was to be sent to Egypt with a view of informing Her Majesty's Government, by means of a Report, as to the steps that should be taken in that country. They knew what that had ended in. It had resulted in a very interesting Blue Book, which clearly placed the views of Lord Dufferin before the Government. There was no person more capable of giving good advice, provided it was to be followed, and what was the result? Why, that Lord Dufferin's suggestions had all been uniformly and systematically ignored. When this striking policy had ceased to have any effect on the anxious mind of the public at home, and when the cry for more energetic action was raised, they had the announcement that General Gordon was to be sent to the Soudan for the purpose of insuring the safety of the garrisons, and of carrying out measures of great importance. They also knew what had happened then. As soon as the despatch of General Gordon on his perilous mission had had the effect for which it was prepared—namely, of assisting the Government through a momentary Parliamentary difficulty, General Gordon was abandoned to his fate, in the same way that Lord Dufferin and his Blue Book had been consigned to oblivion. After a while it became necessary that some further announcement of an important nature should be made; and the House was informed, in stately and stilted tones, that the Government had convened a Conference of the Great Powers of Europe to consider the important question of Egyptian finance. They knew perfectly well what had come of that. The Conference had suffered a most discreditable collapse, and had collapsed amidst a scene of indescribable confusion. And now, again, they had another important announcement. They were told that Lord Northbrook was to be sent to Egypt. The hon. Baronet (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) had asked what was Lord Northbrook to do? He would not go into any question as to the fitness of Lord Northbrook for such a position; but what was he to do? He was to prepare another Report, he supposed, to be put alongside the Blue Book of Lord Dufferin on the dusty shelves on which it had for so many months reposed. He was not to take any action, but merely to report to his Colleagues. He should be told Lord Northbrook would occupy a position of greater strength than that of Lord Dufferin, who certainly was not inferior in experience or knowledge of Egyptian affairs to Lord Northbrook. It would, however, be said that, unlike Lord Dufferin, Lord Northbrook enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being a Cabinet Minister. He (Mr. J. Lowther) saw the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Bradford (Mr. W. E. Forster) in his place. That right hon. Gentleman would appreciate the great advantage a Cabinet Minister enjoyed, and would understand the way in which his suggestions were capable of being carefully considered and eventually ignored by his Colleagues, even in instances where his Colleagues did not promote intrigues in the Press and otherwise against him. Lord Northbrook might succeed, after the lapse of a few months, in obtaining some consideration for his suggestions; but what would be the result? The Prime Minister had informed the House that the financial affairs of Egypt were so critical that he could not even refrain from taking steps without waiting for the consent of Parliament. A Conference he had announced was to take place, and that without a decision of that House being taken. Well, what had become of the critical state of the

finances of Egypt? The hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle had said that if money were raised by a despotic Government without the assent of the general community the debt so incurred ought to be repudiated. But hon. Members opposite might, perhaps, have heard of a much heavier loan—the National Debt—which was contracted for purposes with which some of them had no sympathy, and under the auspices of a Government which did not possess that popular sanction which the hon. Baronet and his Friends considered necessary to all good government; and if the doctrine were allowed to go forth that the National Debt was to be repudiated on those grounds at the dictation of a detached section of the Liberal Party, the national credit of England would receive a fatal blow, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not find himself in a very enviable position with respect to his consolidation schemes. He (Mr. J. Lowther) had been brought up in the old school in which the principle was recognized that the first duty of a community, as of an individual, was to pay its debts; and he could not depart from that principle when nations, instead of individuals, were concerned. The hon. Baronet represented a section of his Party which had great influence with the Prime Minister, who was notoriously believed to have sympathy with the views of that section. They were now called upon by that section to repudiate that portion of the Egyptian National Debt which it might not be convenient for the Egyptian people to pay. Coming to the subject of the Conference, he thought that the Anglo-French Agreement reflected great discredit upon all the parties to it; and by this time Her Majesty's Government were fully aware that the country would have refused to be bound by it. The Conference had broken up without arriving at any conclusion; and what was the position in which we now found ourselves? True, we were free from that Agreement; but we were completely isolated throughout the world. The Government were endeavouring to attach an exaggerated importance to some apparently commonplace expressions of civility which were alleged to have passed the lips of the Italian Envoy, and were also attaching enormous importance to having secured the co-operation of one of Her Majesty's most ancient allies, with whom he was glad to find that, even at the eleventh hour, the Prime Minister was cultivating friendly relations. He referred to the Porte, which was described not long ago as the one anti-human specimen of humanity. But what was the attitude of the rest of Europe? The Prime Minister had declined to express any opinion upon the proposals submitted to the Conference. They were not entirely dependent upon Protocols for information as to the attitude of the European Powers towards this country. The Government had evidently succeeded in irritating and alienating all the rest of the Powers. But even the Protocols showed that Germany very clearly signified that the most vital and important element in the administration of Egypt had been dealt with in a manner which called for the intervention of Europe. The great central Powers had shown in clear terms, both official and otherwise, that they were not disposed to lend countenance to the vacillation which had been exhibited by the Government throughout in their treatment of this question. Of course, they would be told that the Government had been consistent throughout the whole of their policy. That he candidly admitted. The Government had consistently tried to disorganize the internal administration of Egypt, and to complicate the relations with Foreign Powers, and had swerved neither to the right nor to the left in pursuing this, to their minds, desirable consummation. The hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) said that he would have allowed Arabi and Ismail, and he did not know how many more persons of a not particularly uniform frame of mind, to fight the matter out among themselves. He (Mr. J. Lowther) could understand that, in the first instance, some of these persons might have expected that they would have the support of the Prime Minister in the inauguration of a system of disorder in any part of the world. The Government had charged themselves with an extraordinary mission in going to Egypt. They had succeeded in introducing disorder, where order previously existed, in various portions of the globe. The hon. Baronet (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) had referred to South Africa, and he and the hon. Member

for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) had referred to the disorder in North Africa. What had caused the change of policy on the part of the Ministerial Bench? The happiness of persons in Egypt was one thing; but the interest of England in Egypt was not confined to establishing any particular form of government, or to meeting the wishes of the people who happened to reside in that country. The Delta of the Nile had an interest for England on account of that highway to our Indian Empire—an Empire which the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) was prepared to cast to the winds. Our excuse, and our only excuse, for being in Egypt had reference to the vital interests of this country, which interests were generally admitted throughout England. The idea that because people in Egypt would like any one form of government, or the adoption of any one policy, we were to abandon the paramount interests of England in that country, involved a proposition so monstrous that it had only to be named in order to be received with indignation throughout England. The Government considered the Egyptian Question a matter of secondary importance. The Prime Minister considered that the only thing of primary importance was to try to stimulate a revolutionary agitation in this country. But this "secondary" matter ought to be dealt with by the Government in such a manner as should convince the country that they at length realized the extreme gravity and importance of the situation. The Government should endeavour, during the Recess, to give as much time as they could spare from the personal direction of agitation to a serious consideration of this matter. The Prime Minister said it was not possible to think of more than one thing at a time; but he (Mr. J. Lowther) hoped that during the Recess the Government would consider the relations of this country with Foreign Powers, which relations apparently never stood in a worse position than at present. He did not think that the hon. Member need have apologized for bringing the subject under the notice of the House. It would not be very easy to obtain a large attendance of Members during the remainder of the Session, and those Members who would not be able to take part in Monday's discussion were perfectly justified in expressing their views that day. It was to be hoped that the Government would give hon. Members an assurance that there was to be an end of this wearisome reiteration of their desire to evacuate Egypt, followed by announcements of reinforcements of troops, and the whole perplexing round of vacillation which discredited Her Majesty's Ministers at home, and lowered and injured the position of England in Egypt particularly, and throughout the world generally.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he agreed with the right hon. Gentleman opposite when he said that he could find no fault with the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy for bringing forward this question. He went even further than that, and said that it was almost the duty of the hon. Member to take the course he had taken. Why had there been no discussion on Egypt that week? The fact was that the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition was too kind to his own followers. It had been arranged that the debate should take place that week; but suddenly the right hon. Gentleman found that the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) was going to some garden ticket meeting in Manchester again to go through the farce of one of his public reconciliations with Lord Salisbury, and therefore everything was to be put aside in order that the House might have the privilege of hearing the noble Lord on the affairs of Egypt. The right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. J. Lowther) had elaborated no sort of policy, but had contented himself with saying that the whole of the Members of the Government were the basest of human beings, and that the Prime Minister was the basest of them all—that the Government had, in fact, committed wrongs in every part of the world. They knew that that was the contention of the Conservative Party, and they accepted that position of the Opposition as an admitted fact. He was somewhat sorry that the Conference had broken up, because he thought the proposal to put the administrative expenses first, and to give the bondholders whatever remained, was a desirable proposal; and he should therefore have supported the Government in their proposal to vote the £8,000,000, because they had been placed in this difficulty by the action of the previous

Government, and it was necessary they should have a full understanding that henceforth Egypt was to be a neutral State. With regard to the conduct of the French, he thought they ought to express their opinion very strongly upon it, for from beginning to end of the Conference, as Lord Granville had said, they did nothing but urge the rights, as they called them, of the bondholders. It was well known that the French Ministers were all in the hands of financialists; and it appeared to him that these French Ministers were not supporting the interests of France, but of the financialists who had got the bonds at the present moment. We ought not to pay much attention to this, because the French were a peace-loving nation, and when it came to a question of fighting they objected to going to war. This was made clear when we took our Expedition to Egypt. M. Gambetta was in favour of the French joining in that Expedition; but the Members of the French Assembly received an intimation from their constituents that if they voted for that warlike Expedition they would lose their confidence; and one of the most powerful Governments that had existed in France for a considerable number of years was unable to carry the proposition in the Chamber. He did not think that we need be in the least afraid of France on these matters, or pay very much attention to what she said or thought. The right hon. Gentleman had asked what the policy of the Government really was; and he was very much surprised that he should have done so, because both in and out of Parliament the Prime Minister had shown that it was the intention of the Government to evacuate Egypt. In an article in a review, written in the year 1877, the right hon. Gentleman held that the sooner we quitted Egypt the better for us, and pointed out almost prophetically the cost and the trouble that would ensue upon a continued occupation. The Government were bound by a covenant entered into by right hon. Gentlemen opposite, and considered that they should go as far as to set the Khedive on his legs and give the Egyptian Government a fair start. As he (Mr. Labouchere) understood it, the policy of the Government at present was—and he gave them his most cordial support in sending out Lord Northbrook to carry out that policy—the reduction of taxation. He did not say that it was a policy of absolute repudiation. The right hon. Gentleman opposite said the Government would weaken the credit of England; but he would ask the right hon. Gentleman to carry back his historical studies a little, and he would find that there had always been a Parliament in England, and that every farthing of public money expended had been voted by that Parliament. And what he (Mr. Labouchere) and those who thought with him held was that when Ismail Pasha made the Egyptian Debts he joined with the financialists in robbing his country; and if this money had been expended otherwise than for the benefit of Egypt, Egypt had a perfect right to repudiate the Debt. Now, the Prime Minister held that the Egyptians had been overtaxed, owing to the price of cereals having fallen. These taxes could not be paid by the Egyptians, and the first step for Lord Northbrook to take would be to lower the taxation. The next step would be to call together the most enlightened of the Egyptians—the Notables of the country—and form some species of Government. Then, if the Prime Minister only carried out his own assurances, we should leave the country "bag and baggage," for there were only two policies open to the Government—namely, evacuation or annexation. The arguments in favour of evacuation were, he thought, much stronger than those in favour of annexation. England was pledged to every country in Europe to evacuate Egypt, and it would be a matter of national disgrace if, after Europe had trusted in our word, we refused to go out of the country. At the same time, he was of opinion that we had a right to say that France should not go there. He did not think France was likely to do so; but it was only reasonable and fair that we should tell her she should not, and if we did tell her she certainly would not attempt to enter Egypt. But he could not see that any good whatsoever would result from the perpetual attack made by the Opposition on the Government. Let the Opposition state what their policy was. Let them explain whether they were in favour of the annexation of Egypt. If they were, they ought to oppose every step on the part of Ministers who were not in favour of that policy; but if they merely

wished to make the work of the Ministry still more difficult than it was already by perpetual nagging and captious criticism, they were certainly not taking a patriotic course. What was the opinion of the country? Hon. Members could easily find out by attending any meeting. A friend of his was at a meeting in the country the other day, and in the course of one of the speeches some man in the audience called out—"We do not care about the Mahdi or the Sow-dan, or any of them gentlemen. What we wants to know is, what are you going to do with the House of Lords?" To his (Mr. Labouchere's) mind, that person was a thoroughly sensible and practical man. It was our business to leave Egypt and the Egyptians to sink or swim as they pleased, to look after legislation in this country, to do all we could to benefit our nearer neighbours, and, moreover, to do all we could to put an end to the objectionable acts of the neighbours of that House.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE said, he could not help thinking that the feelings of his hon. Friend the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney), when he moved the second reading of this Bill and then saw the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) rise to make a speech, must have resembled those of the guest in Coleridge's well-known poem, who, when about to enter the building in which high festival was being held, was forbidden to do so by the Ancient Mariner until he had listened to his well-known story. The Ancient Mariner considered that, owing to the death of a certain bird, an Albatross, great misfortunes would happen; and apparently the hon. Member (Sir George Campbell) imagined they had got that bird at the Foreign Office. He begged, however, to assure his hon. Friend that he was under a complete misapprehension, and that the bird was not at the Foreign Office. He hoped, therefore, when the hon. Member started for Arabia and the hon. Member for Carlisle started for Cumberland, they might start with the feelings of satisfaction aroused by the statement he had just made. [Mr. LABOUCHERE: What statement?] Both hon. Members had explained to the House with perfect frankness that they had made their speeches to-day because they could not be there on Monday. No doubt, at such a period of the Session that was a natural and satisfactory explanation, and he wished he could say the same; but the fact was he must be in attendance on Monday as well as to-day, whether he liked it or not, and he could assure his hon. Friends that he had no desire to make another speech this Session on Egypt. The feelings of the House must have been touched by the beautiful exchange of compliments between the two hon. Members who had first spoken and the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. J. Lowther). The hon. Member for Carlisle told the right hon. Gentleman what a thoroughly honourable and straightforward man he was, and that everybody knew it; and the right hon. Gentleman, touched, no doubt, by those beautiful words, rose and told the two hon. Gentlemen that they represented the voice of the whole civilized world. That was rather hard on the right hon. and learned Member for the University of Dublin, who early in the Session announced that he represented the whole of the civilized world. But the right hon. Gentleman soon threw overboard all the compliments, and before he sat down he gave the two hon. Members a tremendous dressing, and informed them that on one subject, so far from representing the whole of the civilized world, they did not represent anybody but a section of their own Party. When the right hon. Gentleman rose to address the House from a place next to that occupied by the Leader of the Opposition, who, after very grave consideration, had decided not to bring forward the Egyptian Question until Monday, it was naturally expected he was not going to make what might be called the usual stock Opposition speech, or, in other words, to indulge in those attacks on Her Majesty's Government with which they were so familiar, and which, indeed, they almost knew by heart. He thought the right hon. Gentleman was going to explain that which he hoped would be explained before the end of the Session by somebody on the Front Opposition Bench—namely, how the present extraordinary state of muddle and confusion had arisen in the Councils of the Opposition. He thought the right hon. Gentleman would have explained to the House how it was that at the close of a Session, at the commencement of which the Opposition certainly expected they were going to turn out Her Majesty's Government on ques-

tions of foreign policy, not only had nothing of the kind happened, but, on the contrary, they found the Opposition in a state of great confusion, only temporarily arranged by what was called *un mariage de convenance.* As all this had not happened to the Government, and as the debate on Egyptian affairs had, after full consideration, been fixed for Monday, although it might be perfectly natural for hon. Members who could not be in the House on Monday to make their speeches now, it would hardly be desirable for him at that hour to prolong the debate; and he should, therefore, merely say that the questions of detail which had been raised were naturally all subjects of interest and importance, and subjects which must come before Lord Northbrook on the mission he had undertaken, and he had no doubt that, at the close of the mission, it would be possible to make a statement upon them, but not before.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, that before the debate closed he should like to say a few words, because, although he should be present on Monday, he might not then have as good an opportunity of addressing the House as he had at that moment. A few days ago he sided with the Government on the question of the Vote of Credit, feeling very strongly in favour of the proposal, and being quite ready to support a much larger Vote than was asked for. At the same time, he strongly objected to the retention in the Vote of the words which implied that the necessity had not yet arisen for the taking of measures to relieve General Gordon; and he had given Notice of his intention to strike out the words "if necessary" when the Report should be brought up. He had, however, learnt from the Clerk at the Table, after conference with the Speaker, that the Amendment could not be then put. The Government were very much to blame for not having brought forward their proposal at an earlier period. Before he actually arrived at Khartoum, General Gordon, on the 12th of February, sent a telegram to Egypt asking for a certain sum of money, and 200 Indian Cavalry to assist him in his operations. General Gordon arrived at Khartoum on the 18th of February, and on the 26th he wrote another despatch asking for 3,000 Turkish troops. Therefore, on two occasions, at the very earliest stage of his proceedings in the Soudan, he had asked for military assistance. Subsequently, there were no specific requests for a certain number of men; but the whole tenour of the gallant General's despatches showed that he was continually expecting assistance, and in March he actually sent out scouts to see if the troops he had asked for were on their way. The Government at one time told him to leave Khartoum, and at another bade him stay; and, through the vacillating way in which they had treated him, we stood disgraced in the face of Europe and the world. The people of England called on the Government no longer to hesitate in the course they pursued. They had now got the necessary money, and they ought at once to send reinforcements. Only in yesterday's papers it was stated that General Gordon was surrounded by 16,000 Arabs, thirsting for his blood. To-day it appeared that the vacillation and hesitation of the Government were again conspicuous; that the much-talked-of scheme of the Berber Railway had been thrown overboard; and that the materials which were to have been used in its construction were to be sent to India. The Government now proposed another mode of rescuing Gordon—namely, by sending a force up the Nile and across the Desert to Berber. He called upon Ministers to hesitate no longer, but to behave like men and Englishmen in this matter. Let Lord Wolseley, whom he had noticed in the Gallery on the preceding evening watching the debate with interest, be sent at once with the necessary troops. He would suggest that those troops should be drawn from the ranks of our Native Indian soldiers, who were accustomed to a hot climate and to the habits of Oriental people. In any event, he trusted the Government would not let another moment go by without satisfying the country that the Government were alive to the responsibilities of their position, and that they would lose no time in rescuing General Gordon from the perilous position in which he was placed.

MR. FRANCIS BUXTON said, he was of opinion that the Government should lose no time in withdrawing the British Forces entirely from Egypt. He hoped that before the Prorogation there would be a definite statement from Ministers that they were going to fulfil the

many pledges they had given from the very day they went to Egypt, to the effect that their stay there was to be only temporary. Early in the present Session the Secretary to the Treasury stated that, as far as he was concerned, the Egyptians should be left "to stew in their own juice." If he (Mr. Buxton) and many others had their way, the Egyptians would be left "to stew in their own juice." He was afraid, however, that at the present moment, from his point of view, things looked very dark. There were many signs that the Government, instead of withdrawing, were going to advance still further into Egypt. If it were not so, for what reason had they taken a Vote of Credit, which might mean not only that they intended to rescue General Gordon, but that they were going to stay at Khartoum? The House would rise for the Autumn Recess under a grave feeling of anxiety as to what the Government were going to do next, and he feared that before they met again, they might hear much more decided views than were now expressed as to the intentions of the Government and the future of Egypt. He knew not what other meaning to attach to the sending out to Egypt of a Member of the Cabinet with mysterious powers, the extent of which nobody knew, but which might lead to great changes in the policy of the Government.

NAVY—STATE OF THE NAVY—INSUFFICIENCY OF WAYS AND MEANS.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he had to apologize to Mr. Speaker and to the House for not having appeared in his place in time to submit the Amendment to the second reading of the Appropriation Bill which stood in his name. This was the result of an accident. The following were the terms of his Notice:—

"That the provision contained in the Bill for securing the general objects for which Her Majesty's Navy is maintained is insufficient."

He considered that it was a duty on his part to bring this subject under the attention of the House, since he (Mr. Newdegate) was the survivor of a Party in that House led by his lamented friend the late Lord George Bentinck, who, during the years 1848 and 1849, strongly contested the relaxation of the Navigation Laws then proposed, and afterwards carried. Of this any hon. Member might satisfy himself by a reference to *Hansard*. That great question was pending in the House when the late Lord George Bentinck died. A greater loss neither the House nor the country could scarcely have sustained. The form of the question before the House at the time to which he referred was not in detail the same as the form in which he desired now to submit it for its attention. Armour-plated vessels of war had not been introduced in 1848-9; but this rendered the preservation of the Mercantile Marine to the largest extent of great national importance, both as regards ships and men. The nationality of the Mercantile Marine was then an obvious object for the purposes of national defence, since this country, from this source and through these means, had obtained the command of the seas during the long War which ended in 1815. He (Mr. Newdegate) not only acted as Whipper-in to that Party at that time, but studied the subject. This was his reply to hon. Members who had observed in private—"What can the Member for the centre of England know about maritime affairs?" He (Mr. Newdegate) had never lost sight of the subject, and was perfectly aware that the subsequent practice of armouring, and of building iron and steel vessels of war, had produced a revolution in the system of maritime warfare, which had rendered the distinction between vessels of war and those of the Mercantile Marine infinitely more absolute than they were at the period to which he had referred. He (Mr. Newdegate) found that an impression was rife among hon. Members of that House that the Mercantile Marine could still be brought to a large degree as effectively in aid of Her Majesty's Navy now as it had been before the system of armour-plated war vessels had been introduced. This he believed that he could show upon good authority to be totally erroneous, and therefore a dangerous impression, for this false impression might be used by way of apology for insufficient Navy Estimates. He had it on high authority that an armour-plated war vessel of any considerable size could not be built in less than four years, at least. This was enough to indicate the danger which might arise from this mistake; he thought it, there-

fore, his duty to lay before the House a document which, supported as it was by other evidence, had produced a deep impression on his mind. The author of this letter, Admiral Symonds, was an officer of high rank; and he (Mr. Newdegate) understood, from everyone of whom he had inquired, that Admiral Symonds not only had been an efficient officer, but was a trustworthy man. The letter he was about to quote was sent to him (Mr. Newdegate) by the editor of a newspaper, entitled *The Naval Engineer*. He would not trouble the House with the commencement of the letter, which was filled with statistics to prove that the author, Admiral Symonds, had spared no pains to satisfy himself whether any portion, and, if any, what portion, of the Mercantile Marine could be quickly rendered, under existing circumstances, available for the actual purposes of maritime war. He would merely lay the statement and argument of the Admiral before the House. The statement ran thus—

"The sailing vessels are very numerous, and more than half the commercial tonnage—useless during war, for if not kept safe in port, an enterprizing enemy would make bonfires of them from one end of the sea to the other. Remember the *Alabama;* in such a case the vessels composing the steam mercantile fleet would be far too few for its carrying duties, and could spare nothing to the fighting Navy (without being robbed), even if fit for such service, which I do not think they are, being easily sunk, set on fire, with engines, steering gear, &c., exposed to shot and shell. In fact, I have no hope of assistance to the fighting Navy; on the contrary, these vessels would add immensely to its duties. With the loss of more than half its tonnage by the necessary withdrawal of the sailing vessels, an additional steam fleet would have to be constructed, or the nation starve. This would give full occupation to the private yards. So I deem it a delusion expecting assistance from the Mercantile Marine and its private dockyards during war with a strong, active, naval Power. I rise from the study of its component parts with the greatest possible disappointment, on account of its excessive weakness, through the vast sailing fleet, &c., for the carrying duties it has to do, Britain being only provisioned for a few months of the year. The power of the engines is also generally too small to escape capture. Imagine this flock of sheep chased by wolves in war. The replacing the captured ones, accidents, &c., producing vessels of greater speed and coal-carrying power, &c., would give the private yards as much as they could manage; and at what expense could we hire? Under the above circumstances, it behoves us to keep our Navy in the best of good order, with 20 of the most modern and powerful iron-clads in reserve as our fortifications, of which iron-clads we have not one afloat, with their accessories, such as torpedo vessels — not boats — attendants like the best Transatlantic steamers, of which I would have 25 ready in case of war, which would be both useful and economical in peace, as transports, troopers, store-ships, colliers, &c., and a good school for officers and men when at sea.—I am, sir, your humble servant,

"Admiral of the Fleet,

"Thomas Symonds.

"Torquay, June 20th, 1884."

Admiral Symonds had subsequently published another letter; but since the matter of it was nothing like the importance of that which he (Mr. Newdegate) had thus ventured to lay before the House, he would not now advert to it. He (Mr. Newdegate) considered it his duty to bring this subject at once under the attention of the House. He hoped on Tuesday next to be permitted to venture some further observations upon this subject, which it was not possible to deny to be one of deep national importance.

Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: I do not wish to say a single word which would have the appearance of depreciating the gravity of the subject which the hon. Member has brought before the House, or of depreciating the importance of the opinion he has quoted; but I do not think the hon. Member quite understands the position of the matter. Admiral Symonds is in the habit of writing letters; he writes many letters, and one of these, either by reason of its appearing in one of the public prints or in some other way, has fallen into the hands of the hon. Member, who seems to have been greatly struck by it. I may remind the hon. Member that Admiral Symonds does not occupy any special position as Admiral of the Fleet; he is one of several distinguished officers holding that rank; and I can assure the hon. Member that anything that officer says on this subject comes to the knowledge of the Admiralty and is fully weighed by them, and it is only after a full consideration of his views that the Government have made their proposals to the House. The question has been fully discussed on many occasions in Committee of Supply—I am not sure that I have had the pleasure of seeing my hon. Friend during those nights—and I do not think the House will expect me now to commence again any defence of the proposals of the Government, or to enter upon a disquisition on this subject. So far as the Ad-

miralty is concerned, they are fully aware of the necessities of the case, and I trust that the proposals we have made will be found to be sufficient.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS (CORRUPT AND ILLEGAL PRACTICES) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Order for Consideration of Lords' Amendments read.

MR. WARTON said, he had to complain that these Amendments had not been placed in the hands of hon. Members, who, consequently, had no opportunity of knowing what it was they were agreeing to.

Lords' Amendment *considered* accordingly, and *agreed to.*

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL [*Lords*].

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

[BILL 175.] COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, without Amendment.

MR. COURTNEY said, he would now move that the Bill be read a third time, and, in doing so, would mention the fact that it had the approval of the President of the Probate and Divorce Division, and had been carefully considered in the House of Lords.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Mr. Courtney.*)

MR. WARTON said, he must protest against the Bill being hurried forward in this abrupt manner, particularly as it contained provisions contrary to what had been the law for centuries.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

House adjourned at a quarter after Four o'clock till Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 11th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) * (252); Public Health (Members and Officers) * (253).

Second Reading—Committee negatived—Disused Burial Grounds (249).

Committee—Report—Cholera, &c. Protection * (247).

Third Reading—Revenue, &c.* (242); Public Health (Ireland) (Districts) * (238-254), and *passed.*

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BILL AND REDISTRIBUTION.

QUESTION.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES) asked Her Majesty's Government, Whether, as they have admitted that redistribution ought to accompany the extension of the franchise, they are prepared to inform the House before the Session closes how far they have perfected any scheme for redistribution; and, whether the necessary provisions on that subject will be submitted to Parliament at the commencement of the Autumn Session, or when? As it was a matter of extreme importance that the House and the public generally should know in what position the question of redistribution stood, he would merely ask the Question he had put upon the Paper, and would make no further remarks until the Question was answered.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY: My noble Friend has confined himself simply to asking a Question, and I will confine myself to answering it. I should think that this is the first time almost that any Government was ever asked to state the precise point at which they had arrived in the preparation of an important measure. The noble Earl, and, of course, everyone else, is aware that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been very much directed to the question; and they have, as might be expected, gone even, indeed, so far as to indicate to both Houses of Parliament some general principles at which they thought they would be able to arrive. But, beyond saying that, I can only tell the noble Earl that we shall be fully prepared, at the when we consider it fit

to present a Bill for redistribution, to present such a measure as we hope will prove satisfactory to, and claim the acceptance of, Parliament. But more than that I cannot say, nor do I think that any Government ever informed Parliament of the precise state of the legislative egg which they were engaged in hatching. The second part of the Question of the noble Earl has been often answered before, and I am surprised at the noble Earl asking it again. My noble Friend (Earl Granville) is unfortunately absent to-day, being at Osborne in attendance on the Queen; but he has stated only the other day, plainly and distinctly, that it was the intention of the Government to submit a Franchise Bill in the course of the proposed Autumn Session, and when that Bill passes into law, which I hope it will then do, we shall be prepared to introduce the Redistribution Bill.

LORD DENMAN: My Lords, in 1832, many Peers, and others, besides Mr. Hawkins—to whom I alluded before—gave up their interest in boroughs, and Parliament should be trusted now. The hon. Member for Berkshire, on March 31, 1859, made known his intention to support the Bill of the Government, and to vote against the Resolution of Lord John Russell; but he seemed to have changed his mind, for his name is in the majority against the Bill.

"And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times."—[*Isaiah*, chap. xxxiii. v. 6.]

It has always been known, before a Reform Bill was passed, what distinction was to be made between boroughs and counties by apportionment of votes.

LORD WAVENEY said, it would be necessary, in any scheme of redistribution that might be introduced, to take especial care that the boroughs in Ireland were disfranchised, with the exception of the eight maritime boroughs and Armagh. The borough seats should be given to the county representation respectively. With regard to some of those boroughs in particular, certain peculiarities would be found to exist, inasmuch as they were intended for one purpose and had become perverted to another.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES) said, he was very much disappointed at the Government not being able to give some better assurance than they had given that the question would be dealt with in the autumn. It was admitted by all that redistribution was necessary in connection with the extension of the franchise; and, being necessary, it was really impossible for anyone to form an opinion upon the matter, as to the effect of the increase of the franchise on the House of Commons, until they had something more before them, and knew what the redistribution scheme was. Was it not a most unjust and unreasonable thing to ask Parliament to sanction a part of a measure which was imperfect, in order that Government might have their own way on the subject? He asked anyone whether it was proper or just that a person should be asked to affirm a particular part of a measure without knowing the whole of it, especially when it was admitted that it was necessary the whole question should be dealt with? They were all aware an agitation was going on throughout the country, and it was an agitation directed against that House. And why? The ground on which it was admitted to be directed against that House was based on falsehood. It was based on the assumption that that House was opposed to the extension of the franchise; whereas the fact was that, in order to accept such extension, they only required that the franchise should be connected with redistribution. He asked their Lordships to consider, not what might come out in the newspapers at the moment, but to look to the future writing of the historian, who would, no doubt, say that the House of Lords had been quite right, and the House of Commons quite wrong? He considered it a very great responsibility on the part of the Government, when they knew what was taking place, and when they knew the unfairness of the agitation, that they should proceed with a half measure. He would ask whether anyone could believe that that House would stultify itself by doing in the autumn what it would not do in July? If the course that House adopted in July was right, it would be right to do the same thing in November. The whole course of this question had excited an erroneous idea in the country. The fact was, the excitement got up was in the wrong direction, and he regretted to say that the Government were creating a wrong impression, and stirring up a

bad feeling which would be injurious to that House and the country generally; and he hoped that before the Autumn Session the Government would see reason to change their plans.

LORD WAVENEY said, that the subject of redistribution was in a state of great uncertainty, and they were all in want of better information before proceeding with it. One element in the uncertainty of the effect of redistribution was that the old engines for the management of constituencies would no longer avail, as the people were determined to act for themselves. The practices which prevailed upon the last occasion of redistribution would be found to be utterly useless in this one. He doubted very much whether redistribution would have the effect that was commonly supposed.

LORD COLCHESTER said, he hoped that when the Government really did consider the matter, they would recognize the necessity of providing for the representation of minorities. Some years ago, in 1879, Mr. Leonard Courtney, the present Secretary to the Treasury, had declared that to introduce a Franchise Bill without minority representation would be a proposal which showed neither foresight nor insight. Those who read the hon. Member's speech might derive greater advantage from it than the hon. Member himself appeared to have done, for he appeared to have forgotten it altogether on the present occasion.

DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS BILL.

(*The Lord Fitzgerald.*)

(NO. 249.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

LORD FITZGERALD, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that certain questions of a scandalous nature having arisen with regard to attempts which had been made to build over disused burial grounds, the present measure, which consisted of one clause only, had been introduced into the House of Commons, with the object of rendering it unlawful to erect any buildings upon any disused burial ground, except for the purposes of the church attached thereto. He hoped that the measure would recommend itself to their Lordships. He begged to move the second reading of the Bill.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª." —(*The Lord Fitzgerald.*)

THE BISHOP OF LONDON said, he regretted to find there was a great deficiency in the Bill; and, in order to correct it, he would suggest that it should be amended by the addition of words which would permit the erection of mortuaries, of which there was a great want in the Metropolis, on such grounds. In his opinion, that was a matter of the highest importance, considering the crowded condition of the dwellings of the London poorer classes. It was too late, he was sorry to say, to amend the Bill at that period of the Session; but he hoped next Session to be able to do so.

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2ª accordingly; Committee *negatived;* and Bill to be read 3ª *To-morrow.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—METROPOLITAN POLICE — MISCONDUCT OF CONSTABLES.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF MILLTOWN, in rising to call attention to a case brought before Mr. Woodlock, one of the Divisional Magistrates of Dublin, on Friday, the 1st of August, when a charge of most serious misconduct appeared to have been established by sworn evidence against two constables of the Metropolitan Police of that city; and to ask, Whether the Irish Government intend to proceed by summons against these officers in order that a full and open inquiry may be made into the matter? said, that the case was remarkable for two circumstances—first, it disclosed very gross misconduct amongst a body of men usually notable for their good conduct; and, secondly, on account of the conduct of the learned magistrate who heard the case arising out of such misconduct, and who appeared to have thought it right to pass the matter over, treating it as a trivial case, although he said the police were clearly wrong. In dismissing the case, the magistrate gave the impression that policemen who had been guilty of serious offences were to go absolutely unpunished. He (the Earl of Milltown) could not conceive anything more injurious to respect for the law than that such an idea should go abroad as that; if it was necessary to protect the police

in the execution of their duty, it was equally necessary to protect the public, when the police misused their great powers for purposes of oppression. The circumstances of the case were very short. They were contained in a paragraph in *The Irish Times* newspaper of August 1. A man named Williams, a letter carrier, was charged with attempting to rescue a woman from the custody of two constables, 119, of the B division, and 137 of the same division. No. 119 swore, in answer to questions put to him in the Court, in cross-examination, that he had not visited any improper house, and that Williams did not accuse him of ill-treating the old woman whom he had arrested. Although the man Williams had not made such an accusation, the other constable, on oath, admitted both offences; but, in addition to that, it was proved by four witnesses—perfectly independent, respectable men—that No. 119 had come out of an improper house with the other constable; that both of them were drunk; that No. 119 was fighting with a man, whom he knocked down; that he tripped up the poor old woman who had a basket of mushrooms for sale, and was standing by perfectly quiet, and dragged her along the ground. Williams, accompanied by another letter carrier, coming up, remonstrated with No. 119, who arrested Williams, and preferred against him the false charge of endeavouring to rescue the old woman from his custody. Thus it was clear that the constable had made a false charge against Williams, committed perjury, and had committed a series of grievous assaults, besides being drunk and frequenting an improper house. Yet the magistrate only said the police were clearly wrong, and he dismissed the case. He (the Earl of Milltown) hoped to hear from Her Majesty's Government that an open inquiry would be held, and that, if found guilty, the constables would be punished for their offences. He must, however, say that the case was not so clear against 137 B.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY (for Lord CARLINGFORD), in reply, said, that the facts of the case were not quite so serious as the noble Earl (the Earl of Milltown) had been led to believe. There were two policemen. One of them, Constable 119 B, seemed to have behaved very badly—indeed, as badly as possible—and the other constable not so badly. But the magistrate, finding that the policemen had brought an accusation which they could not prove, took the only course open to him, and dismissed the case. The conduct of the police was not before the magistrate. Therefore, there was no ground whatever for censuring the magistrate, who merely discharged his duty by dismissing the case. It was no fault of his that the police were not punished. However, according to the Report furnished to him (the Earl of Kimberley), inquiry was made into the whole circumstances of the case, the result being that 119 B had been dismissed from the force. 137 B was a younger man, and, the case against him not being nearly so bad as that against the other, it was thought that a severe reprimand would be sufficient. As regarded the assaults committed by the constable, there appeared to be conflict of evidence; but it was, of course, open to the person who had been assaulted to proceed against the constable in the usual manner.

THE EARL OF MILLTOWN: What I complained of was, that the magistrate did not direct a summons to be issued, which would have been in accordance with the almost invariable custom.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY said, that that would not rest with the magistrate, who would report the matter to the police authorities. That appeared to have been done, and the conclusion arrived at by those authorities was that 119 B should be dismissed, but that there was not a sufficient case with regard to perjury, nor sufficient evidence of the assaults, to lead to the probability of a conviction on a criminal charge.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS.

LORD WAVENEY, in rising to move an humble Address to Her Majesty on the conditions under which certain Scottish and Irish Peers are elected periodically, or for life, as Representatives in the House of Lords, said, that he had at one time intended to postpone the question until next Session; but circumstances had occurred which had led him to alter his determination. Since that withdrawal a great deal had happened, and it appeared to him that if they wanted to maintain their corporate

dignity and cohesion, they could not move too soon. He referred mainly to the dissemination throughout the country of views and statements hostile, and in some cases even personally hostile, to Members of that House. In saying that, he did not speak of the magnificent demonstration in Hyde Park, but of the feeling of hostility disseminated throughout the country by some who, being Ministers of the Crown, ought to restrain such violence. There was, it appeared to him, a great misconception in the public mind with regard to the decisions of that House; and it was their duty to place that House before the country in the full lustre of its independence. He would call their Lordships' attention to the Committees which sat in 1867 and subsequent years on the question of Representative Peers, and would urge the importance and advantage of bringing the Irish Peerage and Scottish Peerage into a line with the English Peerage. It was important that the House should know what men thought of the constitution of the House elsewhere; and, as an instance, he would say that he had had forwarded to him the result of a great meeting in Belfast, a meeting composed of men faithful to the Constitution. The Ulster Liberal Society, holding its meetings at Belfast, by its committee of management, passed various resolutions, the first of which stated—

"That this society strongly condemns the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Franchise Bill, and pledges itself to support the Government in whatever action they may think necessary to secure its passing into law."

It was quite clear from that, that it was all-important, at the present juncture, that they should endeavour to remove any blot from the system under which the House was constituted.

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that the prerogative be not interposed to prevent the substitution by statute of a more suitable form of securing the presence of Irish and Scottish Peers in the House of Lords than is afforded by the existing modes of election."—(*The Lord Waveney.*)

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY: I quite agree with my noble Friend (Lord Waveney) in thinking that the subject is undoubtedly very well deserving consideration; but if my noble Friend will look round him, I think he will see that, on the present occasion, we hardly fulfil the first condition he has mentioned—namely, that we should be present in some force in order that we may be able to reform ourselves. I am sure, therefore, my noble Friend will not be surprised if I tell him that, having regard to the state of the House, it is quite impossible for us to agree to the course suggested by him, though I quite agree with my noble Friend in what I understand to be his view—namely, that the present mode of electing the Scotch and Irish Peers is not satisfactory. My noble Friend (Lord Colchester), in connection with a Question in the former part of the evening, made some allusion to the system of the representation of minorities; and he thought that, in any reform of the system of representation in Parliament, the minority should be secured by some special enactment. Without entering in any way into the large question of the application of that principle, I may say that if there be any particular case to which that system is applicable, it would be the election of Scotch and Irish Peers. I have not a word to say against noble Lords who represent Ireland and Scotland under the present system of election; they are chosen by those who have a right to choose them; but it seems to me unreasonable that the natural operation of the present system of election should result in all the Representatives of Scotland and Ireland belonging to one political Party, and it would be better to secure a more proportionate representation in the Scotch and Irish Peerage. While I cannot advise your Lordships to agree to the Motion, I fully admit that any practical measures taken with this object must receive very careful consideration—indeed, I think the whole subject is one well worthy of attention.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY said, he thought they were indebted to the noble Earl who had just spoken (the Earl of Kimberley) for having done that which the noble Lord who introduced the subject had failed to do. In other words, he had addressed himself to the Notice on the Paper. The noble Lord (Lord Waveney) had pursued the inconvenient course of putting on the Paper a Notice in reference to the election of Scotch and Irish Representative Peers. With regard to the matter, he had to com-

plain that, in the course of his speech, the noble Lord only made one passing and fleeting allusion to that topic. That allusion was the assertion that Scottish and Irish Peers were a self-constituted Body; but he failed to understand how they could be described as a self-constituted Body, or, indeed, how any body of Peers could be so described, unless they selected their own fathers and mothers. As a matter of fact, the Scottish and Irish Peers were not half so much self-constituted as hereditary Peers were. The noble Lord had urged that, as people were now saying ill-natured and unpleasant things about the House of Lords, that Assembly should take steps for its own reform. But to those who were averse to any reform of the House of Lords the proposal of the noble Lord would not recommend itself; while to those who were in favour of reform the proposal would appear to be wholly inadequate. Great as were the anomalies in the mode of electing Scottish and Irish Peers, those Peers, at all events, had constituencies, and that was more than could be said for the major part of the House, as they were not elected. He therefore ventured to urge on that crowded House, on that interesting occasion, that the proposal before the House was insufficient to meet the requirements of the case. The speech of the noble Lord had neither been commensurate with the occasion, nor at all relevant to the Motion.

Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn.*

House adjourned at half past Five o'clock, till To-morrow, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 11*th August*, 1884.

MINUTES.]—New Writ Issued—*For* Waterford County, *v.* John A. Blake, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds.

Public Bills — *Committee* — *Report* — Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).

Considered as amended—*Third Reading*—Post Office Protection [297], and *passed.*

The Earl of Rosebery

QUESTIONS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (IRELAND) — KILLABOGGY BRIDGE, CO. LEITRIM.

Mr. KENNY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If Killaboggy Bridge, about two miles from the town of Drumkeeran, county Leitrim, has become almost, if not quite, impassable for traffic, and dangerous even for foot passengers, thereby inconveniencing the people of the district, and injuring the trade of the town; if the County Surveyor or Deputy Engineer has reported on its condition; and, if any steps will be taken between now and March next to effect a temporary repair, in order to make it safe for traffic until such time as a new bridge may be constructed?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (Mr. Walker): No Report has been made to the Government on the condition of this bridge, nor was the matter reported to the Grand Jury, or any Presentment made. But if any damage has occurred which requires action before the next Presentment Sessions, the Justices and cesspayers can apply, under 30 & 31 *Vict.*, c. 112, to have a special Presentment Sessions held, and the necessary repairs executed.

Mr. KENNY: By the consent of the Grand Jury?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (Mr. Walker): By Memorial.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—GUN LICENCES—MR. THOMAS SHANLY, OF CLOONEAGH, DRUMOD.

Mr. KENNY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Upon what grounds Mr. Thomas Shanly, of Clooneagh, Drumod, is refused a gun licence; if Mr. Shanly held a licence for seven years previous to his arrest, under the Coercion Act of 1881, as a suspect; if the local constable gave Mr. Shanly an excellent character, but reversed what he said within a few days, for no apparent reason; if Mr. Shanly holds about fifty acres of land, and his tillage suffers greatly, owing to his inability to protect his crops from mischievous birds; and, if it is proposed to continue Mr. Shanly under this disadvantage?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (Mr. Walker): The Licens-

ing Officer, in the exercise of his discretion vested in him by law, declines to give Mr. Shanly a gun licence. He formerly held a licence, but it was revoked by the Lord Lieutenant. The character given by the local constable has not been as stated. It has been always one justifying the refusal of the licence. Shanly holds a farm of 50 acres. I have not been informed that his crops suffer specially. The Government do not feel justified in this instance in overruling the discretion of the Licensing Officer as to the granting or withholding of a licence.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS AGAINST CONSTABLES CURTIN AND CORCORAN AT LISDOONVARNA, CO. CLARE.

MR. KENNY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If the attention of the Inspector General of Constabulary has been called to some singular behaviour on the part of policemen at Lisdoonvarna, county Clare; if, on the 20th of July, two members of the police force (Constables Curtin and Corcoran), on duty in the village, were noticed to be in a state of intoxication so flagrant that a crowd gathered to observe them; if these policemen entered the house of Mr. P. Russell, lodge owner, &c. and Curtin attempted to indecently assault a domestic servant, and subsequently Mrs. Russell, who was only saved by her husband; if, when Mr. Russell reported these proceedings to Sergeant Wilson, no notice was taken of his complaint, and it was only when representations were made to Dublin that an inquiry was held; if the result of the inquiry was that the police at Lisdoonvarna summoned Mr. Russell, his wife, and servant, "for assaulting the police while in the discharge of their duty;" if these counter-summonses were taken out against the police, charging them with indecent and common assault; if, at the Petty Sessions, Curtin and Corcoran swore that, on the day in question, they had taken no intoxicating drink; and, if the evidence to the contrary was so overwhelming that Colonel Mullen, R.M. stated in Court that "the conduct of the police called for strict and immediate inquiry;" if any reason can be assigned for Sergeant Wilson's neglect of duty in failing to take action upon Mr. Russell's complaint, and if this policeman is a lodge owner at Lisdoonvarna, and devotes his attention to lodgers staying with him instead of doing his public duty; and, if it is in accordance with the Constabulary Regulations that a policeman should engage in business speculations; if an inquiry will be held into the conduct of Wilson, Curtin, and Corcoran; and, will the evidence of those persons principally concerned be received against them?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. WALKER): Two constables were reported to be intoxicated. This allegation was made by two publicans and other persons, either their family or lodgers. On the other hand, the sergeant and two other constables of the station assert that they were perfectly sober. No charge of indecent assault was made against either consable either by Mrs. Russell or the servant. The latter denies on oath that any such thing occurred. Russell complained that his wife was assaulted, but did not complain of an indecent assault. It is not the case that the constable took no notice of the complaint. On the contrary, he at once went and inquired into it and visited the constables, and, as he states, found them sober. They charged Russell and his wife and servant with assaulting them and obstructing them in the execution of their duty. These charges were made before any inquiry was made from headquarters. Counter summonses for indecent assault were not taken out against the police. The constables did swear that they had taken no drink. The Resident Magistrate merely said that the matter was one for Constabulary inquiry. He did not use the words "strict and immediate;" but any inquiry held will be strict. The Inspector General says it does not appear that the sergeant neglected his duty. I am informed it is the fact that the sergeant's wife keeps lodgings. The Inspector General does not approve of this, and will prohibit it. The Inspector General, as at present advised, considers it desirable to hold a Constabulary inquiry into the charges against the police. If so, any evidence bearing on these points will be received.

MR. KENNY asked whether it was a fact that the case of assault brought against these people by the police was dismissed? He would also ask, if an inquiry was held, whether there would be

any objection to receive a copy of an affidavit made by the woman?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): An inquiry is going to be held, and all these matters will be received.

POOR RATE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION ACT, 1869—VESTRY OF ST. LUKE'S.

SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether his attention has been called to a Report of the proceedings of the Vestry of St. Luke's, Middlesex, held last month, when that Vestry resolved to rescind existing arrangements, under which an uniform allowance is made to the owners of small tenements compounding for the payment of Rates, and to substitute the following differential scale, viz.: To the owners of buildings of the character of those erected by the Peabody Trustees and others fifteen per cent and to the owners of small property, of a nature other than that referred to, twenty-five per cent; and, whether he will take any action to compel the Vestries to place the owners of small tenements, properly constructed and maintained, upon an equal footing in respect of the payment of rates with owners of overcrowded, ill-kept, and dilapidated property let out in rooms?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: The Board understand that there is a proposal of the Vestry of St. Luke's, Middlesex, to rescind an order which was made by them under Section 4 of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, as to the compulsory rating of the owners instead of the occupiers in the case of premises to which that section applies, and it is contemplated that voluntary agreements may be made between the owners and overseers under Section 3 as to the payment of the rates, these agreements being subject to the control of the Vestry. These are matters entirely within the discretion of the Vestry of the parish, and the Board are not empowered in any way to control their action under the statute referred to.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS (IRELAND).

MR. O'BRIEN asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the Board of Works in Ireland have yet disposed of the contract for the Royal University buildings; and, if not, whether instructions will be given to accept the lowest solvent tender?

MR. COURTNEY said, the Board of Works opened on the prescribed day all the tenders which had reached them, and they accepted the lowest tender.

MR. O'BRIEN asked whether there had not been a tender for £26,000 sent in, although that of Dr. Moyers for £29,000 was accepted?

MR. COURTNEY said, that he had not the names before him. He was informed that the tenders were opened, and the lowest one was accepted.

MR. O'BRIEN asked whether the facts were not as he had stated, and whether it was a brother Freemason of Dr. Moyers from whom he got the contract?

MR. COURTNEY said, that if he got a detailed statement from the hon. Member he would inquire into it.

MR. O'BRIEN said, he would be happy to supply such a statement.

CHEAP TRAINS ACT, 1883—THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

MR. W. M. TORRENS asked the President of the Board of Trade, If he could state why the fares on the Great Northern Railway for journeys from Moorgate to Highgate Station do not receive the urban reduction from the Passenger Duty, seeing that they are exposed to Tramway competition from Moorgate to the top of Highgate Hill?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: According to the recommendations of the officer appointed to report on the applications under the Cheap Trains Act, 1883, the latter portion of the route between Moorgate Street and Highgate Stations is stated not to be one which, in the opinion of that officer, complies with the conditions specified in Section 2, Sub-sections 2 and 3 of that Act. If, however, the Railway Company consider themselves aggrieved by this decision, I shall be very happy, on receiving a further application, to reconsider the matter.

EGYPT (EVENTS IN THE SOUDAN)—RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether Her Majesty's Government have sent, or propose to

send, any reply to General Gordon's Letter; and, especially, whether they will at once inform him of their intention to make preparations for an expedition for his relief; and, whether they will satisfy themselves of the truth of the statement that the people of Khartoum and the district desire to have the old Government back, but are much afraid of the Mahdi's Arabs; and, if that feeling exists, will give it due weight in considering the policy to be adopted with regard to Khartoum?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: A reply to General Gordon's letter was sent on July 24 through the Mudir of Dongola. It is presumably in the possession also of Major Kitchener, who was to leave Dongola for Debbeh on August 8. After referring to the messages of April 23 and May 17, it stated that Her Majesty's Government were anxious to learn from General Gordon himself his views and position, so that they might be able to take measures accordingly. Her Majesty's Government are taking every means to communicate with General Gordon, and will keep him informed, so far as lies in their power, of the preparations that are being made. As I informed the House on Friday, the statement that the people of Khartoum and the district desired to have the old Government back is the statement of the messenger who brought General Gordon's letter. Her Majesty's Government cannot attach much importance to this statement. They look to Major Kitchener for reliable information on this as well as on other subjects; but they are not prepared to alter the advice they have given to the Government of the Khedive as to withdrawing from Khartoum.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Will the reply be laid on the Table?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I have laid to-day further Papers on Egypt, and I will consult with the Secretary of State as to laying the reply to General Gordon's letter on the Table.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—WICKLOW CO.

MR. HARRINGTON asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether it is a fact that the Lord Chancellor recently appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Wicklow a Bray gentleman recommended by the Earl of Meath, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and refused to appoint any of those recommended by the ratepayers in a memorial to the Lord Chancellor; and, whether it is true that the police have been supplied with information that the first occasion upon which this magistrate was applied to for a summons he is accused of having indecently assaulted the young woman who applied for the summons?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): The Lord Chancellor did refuse to appoint two gentlemen whose names were presented to him in memorials signed by ratepayers of Bray. He did appoint a gentleman recommended by the Earl of Meath. Certain statements were recently forwarded to the Inspector General of Constabulary, which, if true, would give colour to the allegations contained in this Question. They have been inquired into by the police, with the result that they were disbelieved. They were also laid before the Attorney General, and the Attorney General has given his opinion that, having regard to the fact that the alleged offence took place on the 8th July last, and that no information was ever sworn and no complaint made to the police at the time, the Crown should not undertake any prosecution. But it is quite open to this woman to make a charge before a magistrate, when the gentleman referred to will have the opportunity of defending himself, which he has not when indirectly assailed in this House.

MR. HARRINGTON asked whether the Crown usually asked for an explanation from a person charged with indecent assault as in this case?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, that no information was given on the subject for weeks afterwards.

MR. HARRINGTON asked if it had not been given three weeks ago?

[No reply.]

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—PENSIONS.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY (for Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, What steps do the Government intend to take regarding the Constabulary Pensioners who retired from the Force before the

year 1874, seeing that, according to 10 and 11 Vic. c. 100, s. 3, 1847, Head or other Constables in the Service at the passing of said Act were entitled to their full pay; what fund received the 2½ per cent. which was stopped from each man's pay from 1838 for about twenty years, when it was reduced to 1½ per cent.; and, are the men of the present Constabulary Force receiving any benefit from the stoppages made from the pay of the men who retired before 1874?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER); I assume that this Question is intended to refer to members of the Constabulary discharged between the 10th August, 1866, and 7th August, 1874. The case of these men has been already before the House, and has been anxiously considered, and successive Governments have come to the conclusion that they received the pension to which they were entitled by law. The details of the case are too complicated to be dealt with in answer to a Question. With regard to the deductions, the case is as follows:—2 per cent was deducted for Superannuation Fund from 1836 to 1866, when that deduction ceased. There never was any accumulation on account of this deduction. On the contrary, the amount was never sufficient to pay the pensions, and it was supplemented by money provided by the Treasury. Half per cent was deducted for the Police Reward Fund (now called the Constabulary Force Fund) from 1836 to 1866, when it was increased to 1½ per cent. The families both of pensioners subscribing and of men who die in the Service are eligible for gratuities from this fund, and subscribers to it now serving have no advantage over those who are on pension. Men who joined the Force after the passing of the Constabulary Act of 1882 are not liable to any deduction on account of this fund, nor are they or their families entitled to benefit from it. No man now serving benefits from the deductions from the pay of men who retired before 1874, or at any time.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS—DUNDALK HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Did the Lords of the Treasury advance £26,000 to the Dundalk Harbour Commissioners for the purpose of enabling them to effect improvements in the port and harbour of that town; was this sum of money advanced on the undertaking of the said Commissioners to pay the interest thereon, as well as the specified half-yearly instalments of the principal; did the Commissioners in their application for said loan represent that they would be able to pay the said interest and instalment half-yearly, as well as to proceed with the much required improvement of the harbour; is it true that the balance sheets of the Commissioners for several years past show that their expenditure exceeds their income by several thousand pounds; did the Commissioners in August 1883, in a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, ask for a postponement of the instalments of, and interest on, the money advanced to them; and, if so, what was the reply of the Lords of the Treasury to this memorial; is it true that the dredging machinery (for the purchase of which the sum of £26,000 aforesaid was borrowed from the Treasury) has been recently left idle, instead of being employed in effecting the necessary improvements of the harbour: have the Commissioners failure to pay, not only the instalments of, but also the interest on, the loan advanced to them by the Treasury; is it true that, in consequence of the limited nature of the franchise for the election of the Harbour Commissioners, this important Trust has been for twenty-five years in the hands of persons in whose election the general body of ratepayers had no voice; if it is a fact that the Commissioners failed to carry out the promises contained in their memorial to the Lords of the Treasury of August 1883, and is it also a fact that the necessary works for the improvement of the harbour have been suspended; and, will the Government hold an inquiry into the management of this trust, the feasibility of and necessity for the improvement of the port as well as to the desirability of varying and extending the franchise under which the election of members to this board is held?

MR. COURTNEY said, that the facts with regard to this harbour were substantially as stated in the Question, except that the interest on the Government loan had been duly obtained, paid up to gale day. The expenditure was much smaller than the hon. Member stated. The overdraft last year was £500. The

repayments of the loan were postponed for five years conditionally on a moderate increase of the harbour dues, which had not been carried out. He had no information as to the mode of election of the Harbour Commissioners. The Government would consider what action should be taken in the case of the failure of those Commissioners to fulfil their engagements and discharge their duties.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—TEARING DOWN OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PLACARDS AT DROGHEDA.

MR. BIGGAR (for Mr. SMALL) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether he is aware that the Constabulary in Drogheda have recently torn down from the walls a number of posters with the following words on them:—

"Irish National League.

"A Public Meeting will be held at Fieldstown Monasterboice on Sunday Aug. 10 to establish a Branch of the Irish National League.

"The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock by the Rev. Henry M'Kee, P.P.

"Some of the Irish Members are expected to attend.

"Men and Women of Louth, attend in your thousands and show by your numbers and earnestness that you are the children of the Men who in '26 struck the first blow against Landlord Tyranny and Saxon Domination in Ireland.

"God save Ireland."

Whether he is aware that the Constabulary stated that they were acting under orders, and that they stopped the bill poster in his work of posting the bills; whether he will state under whose orders the Constabulary acted, and to what part of the bill was objection taken; and, whether the Constabulary will be permitted to pursue this course?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): Sir, I am informed that some of the posters referred to were removed by the Constabulary. The Government, upon hearing of the matter, at once thought this action should be discontinued, and they were not afterwards interfered with. I am not, however, expressing on the part of the Government any approbation of the language of the placards.

MEXICO—RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

MR. PULESTON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he is now able to give any further information as to our relations with Mexico; whether he can confirm the report that diplomatic relations have been resumed; and, whether a Treaty has been agreed upon; and, if so, whether he can now give the text of it or its main features to the House?

MR. SHERIDAN asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he will be able to lay upon the Table of the House the Papers relating to the restoration of Diplomatic Communication with Mexico, and those referring to the proposed Commercial Treaty between Her Majesty's Government and Mexico?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I have great pleasure in being able to confirm the news that diplomatic relations have been renewed with Mexico. The difficult and long-pending negotiations on the subject were conducted in the most friendly spirit, and resulted in the signature, on the 7th instant, of a preliminary Agreement providing for the most-favoured-nation treatment for a fixed term of years pending the conclusion of a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation which Her Majesty's Government have reason to hope will speedily be concluded. In regard to the Papers asked for by the hon. Member for Dudley (Mr. Sheridan), the Agreement will be laid as soon as the text is received from Sir Spenser St. John. Mr. Carden's Commercial Report, a document of great importance in connection with the projected Treaty, has already been laid (Commercial, No. 36, 1883). It may be possible to lay further Papers; but I cannot at present give any definite pledge.

ARMY (INDIA)—MILITARY LIBRARY AT ALLAHABAD—EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN IRISH PUBLICATIONS.

MR. HEALY asked the Secretary of State for War, If he will make inquiries into the reason why Captain Graham, Adjutant of the 68th Light Infantry at Allahabad, has forbidden the members of the Catholic library, in the barracks, to take in the Irish story-paper called *Young Ireland*, which for years had been admitted to the reading-room, and contains no political matter; was the admission of *The Nation* forbidden by the same Officer; and, does the Government approve of this press censorship?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: No reports on this subject have reached me. I will have it inquired into.

INDIA (MADRAS) — FLOGGING—CASE OF MARIAPPEN.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Under Secretary of State for India, Whether he can assure the House that the Government of Madras has called on Dr. Maclean for an explanation of his conduct in the trial and punishment of Mariappen?

MR. J. K. CROSS: I informed the hon. Member last Tuesday that the India Office has no official information on this subject; and I cannot, therefore, give the assurance for which he asks. But I must remind him that Mr. Pritchard's complaints against Dr. Maclean have been laid before the Madras High Court.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—NENAGH, CO. TIPPERARY.

MR. BIGGAR (for Mr. DEASY) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If it is a fact that the Lord Chancellor received a memorial some months ago from the Town Commissioners, and another from the Poor Law Guardians of Nenagh, county Tipperary, praying that several gentlemen whose names were set forth would be appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county; whether several appointments have since been made; whether one gentleman appointed was not a private soldier a few years ago; and, whether it is true that all the gentlemen nominated by the above-named representative boards have been passed over?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): The Memorials mentioned in the Question have been received by the Lord Chancellor, who has been in communication with the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary on the subject of them, and has not yet come to a final decision. Several magistrates have been appointed for the county of Tipperary by the Lord Chancellor—all on the recommendation of Lord Lismore, the Lord Lieutenant of the county. I am not aware whether one of the gentlemen appointed was ever a private soldier.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—CO. CORK.

MR. DEASY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, What course the Lord Chancellor intends to take with regard to the appointment of gentlemen to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork whose names have been submitted to him by public boards in that county?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): There have been only four Memorials presented to the Lord Chancellor from public Boards submitting names of gentlemen for the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork. In one case the Lord Chancellor declined to appoint the gentleman named. In another the gentleman recommended withdrew his name. In the remaining two cases the Boards were respectively informed that the application, according to the settled practice, should, in the first instance, be made to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, since which time the Lord Chancellor has heard nothing further on the matter.

INDIA—THE FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked the Under Secretary of State for India, To continue to print the Finance Accounts of India, as has been the practice for nearly one hundred years?

MR. J. K. CROSS: The Indian Finance and Revenue Accounts have been laid this year, as usual, on the Table. The question of printing them rests ultimately with the House; but, so far as the India Office and Treasury are concerned, it does not seem worth while to incur the expense of some £200 a-year in reprinting them for the use of hon. Members, seeing that copies of the Indian edition are available for distribution if asked for. The Financial Statement, published in India, which contains the Accounts of the last 10 years in a summarized form, has been distributed; and also two explanatory Papers, Nos. 240 and 257.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked by whose authority the printing of the Accounts had been forbidden?

MR. J. K. CROSS said, that if the House wished to have them printed he should be glad to have it done; but he did not think it would be worth the expense.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR gave Notice that he would ask the Prime Minister whether he sanctioned a change of Parliamentary practice in that way?

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS (IRELAND)—THE LISCANNOR WORKS.

MR. O'SHEA asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Why, now that the Fishery Piers and Harbours Commission have taken all the necessary steps on their side, the Irish Board of Works are delaying the commencement of the works at Liscannor, county Clare, towards which the Grand Jury of the county voted a large sum at the last Spring Assizes?

MR. COURTNEY: My hon. and gallant Friend has been misinformed as to the position of this matter. The Fishery Piers and Harbours Commission have not yet fully approved a plan. As soon as they shall have done so the Board of Works will call for tenders for the execution of the works.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND) — MISS SARAH F. QUIN, CLOUGHJORDAN NATIONAL SCHOOL.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether the Irish Executive have taken into consideration the case of Miss Sarah F. Quin, of Cloughjordan; and, whether they see their way to make her any recompense for the treatment she has received from the Hon. H. O. C. Prittie with regard to her engagement as National School Teacher?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): My right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary had this case before him in June last, and ascertained then that there was no way in which the Executive or the Commissioners of National Education could interfere. Miss Quin was on two occasions employed for brief periods in a school of which Mr. Prittie is the manager. On neither occasion was the agreement which the Rules require entered into, though in the interval between the two engagements Mr. Prittie's attention was called to the omission. The Commissioners have, therefore, no power to make a grant. If they did, the Auditor General would surcharge the payment. The Commissioners regret that they are powerless in the matter. The responsibility of remunerating Miss Quin for her services devolves upon the person who employed her on his own responsibility in an irregular manner.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—CORK DISTRICT LUNACY ASYLUM — DR. EAMES.

MR. DEASY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If Dr. Eames, Resident Medical Superintendent of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum, was lately defendant in an action by a Mr. Hegarty, a farmer residing near the city of Cork, for false imprisonment as a lunatic on 29th May last; whether it is a fact that, on the day in question, Mr. Hegarty applied to one of the officers of the asylum for a form of tender for the supply of milk to that establishment; whether Dr. Eames, who was present, insisted that Mr. Hegarty asked for a "committal order" for himself, and thereupon had him placed in a cell, where he was detained for an hour and a-half; whether it is customary for resident medical superintendents of lunatic asylums in Ireland to admit any person who would apply for a committal order; under what rule Dr. Eames ordered Mr. Hegarty to be detained in the asylum; and, whether the Dr. Eames above referred to is the same medical officer who was recently employed by the Government to certify that James Ellis French, late Detective Director, was insane?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): The last paragraph of this Question contains the unwarranted assertion, which I desire emphatically to disclaim—namely, that Dr. Eames was employed by the Government to certify that French was insane. As regards the rest, Dr. Eames was, at the last Assizes for Cork, defendant in an action for false imprisonment brought by a man named Hegarty, in which the jury, without any delay, found a verdict for Dr. Eames. Hegarty applied to one of the officers for a form, and, when asked what form, said a committal form. He could not give his name or address, and told the house steward he had been in the asylum six months before, and altogether behaved in so extraordinary a manner, that Dr. Eames detained him till he might make inquiries of the police. He was not placed in a cell. He remained in the corridor under charge of an attendant, and for about 25 minutes, till he was identified. I am not aware of any custom or rule applicable to such a case.

POOR LAW (IRELAND)—ELECTION OF GUARDIANS—NEWRY UNION.

MR. BIGGAR (for Mr. SMALL) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether, in order that there shall not be any further miscarriage, the inquiry into the complaints made in reference to the last election of Guardians in the Newry Union will be a public and sworn one; and, whether it will be conducted by an impartial person competent to decide questions of Law, or whether such questions will be referred to the Law Adviser of the Local Government Board?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, the inquiry would be a sworn one, and would be an inquiry into specific objections into claims for votes refused by the Returning Officer, or into specific charges of misconduct against the Returning Officer. It would be conducted by the Inspector of the district, who was a very able and experienced officer. Questions of law would not be decided by the Inspector holding the inquiry, but by the Local Government Board, who would consult their Legal Adviser when necessary.

POOR LAW (IRELAND)—THE DONOUGHMORE BOARD OF GUARDIANS — BORRIS CASTLE, OSSORY.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If he will cause local inquiry by a Local Government Board Inspector to be made into the circumstances of the proposed letting of Borris Castle, in Ossory, to the Board of Guardians for a dispensary and medical officer's residence, the suitableness of the building for the purpose, the terms as to rent and repairs, and the opinion of the medical officer and the people of the district?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, the Guardians of Donoughmore Union had entered into an agreement for the letting of Borris Castle to them for a dispensary; but a difference had arisen as to the terms to be inserted in a lease. The Board would ask their Inspector for a Report upon the subject.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—THE RESERVE — DAILY HOURS OF DRILL.

MR. CALLAN asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether it is a fact that the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary Reserve Force at the depôt, Phœnix Park, have been compelled to do three hours' drill daily during the last twelve months, which amount of drill has not been previously imposed upon them; that the sergeants and acting sergeants have only one hour's drill, and sometimes not even that amount; and, if so, why it is that such a harassing drill is imposed on men who have been returned effective?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, the men of the reserve force stationed at the depôt performed three hours' drill daily for five days in the week when not required for other duty. This had been the practice in the depôt for years. Sergeants and acting sergeants performed the same when not detailed for other duty. If detailed for duty, they performed but one hour's drill. The Inspector General did not consider this a harassing drill.

LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—PARTY RIOTS IN MONAGHAN.

MR. WARTON (for Viscount CRICHTON) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If it is the case that a number of Protestants returning from a religious service in the town of Monaghan, on Sunday and Monday last, were attacked by a mob of Roman Catholics, and some of them severely beaten; whether an Orange procession passing through the town on the 12th of July was attacked by the same party; whether it has been necessary for the last week to draft a large force of extra police to preserve the peace; whether the authorities have received any information that an attack on the Orange Hall, in Monaghan, is expected on the occasion of the Nationalist meeting, which has been summoned for the 15th August; and, whether, having regard to the excited state of party feeling in the town in consequence of these occurrences, the Government considers that the Nationalist demonstration on the 15th proximo can be permitted with safety to the public peace?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): On the night of the 3rd instant some persons returning from a tent service were passing through a part of the town of Monaghan called the Shambles, when

a disturbance occurred, and four of them were injured, but not seriously. All persons known to have been concerned in the disturbance have been summoned, at the suit of the Constabulary, to appear at Monaghan Petty Sessions, on the 12th instant. On the following night there was some groaning when the people were returning from the service, but no disturbance. Police have been on duty in the locality every night since. What occurred on the 12th of July was not serious. A drunken rough rushed at the Orangemen when they were marching through the town playing Party tunes, and assaulted one man. He was immediately arrested and brought up at the Petty Sessions and fined. The police do not apprehend any disturbance on the 15th, and the Government are not aware of any grounds upon which the proposed meeting on that day should be prohibited.

ARREARS OF RENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1882—COLONEL DIGBY, J.P.

MR. HARRINGTON asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether it is true that, on the 24th November 1882, Colonel Digby, J.P. witnessed a deed of sale between a tenant of his named Rickard and another man named Egan, who purchased the interest in Rickard's farm; whether, on the 24th, the money was paid in Colonel Digby's presence, and he was handed all arrears of rent due, and signed a receipt for all arrears up to the 1st of that month; whether it is true that, on the next day, November 25th, Colonel Digby went before a magistrate, and swore an affidavit that two years' rent was due of this farm; and, whether he applied to the Land Commissioners for such arrears, and fraudulently received them; and, whether the Irish Executive will immediately prosecute Colonel Digby?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): I am informed that on the 24th November, 1882, a deed was executed by Rickard, a tenant of Colonel Digby, to Egan, making over his farm in consideration of £40. Rickard alleges the deed was only by way of security till the £40 was paid. Colonel Digby is under the same impression, and was so informed by both Rickard and Egan over the litigation on the subject. If it was intended to be only a security, the form of the deed would not affect the reality of the transaction. Colonel Digby states he did not hear of the deed till a considerable time after the 24th November, 1882, and, consequently, he could not have witnessed it. On the 24th November Colonel Digby was paid, in part of rent and costs, £21 10*s*. He stated there was then £26 15*s*. due, which left due £5 5*s*. He and Rickard both agree in this, and at the time an affidavit for Colonel Digby and Rickard had been prepared by Rickard's solicitor, which was sworn on the 25th, stating £5 15*s*. to be due for arrears. This would explain any receipt being given on the 24th for all arrears. Colonel Digby did not swear two years' arrears were due, but that £5 15*s*. was, which was 15*s*. over a year. He received £2 17s. 6*d*. from the Land Commissioner. There is, therefore, no foundation for the allegations in the Question; and, considering the obscurity in which the accounts between the parties are involved, the Attorney General is satisfied there is no ground for prosecuting Colonel Digby or Rickard for fraud.

MR. HARRINGTON asked whether there were not the statements of defence supplied by Colonel Digby himself; whether the receipt, dated the 24th November, which was undoubtedly a clear receipt for all arrears up to 1st November, was not at present in the possession of Mr. Downs, solicitor, of Mullingar; and whether the Irish Government would endeavour to get possession of it and prosecute Colonel Digby?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, he had no means for getting possession of the documents. The statement he had made was the result of replies from Rickard and Colonel Digby, and the local police.

JURORS ACT, 1871—ANTRIM ASSIZES.

MR. HARRINGTON asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether the special jury panel at the late assizes for the county of Antrim, containing a population of 421,000 souls, was composed of 48 persons, of whom only two were Roman Catholics; and, whether he will consider the advisability of legislating to secure a larger panel for the disposal of the special jury business at

this, the largest Assize centre in Ireland, and a more equitable representation of the Catholic body, which comprises one-third of the population?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): The Sheriff reports that the special jury panel was framed strictly in accordance with the Jurors' Act of 1871. The special jurors' book contains 1,157 names, from which, as the law requires, 48 were taken. The Sheriff has no knowledge of the religious profession of any of these special jurors, and the law makes it impossible jurors should be summoned by any reference to religious persuasion. The names are taken in an alphabetical series.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND) — THE TUBBERCURRY PRISONERS.

MR. O'BRIEN: Might I ask the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland, If he has any communication to make with regard to the Tubbercurry prisoners?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): I understand that six of them have been released on bail.

MR. O'BRIEN: What about the remainder?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): None of the others have been released.

EGYPT—CAPTURE OF BERBER—HASSAN KHALIFA PASHA.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Upon what authority the report of the alleged treachery of Hassan Pasha Khalifa rests; whether Hassan Khalifa has always proved himself a gallant and capable officer, highly esteemed by General Gordon; whether he sent many telegrams between 7th April and 24th April, describing the danger of Berber, and asking for reinforcements; whether he held out from 24th April to early in June, when the town was taken by assault and the garrison and male population put to the sword; whether Colonel Trotter sent home from Wadi Halfa, on June 14th, the report of an Arab eye-witness, who said

"The defenders of Berber fought bravely for two hours, and then, their ammunition being exhausted, the rebels rushed the town and slaughtered the garrison of 1,500 men, and about 2,000 of the male population . . . . . Hassan Pasha was wounded and would have been killed had not his son Hassan and his brother Mohamed rushed to his rescue, and held the rebels' flag over him till the fight was over;"

and, whether more credence is to be attached to reports against Hassan Khalifa than the Government attached to the reports against the Mudir of Dongola?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: The report as to the treachery of Hassan Khalifa rests alone on the statement of the messenger who brought General Gordon's letter to Dongola. All the information in the possession of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the second, third, and fourth Questions of the hon. Member has been published, and will be found in the Blue Books presented to Parliament. The Foreign Office has not received the report alluded to in the fifth Question. The sixth Question of the hon. Member involves a matter of opinion, and travels beyond the limits usually assigned to a Question.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—ARREST OF MR. TINTE, CHAIRMAN OF THE MULLINGAR TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

MR. CALLAN asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether he will have any objection to give a Return in detail of the number and the names, specifying their condition in life, whether Members of Parliament, High Sheriffs, or Members of Municipal Bodies, and length of detention of the "Suspects" imprisoned under warrants signed or issued with the sanction of the Ex-Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Right honourable William Edward Forster, under the provisions of the Coercion Acts, as being "reasonably suspected," on information supplied to him by or at the suggestion of the late Detective Director and County Inspector, Mr. French; whether the said Mr. French, on the platform of one of the stations of the Midland Great Western Railway, publicly stated that he would have Mr. Tinte, Chairman of the Mullingar Town Commissioners, arrested within three days; and, whether it is a fact that Mr. Tinte was re-arrested within the aforesaid three days, on a warrant signed by the late Chief Secre-

tary to the Lord Lieutenant, the Right honourable W. E. Forster, M.P.?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): On principle, the Government would object to give any such Return as is asked for. But in this instance, and without making a precedent, I can inform the hon. Member that no person whatever was in prison or detained as a suspect on information supplied by, or at the suggestion of, Mr. French. The Government are not aware, and never heard that Mr. French made the statement attributed to him in the second part of the Question. Consequently, I cannot state whether the warrant bore date three days after.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN—PROMOTION.

MR. CALLAN asked the Postmaster General, Whether it is a fact that for some considerable period, but more especially within the last three years, a number of Protestant juniors have been promoted over the heads of senior Catholic *employés* in the General Post Office, Dublin; and, whether, in view of the grave dissatisfaction caused thereby and the recent scandals in connection with the chief official of that Department in Dublin, an inquiry will be instituted into all the circumstances connected with the said promotions?

MR. FAWCETT, in reply, said, that he had often stated it had been the rule of the Post Office Department never to make any inquiry whatever about the religious opinions of any of its officials. He thought it would be most undesirable to depart from it. He had himself no information whatever as to the religious opinions of any of the Post Office officials; and, therefore, he could not give this information. If there was any case which the hon. Member thought was an unfair promotion, he should be very glad to inquire into it. All the promotions had been made on his responsibility.

MR. CALLAN said, he understood there was a Departmental rule that representations should not be made by officials to Members of Parliament; and if he mentioned the names of officials to the right hon. Gentleman, perhaps it would be injurious to them.

MR. FAWCETT said, the rule was, that when an appointment was vacant, the candidates should not make applications to Members of Parliament to use influence on their behalf. This was done quite as much in the interests of Members as of anyone else. If there was any case of improper promotion, and the hon. Member should mention any name, the case would be investigated most carefully; and he could assure the hon. Member that it should not, in the slightest degree, make any difference whatever to any person. After this assurance, perhaps the hon. Member would not move for the Return.

MR. CALLAN stated that, after this assurance, he would not move for the Return, and he would place the matter in the hands of the Postmaster General.

WATERWORKS ACT (1847) AMENDMENT BILL.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT asked the honourable Member for Finsbury, Whether he intends to re-introduce the Waterworks Act (1847) Amendment Bill, as applicable to the Ten Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs, next Session?

MR. W. M. TORRENS said, he had not obtained the facilities for which he hoped in regard to the measure to which the Question referred; but at the earliest opportunity he would re-introduce the Bill, which had been supported by Petitions from every portion of the country.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—NEW GUINEA.

SIR WILLIAM M'ARTHUR asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether the "Protection," mentioned in Lord Derby's Despatch of the 9th May 1884, to the Governors of the Australian Colonies, as intended to be established in New Guinea, and towards the cost of which the Australian Colonies had agreed to pay £15,000 for the year, will establish complete jurisdiction of the British Government over New Guinea and the adjacent Islands, so as to afford protection to the Natives, not only against the lawlessness of British subjects, but against the lawlessness of the subjects of other Nations?

MR. GLADSTONE: The protection mentioned in the Despatch of Lord Derby is in the nature of a protection which Her Majesty's Government advised the Queen to establish over so

much of the coast of New Guinea as lies to the eastward of the Dutch Possessions, or the Dutch claim upon the Southern Coast of that Island, but excluding some portions which lie to the North, as well as that portion which is claimed by Holland on the Northern side. I cannot, at this moment, give a minute definition now of the line up to which this Protectorate will extend; but within the limits of it it will answer the purpose mentioned by my hon. Friend in his Question—that is to say, the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government will be sufficient to afford protection to the Natives against lawless action, by whomsoever taken, whether by British subjects or foreigners. The jurisdiction does not extend to the Islands to the North and East of New Guinea.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF asked whether the Government of the Netherlands had been communicated with on the subject?

MR. GLADSTONE: I do not see why there should be any communication with the Government of the Netherlands, inasmuch as everything to which that Government lay claim has been carefully excluded from the arrangement.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND asked whether an independent High Commissioner would be appointed to govern New Guinea?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY said, that it was proposed as soon as possible to select and appoint a High Commissioner apart from, and independent of, the Governorship of Fiji. The matter had been delayed for some time, mainly owing to the uncertainty of what the jurisdiction would be.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL asked whether the High Commissioner would be a Cabinet Minister?

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION—REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If, during the Recess, the question of harbours will be taken up by the proper Departments of the State, in order that the inquiries of the Select Committee may be turned to a practical and useful result?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am afraid I cannot give a very definite reply to the Question of my hon. and gallant Friend. I admit the gravity and interest of the subject; and as soon as the evidence taken during this Session by the Select Committee on Harbour Accommodation is published, the recommendations made in the two Reports of the Committee will receive the careful attention and consideration of the Government. I hope we will be able to come to some conclusion before the next meeting of Parliament.

In reply to a further Question by General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN said, the preliminary consideration of the Reports would be undertaken by the Board of Trade, who would make their recommendations to the Government on the subject.

AUSTRALASIAN CONFEDERATION—LEGISLATION.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY (for Mr. PARNELL) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether any intimation has been made to him, by the Leaders of the Opposition, of their disposition in regard to the introduction of an enabling Bill on the subject of Australasian Confederation?

MR. GLADSTONE: The House may remember what I stated on this subject the other evening. Shortly after that statement was made, I was given to understand that Gentlemen opposite would not be able to give a kindly support to an enabling Bill, with which alone it could pass into law this Session. The Government have, therefore, dropped the idea of the introduction of such a measure.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether he will consent to introduce a Bill for the purpose of promoting a Confederation of the Australian Colonies in the Autumn Session; and, if not, if he would explain the reason?

MR. GLADSTONE: It appears to me that it would be premature to determine anything at this moment as to any particular subject to be introduced during the Autumn Session over and above the Bill relating to the Franchise. We should be very glad to act upon the subject of an enabling Bill for the Confederation of the Australian Colonies at the present time, but as that cannot be done the matter must stand over necessarily for a certain time; but should it present features of urgency in the Autumn Ses-

sion, we should be willing to consider it in the spirit in which we considered it last week. But in our view at present the consideration of any other subject but the Franchise Bill would be out of place in the autumn.

EGYPT—(EVENTS IN THE SOUDAN)—RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether General Gordon has now been besieged in Khartoum since the 14th March, when the Mahdi's followers surrounded that city, i.e. for a period of five months; whether it has been impossible, during that period, to get even an Arab messenger in or out of Khartoum, until the letter just received by the Mudir of Dongola; whether, in that letter, General Gordon asks how many troops are coming to his relief, and by what route; whether he has repeatedly asked that troops should be sent to Berber and Wady Halfa, and has stated that he could not fulfil his Mission (i.e. bring away the garrison and loyal population of Khartoum) without military assistance; whether Khartoum is now hemmed in by 16,000 insurgents; and, whether Her Majesty's Government will at once send an adequate expedition to relieve General Gordon and those whom he was sent out to save?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say, that all the information on the subject of General Gordon's mission, including the communications made to him, and the communications received from him, were contained in the Papers which had been laid before the House, and which had recently been discussed. He did not think there would, at the present time, be any advantage in expressing his view as to General Gordon's position. As to the question whether Khartoum was now hemmed in by 16,000 insurgents, that information was brought by the messenger who carried General Gordon's letter to the Mudir of Dongola; and it must be taken for what it was worth. Of course, it was not an authoritative statement. With regard to the last Question, the Government were fully aware of the responsibility which they had always acknowledged in regard to General Gordon—as was shown by the Vote of Credit they had taken for the purpose of putting themselves in a position, if necessary, to adopt measures for the relief of General Gordon—and at the present time they were taking active measures in discharge of their responsibility.

MR. CHAPLIN: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War, in consequence of the answer which he has given to my hon. Friend, which I think far from satisfactory, whether the House is to understand that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, no clear necessity has as yet arisen for the despatch of an expedition for the relief of General Gordon?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I do not think I can answer that, or state anything more than I have already stated. When the Vote of Credit was recently brought forward my right hon. Friend at the head of the Government made a statement, and there was a general concurrence of opinion that it would be undesirable that the Government should be called on to state what precise measures they intended taking in order to discharge their responsibility. I think that applies equally to the state of the case now, and that it would be undesirable, even if we had made up our minds to send an expedition to Khartoum to announce the fact prematurely. Certainly, preparations are being made with the object of putting the Government in a position to do what they undertook to do the other day.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I think all we wish to know is, whether an expedition is actually being prepared for the relief of General Gordon? If the noble Lord is prepared to say "yes" or "no" to that Question we will be satisfied. I wish to ask another question—Whether the noble Lord will give the House an undertaking that none of the £300,000 which was obtained the other night will be spent for the regiments and defences which are now being placed, or have been placed, at Wady Halfa for the defence of Lower Egypt?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: It is very hard to make any distinction such as the hon. Member suggests. Of course, I fully understand that the Vote given the other day was for the purpose, if necessary, of relieving General Gordon. The other expenditure which the hon. Member has referred to is expenditure which would be necessary altogether apart from that outlay. It is

difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line as to the defence of Egypt; but I can only say that preparations are being made to enable the Government, if the necessity arises in their opinion, to take active steps for the relief of General Gordon.

EGYPT (ARMY OF OCCUPATION)—RAMLEH BARRACKS.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War, Whether his attention has been called to a telegram in *The Times* of this morning stating that a battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment is to be quartered in the Ramleh barracks, which have already proved so fatal to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and to the King's Royal Rifle Corps? I would ask whether it is the case that the Yorkshire Regiment is to be quartered there, and whether the sanitary condition of those barracks has been considered since the last regiments were there?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I cannot answer Questions as to movements of troops without Notice; but I know that the sanitary condition of Ramleh barracks has been recently under the consideration of a General Officer. I will answer the Question to-morrow if I have any further information.

CENTRAL ASIA—THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

CAPTAIN AYLMER asked, Whether it was true that the Ameer of Afghanistan had refused to be answerable for the safety of the Afghan survey party?

MR. J. K. CROSS; No, Sir; it is not true that the Ameer has refused to be answerable for the safety of the survey party. Communications are still progressing between the Government of India and the Ameer, and until they are concluded it is impossible to make any statement with regard to the constitution of the escort, or as to the route.

METROPOLIS—HYDE PARK CORNER—THE NEW WELLINGTON STATUE.

MR. BENTINCK asked, Whether the site for the new statue of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner had been definitively chosen; and whether there was any foundation for the incredible rumour that the statue was to be placed not on the high ground of the vacant space, but upon sloping ground between the Triumphal Arch and St. George's Hospital?

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: There is no foundation for such a rumour. It will be placed on the upper ground, very much on the ground occupied by the former statue.

EGYPT (THE MILITARY EXPEDITION)—FIELD ALLOWANCE—THE ROYAL MARINES.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whether it is the fact that the climate allowance or Egyptian allowance of three shillings a-day, formerly drawn by officers of the Royal Marines in Egypt, has now been stopped, although it is continued to officers of the Royal Engineers and other Regiments at Cairo, Ramleh, &c.; and, if so, what is the reason of the Royal Marines being differently treated in this respect from the other troops in Egypt?

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: In the case of the Marines, who formed part of the force under General Sir Gerald Graham, both the Egyptian allowance and field allowance were issued. In certain other cases this has been done without proper authority, and the double issue has been discontinued. I do not understand that any officers of the Army who are provided with quarters receive field allowance in addition to the Egyptian allowance. At Suakin it has been agreed to issue field allowance instead of Egyptian allowance to the Marines on the ground that they are in some measure unprovided with quarters; and field allowance at Navy rates exceeds in amount the Egyptian allowance which they would otherwise receive.

NAVY—DOCKYARD WORKS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. PULESTON asked, Whether the Report of the Committee on Dockyard Works had been received; and whether the hon. Gentleman could state when it would be laid on the Table?

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said, he presumed the Report alluded to was that of Lord Ravensworth's Committee. It had been received, but only on Friday or Saturday last, and he could not say when it would be laid on the Table, for it would first have to be considered by the Admiralty.

Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF asked if there was anyone competent to consider it during the absence of Lord Northbrook?

Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said, he thought that difficulty might be got over.

EGYPT—THE CONFERENCE.

Sir ROBERT PEEL: I wish to ask the Prime Minister the following Question of which I have not been able to give him private Notice, but which I dare say he can answer now—namely, Whether it is a fact, as stated by Reuter's Agency, that the British Ambassador to Italy has been instructed to thank the Italian Government officially for the support which the British proposals received from the Italian delegate at the late Conference, and to declare that

"The British Government highly appreciate the attitude of Italy at the Conference as indicating an enlightened solicitude for the prosperity of Egypt."

Mr. GLADSTONE: The Question might be answered in general terms from my own recollection; but as the Question is rather particular in its terms, perhaps my right hon. Friend will put it on the Paper, and either my noble Friend (Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice) or myself will answer it to-morrow.

Sir ROBERT PEEL: Can the right hon. Gentleman answer it in general terms?

Mr. GLADSTONE: I think it would be much better if the right hon. Gentleman put the Question on the Paper to-morrow.

Lord JOHN MANNERS: May I ask whether communications to the same effect have been addressed to the Sublime Porte?

Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I shall answer both Questions to-morrow.

Sir ROBERT PEEL: As this matter affects the discussion that is about to take place, I would ask the Prime Minister whether he cannot now state whether such a Vote of Thanks has been passed to the Italian Government?

Mr. GLADSTONE: If this Question was so material to this discussion I am surprised that the right hon. Baronet did not give Notice of it on a former day. Unfortunately, I do not carry in my mind with accuracy all the despatches written in the Foreign Office, though I am generally cognizant of them. I do not want to give an incorrect account of what has been done. I may, however, say that the acknowledgment conveyed to the Government of Italy was in general terms, and not in those quoted by the right hon. Baronet. A communication was also made to the Porte; but I cannot trust my memory as to the precise words in which it was couched.

Mr. BOURKE: I wish to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he cannot send to the Foreign Office in order to allow the despatch to be produced before the debate closes?

Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Sir, the Prime Minister has stated that communications substantially of the character indicated by the right hon. Gentleman have been made. It seems to me that the right hon. Gentleman ought to be satisfied; but I will send to the Foreign Office if he really wishes for the document to be produced.

EGYPT—THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK—THE COMMISSION.

Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: I wish to ask the Prime Minister if he can tell us whether the terms of Lord Northbrook's Commission will be laid on the Table of the House?

Mr. GLADSTONE: I cannot tell when the Commission will be laid on the Table. I am not cognizant of the drafting.

Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: I beg to remind the right hon. Gentleman of a distinct pledge given by him the other day to the hon. Member for Newcastle (Mr. J. Cowen), that the terms of the Commission would be laid on the Table.

Mr. GLADSTONE: Certainly, Sir; but what I say now is that I am not cognizant of the terms of it; that I do not know what stage it has reached, nor when the document will be laid on the Table.

Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: Will it be laid on the Table of the House during the Autumn Session or after it? I think it is only fair we should know.

Mr. GLADSTONE: It is quite fair that the House should know; but the hon. Member cannot expect a definite

answer, unless he gives Notice of the Question.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: I will ask the Question to-morrow.

PARLIAMENT — BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—MINISTERIAL PLEDGES.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I wish to ask a Question of the Prime Minister with regard to the Business of the House, especially in regard to the Report on the Irish Constabulary Vote, which was taken very late on Friday morning. The Question I wish to ask is, Whether a pledge, given by a Minister in regard to the Business of the House to a particular Member, who may be specially interested in this Business, is only to have effect as regards that particular Member, and is not to have effect has regards the whole House? The pledge given was that the Report would not be brought on after half-past 11 o'clock. There were many Members interested in the subject, among others myself, and who were anxious to take part in the discussion.

MR. GLADSTONE: That Question does not admit of a general answer. It must depend on the circumstances of the case. There are a great many cases where it is known, when a particular Member puts a Question and makes an arrangement on behalf of the whole House, that the House generally is supposed to take an interest in the matter. There are other cases where a Member proposes an arrangement on his own behalf, or on behalf of some particular body of persons with whom he acts. It is evident, in the first case, that a Minister ought to consider himself bound to the whole House; in the second place, that he ought not to consider himself bound to the whole House, if apparently the public convenience required him to act otherwise, and if no information had been conveyed to him that the other parts of the House took an interest in the subject. The Report on the Vote mentioned by the noble Lord was taken at a much later time than that contemplated in my arrangement mentioned to the House; but I was not aware that other portions of the House were at all desirous for the postponement of the Vote, or undoubtedly it would have been done.

Mr. Gladstone

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—

POST OFFICE PROTECTION BILL [*Lords*].

(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

[BILL 297.] CONSIDERATION.

Order for Consideration, as amended, read.

Bill as, amended, *considered.*

Amendment made.

Clause 15 (Saving clause as to liability).

MR. WARTON, in moving, as an Amendment, to omit the second paragraph of the clause, said, he did so with the object of securing that the Act should not exempt any person from any proceeding, by indictment or otherwise, for an offence which was punishable at Common Law, or under any Act, other than that Act, so that no person should be punished "or tried" twice for the same offence.

Amendment proposed, in page 8, line 33, to leave out all the words after the word "offence."—(*Mr. Warton.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

MR. FAWCETT said, he could not accept the Amendment.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 16 (Substitution of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 18, s. 1, in Telegraph Act, 1878, for 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, s. 33).

MR. WARTON moved the omission of the following section:—

"And whereas the said section thirty-three (of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868) was repealed, and another section in lieu thereof enacted by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1869, and it is expedient to substitute a reference to the last-mentioned section for the reference to the repealed section."

Amendment proposed, in page 9, line 1, to leave out all the words from "And" to the word "section," in line 5, inclusive.—(*Mr. Warton.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, he hoped the Amendment would be accepted.

MR. COURTNEY said, the Proviso gave the power not to the Post Office to make a choice, but to the Court to interfere. It was for that purpose the discretion of the Court was retained, leaving the Post Office to take remedies outside the Act.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Clause *agreed to.*

Bill read the third time, and *passed,* with Amendments.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

EGYPT—INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

OBSERVATIONS.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: Sir, I have given Notice that on this stage of the Bill I will move—

"That an humble Address be presented to the Crown, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to communicate to the House the instructions under which the Earl of Northbrook is about to proceed to Egypt, and any further Papers bearing on the same."

I have placed that Notice on the Paper because I understood it would put me in a more regular position for making the observations I wish to make; but I need not assure the House it is not my intention in any way to interfere with the progress of the Appropriation Bill. Though I hope the Government will be willing to make any such communication to us with regard to Lord Northbrook's Mission and the instructions under which he is to proceed to Egypt as they find it possible to do, yet I shall not press for these Papers against the feeling and desire of the Government. But, Sir, the object I have in view is to call the attention of the House before we separate to the actual position of our Egyptian policy. I know it has been stated that this is not a particularly appropriate moment for doing so, that we are too late, that at this moment there is nothing on which we have to speak, and that I am choosing the wrong moment because the Government have just now resumed or regained their freedom of dealing with the Egyptian Question, which was, to a considerable extent, limited during the time the Conference was sitting. That is exactly the reason why it seems to me it is very desirable we should call attention to the actual position of affairs; it is because Her Majesty's Government have regained the freedom which, to a certain extent, they had forfeited, I am anxious that some expression of opinion should be listened to which might give some idea of the manner in which they ought to use the freedom they have regained. It is a very poor consolation to us to be told that Her Majesty's Government have regained their freedom with regard to Egyptian affairs, if, at the same time, we are led to infer that they intend to use that freedom as they have used their freedom on a previous occasion. What I wish to call attention to particularly is not to the details of the Conference—I am not going into all the questions of the financial position of Egypt; that is a very interesting and important question which has been well discussed in the Conference and in the Papers that were prepared for the Conference; it is one which will engage our careful study and attention; but I do feel, with regard to that part of the question, that there is no special appropriateness in discussing it now. What I am anxious to call attention to is rather the condition precedent to the holding of the Conference—I mean the Anglo-French Agreement, which was of the most serious, and, I might say, of the most alarming character, and which we were prevented discussing at the period when we were anxious to do so some time ago. I am told that that Anglo-French Agreement was entirely dependent upon the result of the Conference; and as the Conference has failed, so the Anglo-French Agreement has failed, and that we may take comfort to ourselves in thinking that it is quite dead and gone. Sir, I wish I was quite sure that it was dead and gone; but that is exactly the point on which I entertain very serious doubts. I quite admit that I have been told by the Prime Minister that it is in a state of suspended animation as is the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords.

MR. GLADSTONE: No, Sir; I did not say that. Those are not my words.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: They are as nearly as possible the same,

MR. GLADSTONE: No; my words were that it is in a state of abeyance, and of no force or effect as regards either party.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: In a state of abeyance. Well, that does not in the least meet the difficulty I am in. It is quite clear that at the present moment these provisions are not binding upon Her Majesty's Government or this country; and, therefore, we have absolute freedom with regard to them. Whether you like to call it by one word or another, that is the meaning of what the Prime Minister has told us. At the same time, the Prime Minister has told us—I will not attempt to quote his exact words, as he is so very particular as to his actual expression—but he has told us very distinctly that, for his part, he attaches considerable value to the provisions of that Anglo-French Agreement. It seems to me that in his own mind—and, I presume, in the mind of the Government—that that Agreement, although it is for the time at an end, is yet so far master of their affections that it may yet happen that it may be brought forward and acted upon at any time that it appears to the Government to be convenient; although we are not bound at present to these terms, yet they are terms that were deemed reasonable in themselves, and it is quite clear Her Majesty's Government may bring them forward at any moment it suits them. The Conference, as we know, was assembled for financial purposes. When it was mentioned to the House that the Conference was going to be held there was a good deal of anxiety and questioning on the part of different Members in different parts of the House. They wished to know for what purpose it was to be held, and they cross-examined the Government repeatedly as to whether it was to go at all beyond the question of financial matters. We were told that it was to be strictly confined to this subject; and, undoubtedly, so far as the Conference itself was concerned, it was confined to this subject. But it was necessary as a condition precedent that political matters should be discussed, and that political matters were discussed; and an Agreement was entered into without the House being able to pronounce any opinion, or, indeed, knowing anything about the arrangement so proceeded with. When this Agreement was laid before the House, when we saw what it was that the Government were going to commit the country to, provided they came to terms on financial matters, many of us, not only on this side, but on that, and I believe a large number in the country, and many who were not connected with our political organizations, were very much struck by the danger and the objectionable character of the proposals to which the Government had pledged themselves in that Correspondence. We were anxious to call the attention of the House to the matter, and to obtain a vote of the House upon the subject before it was too late, before we went into a Conference which might pledge us irrevocably to this Agreement. I felt it would have been a reasonable thing for us to have taken that precautionary step, for if this Conference had not broken down—and it broke down very much, as the Prime Minister had told us, upon a question of computation, an innocent thing in itself—if in the computation all had concurred, we, at this moment, should have found ourselves bound by that Agreement. We go back now upon the grounds upon which the refusal to discuss the question was based. We gave a challenge; the Government accepted our challenge; and we came down to the House fully expecting that we should argue the question out, whatever might be the result of a Division; but we found ourselves suddenly taken on the flank by a movement of a most unexpected character; it was perfectly fair, but at the same time it was a great surprise, and I hope that even now, before the Session terminates, we may hear from some of the right hon. Gentlemen who took part in that movement, which was afterwards approved by the Prime Minister in an expressive phrase, what their opinion really is upon this matter, which hitherto they have evaded expressing any opinion upon, and which we are told by some out-of-doors—I hope not by any in the House—is a matter that is past, and into which it is quite needless to enter, and about which we need not trouble ourselves. Sir, with regard to the Anglo-French Agreement, I ask the permission of the House very briefly to state the principal objections I have to it. They are three. Firstly, I objected very strongly to the arrangement which

was made under the Agreement for the powers that were to be exercised by the Commission of the Debt, or what is called the Caisse—an arrangement which is briefly, but not quite accurately, called a Multiple Control. That appeared to me to be a serious and even a fatal objection. Secondly, there was the arrangement that in the event of the Conference succeeding we should give a pledge that the British Forces should be withdrawn from Egypt on a fixed date, and that date three years hence, subject to certain provisions of assent on the part of the other Powers to the forces remaining. I objected to that; and the third point was the pledge which, as I understand, was given in this Correspondence, that when the British Forces retired, or at such other time as might be decided upon, we should submit to the Powers of Europe a plan for the neutralization of Egypt. These are the three points—Multiple Control, date of evacuation, and neutralization of Egypt. They are three important political questions, or questions of the first magnitude, which we have never discussed and never had the opportunity of discussing; and now I am only anxious that we should mark what those questions are, fix our minds upon them, and, as far as possible, direct the mind of the country to them. Nothing is more natural, at this period of the year, than that the public out-of-doors should think that as the Conference has broken down, and England, having regained her liberty, they may compose themselves to quiet slumber, and turn their attention to matters which are of more immediate and pressing interest. But this is a dangerous period; it is one in which we must not allow our attention to be withdrawn. With regard to the first of these three questions, the power to be exercised by the Commission of the Caisse, I wish, in the first place, just to call attention to the fact that these proposals were made in a despatch from Sir Evelyn Baring of the 2nd of June, in which Sir Evelyn Baring laid down several very marked propositions, and laid them down with great clearness and great earnestness. I shall just mention what one or two of those propositions are. He began by telling the Government that he entertained a very strong opinion that it was essential, for the interests of all concerned, that the financial combination now about to be framed, so far as the very difficult circumstances of the case permit, should present solid evidence of stability and finality. He went on to say that no confidence, he was convinced, would be entertained in the stability of any financial arrangement which was now to be framed, unless a powerful check were exercised over the expenditure of the Egyptian Government. He went on further to say that there must be a rigid financial supervision over the expenditure, and that it must be mainly, if not entirely, exercised through the agency of Europeans, rather than through that of Natives. He follows out the same course of thought throughout his despatch, and says that, unless the finances are in fairly good order, Egyptian affairs must always constitute a source of disquietude to Europe and special anxiety to England. Now, those are very important propositions, and I call attention to them because they show the spirit in which the recommendations made by Sir Evelyn Baring, and adopted by Her Majesty's Government and by the Government of France, were framed. Now, what were those propositions? They were three in number. In the first place, it was proposed that the Commissioners of the Debt—the Caisse, as we call it—should have the right of taking part in the framing of the Budget. In the second place, it provided that they were to have the right of vetoing any expenditure which might be proposed to be incurred beyond the limits of the Budget; and, thirdly, they were to have the right of supervision, in order to see that the taxes—the revenue—was properly collected. Those are three very great and important powers to confide to foreigners over a Native Administration. It is true that they were extremely well guarded and qualified. Although the Commissioners of the Caisse were to take part in the framing of the Budget, and were to give their advice in regard to the expenditure, it was expressly said that the Egyptian Government were not bound to follow that advice—the advice was to be given, but it was perfectly optional on the part of the Egyptian Government whether they were to take it. Well, then, again, although it was said that they should have the power of vetoing any expenditure with regard to the Budget, that had to be qualified. The

qualification came to this—that if any expenditure beyond the Budget was very much desired, it should be an exception, and they should not have the power to veto it. These are all very excellent provisions in a country where you have a thoroughly good financial system, and when it is regularly worked, and worked under proper public control; but I venture to say that in a country like Egypt, with the habits and tastes and feelings of those who have to administer the expenditure, and with a body of gentlemen of four or five different nations sitting over them, with a certain nominal power of vetoing, but absolutely no power to enforce that veto when their recommendations are disregarded—such provisions as those, and those arrangements, amount to little more than a sham. Then I am told—"If, after all, they are a sham, they are none the worse for that. What you have had hitherto has not been very successful, and it is not a very hard thing to say that these proposals would result in a sham." But I think it would be a very hard thing, and a very wrong thing, to encourage the setting up of anything which would be in the nature of a sham control over expenditure, which would produce an entirely false impression, and lead to divided responsibility. We should be continually hearing that this was allowed by the Commissioners of the Caisse, and that that was done by the authority of the Egyptian Government; and we should never know to whom we had to look and on whom we had to fall back for explanation or redress for any great wrong. And, besides that, it seems to me exactly the course that would be best adapted for insuring the promotion of intrigues and disputes among the Members of the Caisse themselves. So that, instead of being merely nugatory, it would be a perfectly mischievous and a very bad financial arrangement. But, Sir, if I had had to criticize this arrangement before the meeting of the Conference—I had hoped to be able to do so—I should have taken an objection to it in the same spirit, I daresay as nearly as possible in the same words, in which Lord Granville took his objection to the final proposals of the French Plenipotentiary. Lord Granville said that those proposals would result in financial confusion in Egypt, and that they would give to the Members of the Caisse a mastery over Egypt and its affairs, which the British Government could never assent to. I say that the proposals which were contained in Sir Evelyn Baring's despatch of the 2nd of June, which were adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and which formed the basis of the Anglo-French Agreement, were proposals which would have led to evil and mischief, and, as I think, to a very serious condition of affairs in Egypt. Now, Sir, I may be told that the Government and the Liberal Party generally in the country, and in the House, are always ready to cry out against anything in the nature of a Dual Control, which is their especial abomination, or a Multiple Control, or anything in the nature of control. I quite agree with them. I think that the Dual Control, though it had some advantages, though it was a powerful engine, and gave opportunities for doing a great deal of good, which ought not to be forgotten when we speak of it, had, at the same time, great disadvantages, and especially had the great drawback of its being dual—that is to say, of introducing two elements which were likely not entirely to agree one with the other. What you would have had here would have been a Multiple Control—a Control exercised by several persons instead of by two, by several Powers instead of by two. The chances of disagreement would have been multiplied indefinitely, and the difference between the old Control and the new Control would have been comparatively little, as I think. Where it would have been of any value at all, it would have been in favour of the old system, the Dual Control, as against the new and Multiple Control, because unquestionably the Dual Control, though it was open to great objections, did accomplish this—it put the Controllers in the possession of considerable power and authority. They were able to accomplish some excellent work, and, as Sir Evelyn Baring himself points out, by the attendance of the Controllers at the Councils of Ministers, they exercised no inconsiderable power in the administration of the country. Now, if you are looking to a good financial state of affairs, you must not exclude the administration of the country from your view, because the finance depends upon the administration; and surely it would be desirable, if you are

going to give advice, if you are going to do anything in the way of improving that financial administration, that you should have the power of giving advice at the moment when it is most needed, which is at the very time when the expenditure is or is not going to become necessary, according to the decisions which the Government of the day may take. Now, Sir, I have mentioned summarily the objections which I feel to the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention with regard to the Multiple Control. But there is another point on which I wish to speak, and that is the provision with respect to the evacuation of the territory. I am not one of those who desire at all to see the indefinite detention of our troops in Egypt, and I am very anxious indeed to see the time when it may be possible for the troops to come properly away; but I am quite sure that fixing a day, and fixing it at such a limit, is exactly the way to prevent the very object which you have in view—that is to say, prevent it, unless you are prepared to come away in such a manner as the hon. Gentleman the Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) advocated on Saturday. His idea was, come away, and turn loose in Egypt all those personages who have any kind of pretensions to rule. Let us have Ismail, Arabi, and the Mahdi, and everybody else you can imagine. Let them all fight it out together, and let England sit by and see what will happen. I venture to think that that is not a policy which will commend itself either to this House or to the country. I do not think that the House could endure a state of things which would lead Egypt into a condition of anarchy. If we were to adopt such a policy as that we should never be able to hold up our heads again before the Powers of Europe for very shame. When I read the information which was sent round when the Conference began to be considered, I could not but look at the grounds which were stated by Lord Granville in his Circular for considering if necessary to revise the Law of Liquidation. He stated that—

"The finances of Egypt have been brought into very serious difficulties owing to the destruction of property at Alexandria, and the awards in compensation amounting to a sum of about £4,250,000; and, secondly, by the protracted endeavour of Egypt to hold the Soudan."

When I read these two reasons for summoning a Conference, and asking for a change in the Law of Liquidation, I said the first of these matters is one to which England has a good deal to say, because the destruction which involves awards of compensation to the amount of some £4,250,000 or upwards was directly due to the policy and the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government. And, again, when the protracted endeavour of Egypt to hold the Soudan was given as another cause of the financial embarrassment of that country, I could not but recall to mind that when Lord Dufferin was in Egypt, and was drawing up a scheme for the Egyptian Army, he was directed by the Government to withhold advice, which I confidently believe, if he had been allowed to give, might and would have exercised an influence which would have prevented that protracted endeavour to hold the Soudan, and have also prevented a great deal of the disgrace, annoyance, and anxiety inflicted on Egypt in consequence. Therefore, if that is the case, it is impossible for us to look without anxiety, as if it did not concern us at all, upon the evacuation of Egypt by our Forces until the condition of the country is such that we know it may be safely undertaken, and in such a manner as not to leave confusion and chronic disorder behind. But if the time should come when that evacuation may be effected, I cannot see what good is to be done by fixing the date many years before. On the contrary, much harm may be the consequence, because you excite hopes, and fears, and intrigues among the people of Egypt, and you cause anxiety, incertitude, and terror out of all proportion to the real condition of affairs. If hon. Gentlemen want an illustration of the sort of feeling which may be aroused, I would ask them to bear in mind what took place in France towards the close of the first arrangement under the Republic of 1848. An arrangement was made for the President to hold Office for a certain term of years, and as the time for the evacuation of the Presidental Office drew near the whole of France became agitated and alarmed by the thought of what might happen, and the terror was such as to stop all business proceedings and to lead to intrigues of every kind and sort, until in the month of December, 1851, the *coup d'état* was

brought about as much as anything else by the state of alarm and anxiety in which the people were found. Then there is a third point, and that is the principle of the neutralization of Egypt. It was one of the stipulations, and one of the points in the agreement to which I am referring, that this country should be prepared before the time of the evacuation of the country to propose a scheme for the neutralization of Egypt. Now, neutralization is a word that is rather attractive; it has taken many people's fancy, and they have thought that it might furnish a means for bringing about a settlement satisfactory to all parties. We are told—"Look at Belgium, look at Switzerland, and see how happy these countries are under a neutralized condition, and then see whether the same thing cannot be done with Egypt." I wish to know whether the Government has ever seriously considered or thought out this scheme of neutralization, and how it would be applied to Egypt, because I fear that the case of Egypt is one in which such a proposition would be hardly brought into action. You compare Egypt with Belgium and Switzerland. Let me point out one or two differences. In the first place, Belgium and Switzerland are independent States, as much so as Portugal or Holland, or any other State of Europe. But Egypt is not an independent State. Egypt is a part of the Ottoman Empire, and I want to know under what arrangement you are to neutralize Egypt, whether it is still to retain its connection with the Ottoman Empire, whether it is still to be a portion of that Empire? If it is, and if it is to be neutralized, you would very seriously affect the military power of Turkey in any war. And if it is not to be a part of the Ottoman Empire, how far can you carry out the neutralization of a country in which Turkey is so much concerned. And there is yet another difficulty, supposing you get over the difficulty with regard to the Porte. Let us look at the great distinction between Egypt and Belgium and Switzerland. Belgium and Switzerland are States surrounded entirely by other European States, parties to the guarantee, and willing and able to maintain it—or, at all events, which are subject to the public law of Europe. They have formed engagements to protect the guarantee. That is not the position of Egypt, which is not surrounded by a number of such Powers bound by engagements to protect her neutrality. You have a large frontier of Egypt on the South and West exposed to warlike tribes and to Asiatic and African Powers, who will not respect your guarantee of neutralization, and you will find that Egypt will be in a very different position from that which the countries which I have mentioned would find themselves in in similar circumstances. Another point of distinction is this. Belgium and Switzerland are two States which, if let alone, are perfectly competent to go on in their own way and to manage their own affars; they have a capital Revenue, a good financial system; for their size are very powerful, and are capable of defending themselves. I believe the Army of Belgium at its war strength amounts to upwards of 100,000 men. I am not sure what is the strength of the Federal Army of Switzerland; but I believe it is something like 113,000 men, and, in addition, there is the Landwehr of some 90,000. I do not suppose I need draw the other side to the picture, and ask what force Egypt has. You must consider, therefore, how thoroughly different are the conditions, and in what a position you may place yourselves if you ride off on the idea of neutralization and commit yourselves to such a policy. I have thought I should not be wasting the time of the House in bringing this matter before it. I have not endeavoured to rake up old sources of controversy. I have abstained from passing any judgment upon what Her Majesty's Government may be going to do, in the first place, because I do not know what it is; and, in the next place, because I am anxious not to interfere with their proceedings at a critical time. But I do think that, before I conclude, I ought to put a Question, and I ought to get some explanation from the Government as to what it is they are really going to do. What is the nature and object of this Mission of Lord Northbrook, which is now filling the minds of everyone? It is very curious that we began the Session with the Mission of General Gordon, and we are closing it with the Mission of Lord Northbrook. There was some difficulty in going into Egyptian affairs at the beginning of the Session, because we were told we might be interfering with General Gordon's

Mission; and now there is some difficulty in going into them because we may be interfering with the Mission of Lord Northbrook. I do not say that these are circumstances which are in any way suspicious; but they are worthy of notice and I want to know how far the parallel between Lord Northbrook and General Gordon is to go? General Gordon, we were told, is a hero, and Lord Northbrook is a Cabinet Minister. I do not know which is the climax and which the anti-climax. I do not know that the position of a Cabinet Minister will excite more enthusiasm than the position of a hero. But, at all events, everybody feels that this is a desperate card played by the Government, either knowingly for the purpose of gaining time and staving off inquiry, or it may be for some other reason. Sometimes it looks to me like a move made by a bad chess player, who does not exactly know what to do, but has to make some move. I hope that it may lead to the beginning of some new policy, and some new principles which may become the position of so distinguished a nobleman as Lord Northbrook. All I want to know is, what is Lord Northbrook sent out for? I am afraid that here, again, we have a parallel with the case of General Gordon. What was General Gordon sent out for? It was in order that he might "report and advise" as to the withdrawal of the troops from the Soudan; and now Lord Northbrook is sent out to "report and to advise." "Reporting and advising" seems to be a favourite phrase with the Government. He is to report and advise upon what sort of advice his Colleagues are to give to the Egyptian Government. That is rather a roundabout business, and, in my opinion, it would have been simpler, if there was anything important for him to advise upon, that he should give that advice directly to the Egyptian Government. I am asked sometimes—"What would your policy be in this case?" I would reply that our policy would be very different indeed in some respects from that of Her Majesty's Government; but if we were pursuing a policy involving what they are now going to do—sending out one of their own Colleagues to Egypt to advise them as to what should be done—our policy would be to arm him with greater powers, to put him into direct communication with the Egyptian Government; to trust to his knowledge of the feeling, and opinions of his Colleagues, whom he could consult at any moment by telegraph; to intrust him with the power of giving advice, and of giving it promptly and with authority, which he never can do if it is to be done by transmitting backwards and forwards, and consulting as to what should be done. That is the old policy. That is what Lord Dufferin was obliged to follow. Lord Dufferin had no powers himself to give orders or to do anything. If he had had such powers, among other things, he would have stopped the expedition of General Hicks when there was still time, and would have saved us from the disgrace which was inevitably and inseparably associated with that expedition. Well, Sir, I should be glad to know what are to be Lord Northbrook's instructions? Is he to have that power without which he will be unable to produce any effect whatever? You must leave no time for the intrigues of others. You must give your Representative power to act effectively, and at once, and, I believe, if you do that, you may yet bring matters to a satisfactory issue; you will probably be able to bring about arrangements satisfactory to this country and acceptable to the other Powers of Europe. You have exhausted your means of procedure upon the old lines. You have tried Conference after Conference, and they have all failed, and you must not hanker any longer after a mode of procedure, which has failed. You have tried to proceed in accordance with the advice given by able men like Lord Dufferin and General Gordon. Now you are to take the advice of Lord Northbrook; but, after all, by whom is Lord Northbrook himself to be advised? By Sir Evelyn Baring? If so, why not ask Sir Evelyn Baring to give us direct advice; and why, if it is Lord Northbrook whose advice is to be acted on, not intrust him with the power of giving that advice on the spot? Before closing my remarks, I wish to say one word, not in regard to our own interests, or of European interests in Egypt, but one word on behalf of the unfortunate people of Egypt. Whatever may be the rights and the wrongs of this country—not of successive Governments, for I am not going to argue the case of one Government against another—whatever may be the arguments you may bring forward on the one side or on the other,

this, at least, remains—that justice is not being done to the people of Egypt, and that the effect of your proceedings has been to weaken their position, and to do them more harm than good. I am not going to trouble the House with any financial details and with any examination of the principles of Egyptian taxation, or anything of that kind; and certainly I am not going to enter into the question of what ought, or ought not, to have been done in regard to the Conference. But I want to consider the question of the two great classes into which Egypt is divided—the oppressors and the oppressed. The oppressed are not very far to seek. They are the unfortunate Native Egyptian cultivators of the soil, whose industry and patience are beyond praise, and who do extract from the soil the proceeds which form the financial wealth of the country. The oppressors are the dominant races, the Turks or the Circassians, who extract the taxes from the people, and who, in doing so, not only take all that they can get out of the people for the State, but take care to feather their own nests in the process. There is very great difficulty in attempting to deal with a condition of affairs such as this. If Egypt were in South America or elsewhere, we might confine ourselves to expressions of sympathy and goodwill; but looking to the position in which Egypt stands, and how it is situated, and looking at the history of our dealings with that country, we cannot thus put the matter aside. This is the proposition which I wish to impress upon the House—that, bad as is the condition of the fellaheen under a strong Government, it is even worse under a weak Government. It was, no doubt, very bad in the days of Mehemet Ali. He was a Ruler who was very stringent in his measures, and who was prepared to get all he could out of the people. But, after all, what he took was taken for one man, and he had power to stop any mischief that others might be inclined to do, and he took very good care not to allow the Mudirs, or Sheiks, or other small authorities to rob the people, because it was really robbing his own revenue. But where you have a weak Government you have a Government which cannot control these people, who are in direct communication with the peasantry, and who will, therefore, plunder and oppress the peasantry in a manner that will not take place under a strong Government. Well, you are not very likely to get a strong Government in Egypt at the present time, unless it is strengthened in some way by the assistance of Europe or the assistance of England. Europe has been tried, and we do not see any very satisfactory results at this moment. England, I believe, has still the power to do that which she ought to do, and is bound to do. There are steps which can be taken for the improvement of the condition of the Egyptian people, if the influence of England be but properly used; and if it is clear that England has that power by the proper use of her influence and of the great position she at present holds, England is deeply culpable if she fails to do her duty, and is deeply and doubly culpable if she fails because she is afraid of having her action misinterpreted. There is a great deal that might be done. Whatever may be the exact limits of the produce of the land tax, we know that there is one great and crying necessity which must be provided before that tax can be fairly handled, and that is the completion of a fair Cadastral Survey. The whole foundation of our improvements lies upon a fair Cadastral Survey. You will never have that under a Native Government. It will come too late to be of any service. I know there is a Cadastral Survey partly accomplished; but it is not carried on with energy. The next point is the establishment of interior tribunals to which the oppressed taxpayers may have recourse, and where they may feel that justice will be done to them. But you will not have that unless, in the first place, you have a power which will compel the Native authorities to submit to these tribunals; and you must get something more than that; you must win the confidence of the people to induce them to go to these tribunals and bring their cases before them; and you must not leave them in a position in which they will say—"These things are very excellent; we might get our cases heard and settled, but we know that this will not last long—we know that as soon as the English pressure is withdrawn we shall go back to the old state of things, and be again at the mercy of those whose vengeance we shall have provoked." Gentlemen who know Egypt say that one-half of the sadness that

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exists there is concealed because the people are afraid to disclose all their sufferings. I say England must step forward, and must not shrink from the position into which she has been brought. She must make use of the freedom which we are so happy to think she has regained, to effect a peaceful settlement, which will be one that we can look back upon without blushing and without shame. I trust that the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, although he may say, as he said the other day, that he has no absolute instructions to give to Lord Northbrook, will yet be able to give us such information as to the spirit of the communications or instructions with which Lord Northbrook is furnished, as will enable us to feel, when we are separating for the Recess, that a matter of this great importance is in good hands, and that it is being carried on in a proper spirit.

MR. GLADSTONE: Sir, when towards the close of the lengthened address of the right hon. Baronet he came to the subject of the condition of the fellaheen, I was in hopes that we were at last going to get upon some ground of common interest, where the mind and heart of every man would be inclined to support the right hon. Baronet, if his remarks were of a character that aimed directly at the purpose of humanity and justice and nothing else. Well, their aim I will not dispute; but I want to know what advantage is to be derived from such remarks as the right hon. Baronet made in this part of his speech? He says that a weak Government is worse than a strong Government. I am not prepared to assent to that principle without limitation—[*A laugh*]—in spite of the laughter with which, as usual, any opposition which the hon. Member does not like is met with by him in his habitual mode of regulating the manners of this House. A weak Government may be worse than a strong one; but if the right hon. Gentleman thinks that the strong Government of Ismail was better than the weak Government of Tewfik, why did the right hon. Gentleman put down the strong Government and set up the weak one? Tewfik is the child of the right hon. Baronet. The elevation of Tewfik to the Khedivial Throne was the special work of the right hon. Baronet; and it was that elevation, which was, in fact, a more entangling and more perilous engagement to the British Government than even the Dual Control, which was the other part of the right hon. Gentleman's performance, and the dangers and defects of which he has to-day, for the first time after four years of experience, scantily admitted. Now, Sir, as to the lamentable condition of the fellaheen of Egypt, the right hon. Gentleman gives it to be understood that Europe has tried her hand and has failed. When did Europe try her hand and fail? She has not tried her hand at all. She has tried her hand at a Conference and failed. She has never tried her hand with regard to the internal government of Egypt. France and England, by the advice of the right hon. Gentleman and his friends, tried their hands and failed. Europe has not yet tried her hand, and I am at a loss to conceive what shadow of support there is for that strange assertion on the part of the right hon. Gentleman. Then the right hon. Gentleman describes the miserable condition of the fellaheen in a manner to which I take exception on two grounds. He says, for example, you may establish Civil Courts in Egypt; but when you have done so and left they will not dare to resort to them. That is an underground and an unavowed argument for the permanent retention of the power of England in Egypt. He said that he wished to get out of Egypt as soon as possible, and yet he makes use of arguments showing that even if you establish good institutions they cannot work, at least after you have retired. The moral of that saying, whether the right hon. Gentleman is aware of it or not, is plain—it is that you ought to remain in permanent possession of power in Egypt. [*Opposition cheers.*] Some of his Friends cheer that sentiment, and thereby renounce the principle of action which the right hon. Gentleman made the basis of his policy—namely, the withdrawal from Egypt when the purposes of improvement for which we went there are accomplished. I must confess to a feeling of astonishment that the right hon. Gentleman should speak of the present condition of Egypt as if he believed that no good had been done in Egypt by the constant and active exertions of the very able men who have been sent to Egypt for the purpose. The right hon. Gentleman said—"I am afraid we shall have a succession of Reports like those

of Lord Dufferin and of General Gordon, which was expected but has not yet come to hand." But the right hon. Gentleman should recollect that the Report of Lord Dufferin was not a Report of advice and inquiry, but was a Report as to things that had been done as well as of things that were to be done. It was not a question of speculative improvement; and why does the right hon. Gentleman choose to overlook and take no notice of the very distinct assertion of the English Agents with regard to the great changes that have already been effected in Egypt by English efforts? Has the right hon. Gentleman taken the pains of referring to the despatch of Sir Evelyn Baring of the 28th of June?

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: Yes.

MR. GLADSTONE: I do not know whether he has read it?

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: Yes, I have.

MR. GLADSTONE: Then I am sorry that the right hon. Gentleman has taken no notice of it. I think it is hardly fair.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: Read it? It is perfectly worthless.

MR. GLADSTONE: The hon. Member says it is perfectly worthless. Perhaps if he had been in Egypt he would have made a better thing of it.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: I hope so.

MR. GLADSTONE: Sir Evelyn Baring is a man of the highest character and ability, not to be surpassed in the range of the diplomatic or general service—[Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Oh, oh!]—and the mocking of the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock, who never has had to confront any difficulty greater than that of a platform speech, and who does not know what it is to look in the face the solution of these difficult problems with which Sir Evelyn Baring has been struggling, is misplaced. The noble Lord should support his Friend in that summary method of disposing of the official and formal statements of honourable and very able men on the subject of what has been done in Egypt. Sir, the whole of that despatch is full of detailed statements of the practical improvements that have been introduced into Egypt. In Egypt No. 25, at page 125, in regard to corporal punishment—[*A laugh*]—the laughter of the noble Lord I will not notice—he says—

> "By far the most important reform effected since the British occupied Egypt has been the partial suppression of the use of the courbash, I say the 'partial suppression,' because I am not prepared to say that even now the courbash may not be occasionally used; but I am convinced that its use is now comparatively rare. It used to be very frequently employed for two main objects, viz.: (1) the collection of taxes; and (2) the extortion of evidence. I think I may say with confidence that the use of the courbash as a general practice in connection either with the collection of taxes or the extortion of evidence has ceased."

Is that, Sir, a small matter in the condition of a country situated as Egypt is now situated? Is not that a matter that had some claims on the notice of the right hon. Gentleman when he was opening up to us the condition of Egypt? Was it right on his part to overlook a result of that kind effected by the Agents of this country, simply because those Agents happened to have been appointed by a Government to which he is opposed? ["Oh, oh!"]

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: That really is an assertion that I must notice. I must ask the right hon. Gentleman to withdraw that expression. I never made any Party charge against Sir Evelyn Baring. I think the right hon. Gentleman has no right to make such an observation.

MR. GLADSTONE: I will say it is most unfortunate for the right hon. Baronet, when coming forward in his place to discuss at large the state of Egypt, and show what had to be done, and what has been done, entirely to pass over that formal Report of Sir Evelyn Baring showing the great results accomplished under great difficulties by his energies and those of others, including the suppression of corporal punishment. [An hon. MEMBER: Partial suppression.] I beg pardon, it is not a partial suppression I was speaking of, but the suppression of corporal punishment in the collection of the Revenue and extortion of evidence. I say that the right hon. Gentleman's account of the state of Egypt, if he will not condescend to notice what has been said by Sir Evelyn Baring, and prefers to tell us what he has picked up from somebody with whom he has been conversing—I say his account is but a worthless statement. The right hon. Gentleman referred to the Cadastral Survey. Does he suppose

that it has been overlooked? On the contrary, every effort has been made to press it forward, and it has been pressed forward so far as was possible. Why does the right hon. Gentleman refer to that matter and say that nothing has been done?

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: I said it had been completed in one district; but I complained that it had not been gone on with as fast as it should have been.

MR. GLADSTONE: How does the right hon. Gentleman know that? Has he examined into the subject sufficiently to enable him to pronounce that the English Agents have failed in their duty with regard to the Cadastral Survey? In one of the recent despatches in "Egypt," I find—

"Another proof of the increasing confidence in the accuracy and utility of the work is furnished by the applications which are now being received from private individuals for copies of the Cadastral plans and extracts from the registers in relation to their properties. In many instances the administration of the land survey has been employed to decide disputes between proprietors."

That described the progress made up to last September, since which further progress has been made; and yet the right hon. Gentleman undertakes to condemn the English Agents in Egypt, because they have not done as much as he thinks they ought to have done. Sir Evelyn Baring also says—

"Besides these and other minor reforms . . . I maintain that a new life has been breathed into the spirit of the Egyptian Administration and into the Egyptian people. The people are beginning to learn that there is such a thing as justice between man and man."—(Egypt, No. 25, p. 127.)

I maintain, therefore, that the right hon. Gentleman is not equitable, and has no justification whatever for the disparaging account which he has given of the exertions of his fellow-countrymen in Egypt, and I maintain that his reference to the difficulties of the work that has been done and is to be done means, if it means anything, the permanent retention of the power of England in Egypt, which, in a former part of his speech, he absolutely disavowed. The right hon. Gentleman goes back to the subject of General Gordon and General Hicks, and on the subject of General Hicks he is again extremely wise after the event. He knows very well that we were not interfering with the proceedings of General Hicks, or of the Egyptian Government in regard to General Hicks. He remained carefully silent, waiting for the chapter of accidents; but after the expedition of General Hicks, for which we were in no way responsible, turned out unfortunate, the right hon. Gentleman has been most copious in his references to it, taking every opportunity of referring to the folly of not interfering with that expedition of General Hicks, although he never recommended any interference so long as the power of interfering existed. He says that he was told at the beginning of the Session that he must not speak on Egyptian matters for fear of interfering with the Mission of General Gordon, and that now he must not speak for fear of interfering with the Mission of Lord Northbrook. Who told him either of these, and when was he told? I remember, indeed, hearing the right hon. Gentleman say, when General Gordon had been about three or four weeks in the Soudan, that General Gordon had failed. I remember that declaration of the right hon. Gentleman, which was a splendid proof, both of his statesmanship and of his patriotism, and especially of his affection for General Gordon; but I defy and challenge the right hon. Gentleman to say—so far as I know—I challenge him to say that there was any attempt to prevent the discussion of the affairs of Egypt by pleading that it might interfere with the Mission of General Gordon. And so with regard to the Mission of Lord Northbrook, the right hon. Gentleman is perfectly justified in giving his view of the present situation, and asking the Government distinctly what they have to say upon it. Now, Sir, he says he takes this objection to the Mission of Lord Northbrook—that it ought not to be a Mission to inquire and advise, but a Mission to act—a Mission to act, that is to say, by directly influencing the Khedive of Egypt. The Mission of Lord Northbrook is a Mission to inquire and advise; but there is nothing in a Mission to inquire and advise which need absolutely to prevent it being a Mission for action. Such a case I could quote. It happened to myself under the auspices of the right hon. Gentleman among others. A Mission was intrusted to me—I am not quite sure whether the right hon. Gentleman was in the Cabinet or

not, perhaps he was not; but, at any rate, under the auspices of those with whom he was politically connected. The case of Lord Durham was another case, which was, in the first instance, a Mission of inquiry, and which became a Mission—I think I am correct in saying—of action. But it is thought to be unreasonable — I do not in the least complain of the right hon. Gentleman saying it — that Lord Northbrook should be sent to inquire and advise. The reason why Lord Northbrook is sent to inquire and advise is this. We have been in Egypt struggling with a multitude of difficulties against which we may, I think, say we have made very favourable progress until the summer of last year. They have been immensely aggravated since the disasters of General Hicks and General Baker in the Soudan; but we came into a position during the present summer, when again they threaten to be aggravated, and at every point the Egyptian problem was additionally perplexed by financial disasters. We have done our best to cope with that financial disaster, and it is, at any rate, a negative compliment that the right hon. Gentleman has not found any fault with the methods which the Conference of the European Powers made to cope with it. But, Sir, those endeavours having failed and the consequence overhanging us in the shape of Egyptian bankruptcy, the financial famine affects and colours every Egyptian question. It places us in a new position in the face of Egyptian affairs. It is not one new embarrassment added to old embarrassments; it is the overspreading embarrassment which goes through the whole, and places every Egyptian subject, more or less, in a new position. Sir, it is with a view to consider that new position in connection with the financial embarrassments that we have thought it wise that Lord Northbrook — a man intimately associated with us in his views and feelings as well as conversant with Eastern subjects and Eastern administration—should go to Egypt for that purpose; and that is the reason why I vindicate the Mission of Lord Northbrook as a Mission of inquiry and advice in the first instance, for us, but of course to be accounted for hereafter by the results it may produce. The right hon. Gentleman says that we have now regained, by the failure of the Conference and the total collapse—which I admit it to be—of the Anglo-French Agreement, our freedom. But he says that the having regained your freedom is a reason why we want to know how you are going to use it. That may be, but our telling him how we are to use it is very like the surrendering of the freedom we have just regained; and though it is fair that that freedom should be surrendered when we are in a condition to frame our own policy afresh, after the dislocation which I admit it has undergone, yet, viewing the nature of this financial crisis, and its effect upon the entire subject of Egyptian politics, in my opinion we should be guilty of gross folly were we at this time, and when Lord Northbrook is preparing for the purpose of his Mission, to anticipate its results. But, Sir, the right hon. Gentleman has spoken chiefly of the Anglo-French Agreement, and I will follow him in his remarks upon that subject, but not at any very great length. The right hon. Gentleman says that he and his Friends were anxious to have obtained a vote upon the Agreement, but that they failed. They failed through an intervention which they thought was an unprecedented intervention. Probably since that time they have looked back to 1863, when a parallel case occurred—parallel excepting in one point, and it is this, and it is a very remarkable point. In 1863, on the question of Poland, Lord Palmerston had obtained a day from an hon. Member, and having obtained the day from the hon. Member, he undertook to give a Government day in return. It was when he was giving this Government day in return—that is to say, paying the debt, that the House, feeling the inexpediency of the discussion, interfered, and put Lord Palmerston in a minority, and silenced the hon. Gentleman who had been so confiding as to give up his day beforehand. It silenced him just as it silenced the right hon. Gentleman opposite. The right hon. Gentleman seems to think that if the Conference had come to a result we should have been bound in consequence of the failure of that debate; but it would have been nothing of the sort. He was told over and over again—and I never heard him complain that the language was deficient in clearness—that he was in no circumstances to be bound by the Anglo-French Agreement except in consequence of a vote, or, at

the very least, by the silent admission and acceptance of his Party. It was to be entirely dependent on the opinion of Parliament; and the right hon. Gentleman, wanting to make a case for raising an Egyptian discussion at a most unseasonable time, says that that discussion would have been the means of preventing what would have been a great catastrophe but for the failure of the Conference. He is entirely wrong. The failure of the Conference had nothing to do with it. If the Conference had succeeded, the Anglo-French Agreement would have been entirely subject to the sanction of Parliament. The right hon. Gentleman makes comments on the principal objections to the Anglo-French Agreement. I shall only dwell briefly on those objections. He says that the Multiple Control would have been extremely injurious, and he appears to found his objection on two contradictory grounds—one, that it was an enormous power to give; and the other, that it was no power at all. He says that power was a sham—that we ought not to have anything to do with the establishment of a sham. In that I entirely agree with him; but he cannot maintain these two objections together. What is his reason for saying that the power of the Anglo-French Agreement was a sham? His reason is this—that in the Agreement itself you do not find the executory provisions by which the veto of the Commissioners of the Egyptian Debt was to take effect. Certainly not; you do not find in that preliminary Agreement those executory provisions; but they were to be devised for the purpose of making that veto effective. There is nothing, however, in the objection that it would have been a sham, or that it would have been open to the objection of the right hon. Gentleman, and that it ought to be condemned on the principle on which Lord Granville had condemned it. I will ask the right hon. Gentleman just to reconsider the matter fully. He says, upon the whole he admitted, that the powers committed to those Commissioners were extremely well guarded and qualified. I am very glad, indeed, to have that admission; but what I wish to point out is this—the powers given to the Control, the powers given to the Commissioners of the Debt under the Anglo-French Agreement, were simply of a negative and restraining character. They were not made masters of the collection of the Revenue; they were not made masters of the Government of Egypt. Their power was entirely addressed to the one purpose of preventing this excess of expenditure which might have endangered the Revenue set apart for the purpose of paying the dividends of the National Debt. I ask the right hon. Gentleman this. Our plan was to ask that the bondholders should take a share of those sacrifices which have been borne by the people of England, and which have been borne by the people of Egypt. The right hon. Gentleman has not censured our demands upon the bondholders. But was it not fair, if we made that demand upon the bondholders—did not equity require of us that we should endeavour to contrive some provision by which the bondholders might have had a better security against the breaking down of the income appropriated to them through excess of expenditure in Egypt? Surely that was an equitable demand, and, as far as regards the conferring of the restraining powers on those Commissioners, I hold it was a just and fair principle. The right hon. Gentleman says that anarchy would not be tolerated, and that it would not have been safe for Europe; and he seems to have anticipated the anarchy as a consequence of our withdrawal. The withdrawal was not to take place unless the Powers of Europe assembled together declared that there would have been no anarchy at all. But what is the meaning of the compassion of the right hon. Gentleman for Europe, which was to suffer from this anarchy when all the European Powers were to have the opportunity of requiring the withdrawal when there was no anarchy; and unless there was no risk of anarchy, there would be no withdrawal. As to the comparison of the condition of France in 1852, I understand the right hon. Gentleman to make this apology for the *coup d'état* of 1852, that there was this fixed date for the election of President. Well, Sir, I think that *coup d'état* has never been accepted, and never will be accepted, by this country. It is looked upon by this country as a conspiracy against liberty. The right hon. Gentleman's apology does not in the least degree better the cause of that *coup d'état*, or avail in the least to sustain the argument for the purpose for which it was

intended. The right hon. Gentleman has referred to the conflagration of Alexandria, and says it was directly due to the policy of the British Government. I want to know to what part of the policy of the British Government it was due?

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Sending the Fleet.

MR. GLADSTONE: Sending the Fleet?

BARON HENRY DE WORMS: And not landing troops.

MR. GLADSTONE: Then I understand, according to the right hon. Gentleman, that it was the duty of the British Government not to send the Fleet.

MR. WARTON: And not landing troops.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: We cannot go into a full discussion of the subject. It was the whole course of the policy of the Government from the time when they failed in their arrangements with France, when they bombarded the forts, and the whole policy pursued by the Government at that time led directly and necessarily to the conflagration.

MR. GLADSTONE: It is quite evident that what the right hon. Gentleman has said, ascribing the conflagration at Alexandria to the policy of the British Government, is one of the stock accusations of his Party, which, no doubt, it is the duty of the Opposition to make. But the right hon. Gentleman ought to have taken the pains to look through these charges. What does he now say? He says that the conflagration was due to a series of causes, in which he includes the bombardment of Alexandria, when the conflagration took place before the bombardment. [*Cries of* "Oh, oh!"] All the ruin that took place in connection with the riots and massacres in Alexandria took place long before the bombardment.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS: But that is not the conflagration.

MR. GLADSTONE: The fires took place in June, the bombardment in July. The right hon. Gentleman says that it was directly owing to the policy of the British Government. Why did the right hon. Gentleman tie us to the French and leave us tied in honour to the French? We had to arrange as we best could in the hopeless engagement which the right hon. Gentleman entered into, and if there was any connection between the conflagration and the British policy, no doubt it was, as the noble Lord said, the sending of the British Fleet to Alexandria; but that British Fleet was sent to Alexandria——

MR. WARTON: No troops were allowed to land.

MR. GLADSTONE: No troops were allowed to land. The hon. and learned Gentleman, after his usual fashion, interrupts me in the middle of a sentence. His complaint is that we did not send both the Fleet and an Army. Well, how am I to reconcile that with the connection which the right hon. Gentleman seeks to establish between our policy and the conflagration at Alexandria? Then the right hon. Gentleman goes on to the subject of neutralization, and says that you cannot compare the case of Egypt with that of Belgium. He seems to think that to secure the independence of Belgium was an easy thing; that no danger was involved in the operation. It is quite true that Belgium is an independent State, and Egypt is not an independent State. The neutralization of Egypt must be subject to the consent of the Porte by the law of Europe; but I do not see the force of the objection if that consent be obtained. The right hon. Gentleman says that Belgium is surrounded by Powers under the public law of Europe. I suppose he does recollect what took place with respect to Belgium shortly before the Franco-German War, and what arrangements were contemplated, at any rate, by one great Power—I am not sure that it is known which—for the appropriation of Belgium. I am not aware that the danger in Egypt would be nearly so great in any plan of neutralization, if any such plan were found to be advisable, as the dangers in the case of Belgium, which for several centuries had been the favourite battle-ground of Europe, and was sometimes called the "cockpit" of Europe. I mention these things simply in the way of comment on the right hon. Gentleman's remarks and objections, not as if I were discussing at large the policy of the Agreement now dead. That Agreement was adjusted to a certain state of things when the influences operating on the Egyptian Question were setting in a certain direction. That state of things has entirely disap-

peared. What I have said is to be understood as a justification for the action which we took at a given time under given circumstances, and is not to be understood as in any way referring to the future, or throwing any light upon what may hereafter be right and expedient to do. I think I have gone through the main points raised by the right hon. Gentleman. I am glad that he does not propose to divide the House in asking for the instruction to be put to Lord Northbrook, because I have shown why it is impossible for us to enter into this subject now, the reason being that an entire change has passed over the whole face of the affairs of Egypt, every Egyptian question being modified and shaped anew in a greater or less degree in consequence of its financial difficulties. I will only say that I think the right hon. Gentleman was quite justified in his demand, if he makes a demand, that we should be careful in whatever we do in counselling Lord Northbrook, or otherwise to respect the supreme authority of Parliament. I think I may say that we have shown no desire to escape from that authority. There never has been a complicated and difficult foreign question in my recollection which has been kept so incessantly under the view of Parliament as the Egyptian Question. I do not hesitate to say that in certain particulars its difficulties have been immensely aggravated by the incessant discussion in this House. While I say that—and while I could wish that moderation should be observed—I fully admit that it would be monstrous and wholly out of keeping with the genius of our Constitution were the Executive Government to do what, I am bound to say, other Executive Governments have sometimes done, to undertake to commit the country to vital and fundamental questions of policy, involving far-reaching results, in such a way as that Parliament should have nothing to say to them. If there are examples of that kind on record—and I am sorry to say there are—they will remain on record only as beacon lights to warn us away from dangerous ground. It is our principle as well as our policy—it is, I admit, the necessity of our position in addition to both—that while using our best endeavours to bring the unparalleled complications of this question into something like form and order we should take care to proceed so as not to commit this great Empire finally to this or that particular method of arrangement—I mean in fundamental points—without having passed them under the review of those Legislative Bodies which are entitled to discuss what we do, and which, especially in this House, are entitled to control it. That assurance I can justly give. But I think I should go beyond my duty and attain no good purpose if, on the present occasion, I were to enter into any further explanation on the subject of Lord Northbrook's Mission.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF said, the right hon. Gentleman's statement was even more nebulous than usual, although it had produced that seraphic smile on the countenance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which always appeared after a speech of his great master. He (Sir H. Drummond Wolff) thought the House had a right to ask the Government why we went to Egypt, why we stayed there, and how we were to escape from the political complications which they had got up between us and France, and nearly every other State in Europe. The Conference had shown that we had no ally in any one of them. After the battle of Tel-el-Kebir the country was informed by the noble Marquess that we were to remain in Egypt six months, and the Secretary to the Treasury told us that Egypt was to be allowed to stew in its own juice. Egypt was certainly stewing; but he doubted whether it was in her own juice. The only reason now alleged for continued action was that it was necessary to maintain in power the Khedive Tewfik, who must fall as soon as our troops were withdrawn. The right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government had informed them that he had inherited this difficulty from the late Government, and that the late Government had declared their earnest intention to maintain the authority of the Khedive. But, in his (Sir H. Drummond Wolff's) opinion, the whole of the difficulties in which England was involved in Egypt and elsewhere had been brought about by an endeavour to realize those Mid Lothian projects which were founded on the so-called but non-existing Concert of Europe. Information of a most important character had been mutilated or withheld, and public documents had been falsified

by the Government. In answer to a Question asked by the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) on the 7th of July, the First Lord of the Treasury, with the view of throwing dirt on the late Government, produced a falsified document, which he was afterwards obliged to correct. He referred to the document marked "Egypt, No. 11," in which there was nothing about maintaining the authority of the Khedive, and from which passages were left out without any indication of the omission. That was a falsified document, and it was not the first document which had been falsified.

MR. GLADSTONE: I appeal to you, Sir, whether the hon. Gentleman is to be allowed to say that I falsified a document?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. Member would not mean to impute to any Member of this House that he had falsified a document. The hon. Member ought to withdraw the expression.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF said, that in deference to the Speaker's ruling he would withdraw anything. [Mr. GLADSTONE: Withdraw!] He had withdrawn the expression. Really, he must ask the right hon. Gentleman not to interrupt him again. Nobody interrupted the right hon. Gentleman. Afterwards the right hon. Gentleman thought fit to produce the real version of the document, and it was clear that there was no question as to maintaining the Government of the Khedive. The context showed that it was a question of a Native Government, and that Lord Salisbury was not to maintain the authority of the Khedive himself, but to prevent the authority of the Khedive from falling into the hands of any other Power. He would ask the House, calmly considering this subject, to say whether there ever was on the part of a Government a more impudent attempt to mislead the House of Commons? But if it had been the policy of the late Government to maintain this Khedive, that certainly was not the policy of the right hon. Gentleman. The present Government was brought in to reverse the policy of Lord Beaconsfield and to substitute a Liberal for a Conservative policy; and certainly it had never been a Liberal policy to maintain a Sovereign in power against the national will of his people. What had been the conduct of Her Majesty's Government since Tel-el-Kebir? He sympathized very much with the right hon. Gentleman in his endeavours to alleviate the hardships and to ameliorate the condition of the fellaheen. But had the right hon. Gentleman done so? One instance was sufficient. Lord Dufferin's reform established a Legislative Council, to which certain Constitutional rights were given. But almost immediately after those reforms had been established a Decree was published by the Khedive postponing the presentation of the Budget to the Legislative Council; another Decree postponed indefinitely the presentation of the Budget, which, in fact, had never been presented at all. With regard to Sir Evelyn Baring's Report, he had ventured to say it was worthless, and he did so, because, in his opinion, Sir Evelyn Baring was sent out not merely as a Diplomatic Agent, but as a friend and supporter of the present Government. The practice of Her Majesty's Government on several occasions had been to throw upon their Agents all the responsibility of failure. They had sent out to Egypt first Lord Dufferin, then Sir Evelyn Baring, then General Gordon, and now they were going to send out Lord Northbrook. In fact, the conduct of Her Majesty's Government was very much like that of a shaky commercial firm, who, finding no legitimate business to do, send out agents to different parts in order to draw upon them. For his own part, he could not comprehend what the object of Lord Northbrook really was. Blue Book after Blue Book on every conceivable subject connected with Egypt had been laid before Parliament, and he was at a loss to understand on what fresh points Lord Northbrook was to furnish information to the Government. As the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition in that House had said, the only information which Lord Northbrook could obtain he must get from Sir Evelyn Baring. The Prime Minister had compared Lord Northbrook's Mission to his own journey to the Ionian Islands; but that was not a true comparison, because the two Missions differed altogether in character; indeed, according to the right hon. Gentleman's own representation, his Mission to the Ionian Islands was exactly the opposite of that of Lord Northbrook to Egypt. The right hon. Gentleman went out, and himself communi-

cated to the Ionian Government the opinion he had arrived at. He went to the Assembly of the Ionian Islands, and made a speech in Italian, of which language the right hon. Gentleman was a perfect master.

MR. GLADSTONE said, that it was true that he made a speech in the Assembly; but it was not delivered until he had made previous inquiry, and had accepted a commission of action.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: Well, does the right hon. Gentleman intend to give the same powers to the Earl of Northbrook?

MR. GLADSTONE: No.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF doubted, then, of what use the Earl of Northbrook could be. He contended that, on the right hon. Gentleman's own showing, the two Missions were of a totally different character, although the House had not as yet been informed of the exact nature and scope of that of the Earl of Northbrook's, except that it was merely a mission of inquiry. The position of Her Majesty's Government was, to use a vulgar expression, "between the Devil and the deep sea," and Heaven alone knew which of those two influences would obtain the mastery. What the Conservative Party demanded was that the Government should make some declaration of policy, that they should no longer vacillate, but should endeavour firmly, with a high hand, to restore order in Egypt, look after the interests of the Egyptian people, and secure for this country that supremacy and domination which she had a right to hold in Egypt.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, he could not agree with the strictures which had been passed on the conduct of Sir Evelyn Baring, than whom there were few servants of Her Majesty more able and more fit to advise on foreign policy. For himself, he believed that there were few parts of the world which could be neutralized with more advantage than Egypt. Her Majesty's Government, in rejecting the proposal of France at the Conference, and refusing to accede to its adjournment, had made it plain that they entertained a strong and an irreconcilable objection to a Dual or Multiple Control. The failure of the Conference had, of course, led to the practical abandonment of the Anglo-French Control, but it seemed to him that those proceedings reflected the highest honour on Her Majesty's Government. No other Power seemed to have the slightest regard for the real interests of Egypt, and every man who had the good of that country at heart must regret that our proposals were refused by the Powers. He deeply deplored, as a friend of the Government of France, the position which that country had taken up, for it was absolutely impossible to maintain for a moment that in the proposals made by that country they had in view the advantages of the people of Egypt that England offered. Obviously, those proposals were put forward solely in the interests of the bondholders. It was a mistake to suppose that the condition of the fellaheen was such as was imagined by hon. Members opposite. On the contrary, the reports which had been received from Egypt showed that Her Majesty's Government had touched with very great advantage the important subject of irrigation, and that the agricultural condition of the fellaheen was higher now than it was in the time of Ismail Pasha. The attitude taken by Her Majesty's Government at the Conference made him hopeful they would, either through the Mission of the Earl of Northbrook, or by some other means, would persevere in measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people. Egypt was in a condition in which she could not meet her financial obligations, and that was a condition which must be remedied. He thought England had shown that she alone of all the Powers was capable of dealing with this complicated question.

MR. GLADSTONE: I wish at this stage to correct an expression which I used when I addressed the House. I stated that the conflagration at Alexandria took place before the bombardment. That is not true. What was in my mind when I used the expression was the ruin and destruction connected with the riots, which took place before the bombardment; but, of course, the conflagration was after.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT said, during the debate several criticisms were passed on Sir Evelyn Baring which he was sorry to hear. He had known Sir Evelyn Baring for many years previous to his first appointment to Egypt, and he remembered very well discussing with the late Earl of Beaconsfield, Sir Evelyn

Baring's projected Mission. Sir Evelyn Baring went out there as the fittest man that the Government could select for the work, and he had the opportunity of seeing Sir Evelyn Baring in Egypt under trying circumstances. He remembered taking the liberty of mentioning to the Prime Minister how highly pleased and satisfied he was with the great work that was actually being done in Egypt. He did not think they had in the whole circle of officials under the Crown a gentleman more suited and who understood the subject so thoroughly as Sir Evelyn Baring. He declined to enter into any Party recrimination, as there had been enough of that; but he still blamed, as he always had blamed, the Government for its tardiness of action from the beginning up to the present time. He had never failed to realize the great difficulties the Government had to cope with; but he had also warned them of what appeared to him to be the too strong leaning of the right hon. Gentleman towards France. He thought the Prime Minister had considered a great deal too much the situation of France in connection with Egypt. That he regarded as the weakness of the situation. That had in a great measure led to their present difficulties. Of course, the Government could not do everything, and no doubt the Prime Minister, with his great experience, knew a great deal more about the subject than he did. He, however, must still condemn the procrastination which had taken place. When he read that declaration made in the Conference by Earl Granville, he felt as if he could have embraced him. He said to himself, when he read those vigorous word—"We shall at least now have a clear course; our hands will be untied, and we shall be free to do the best thing." Previously they never could do the right thing; they were always fettered and bound. They had fought to suppress the rebellion, to keep open their highway to India; they had expended millions of their own money and several millions of Egyptian money to maintain their position, and he hoped they were now about to start upon a new course. If the Government would only let the people of Egypt know that they were in earnest—and the first fruits of the new policy was the voting of £300,000—if they would let them understand they were not going to have their hands bound again, and that they were not going to endanger their position with regard to France by the revival of the Dual Control, he was satisfied Egypt would repay them. They could not work with France; it was impossible. They were not the same people at all, and he deprecated united action with France in Egypt or elsewhere. He cordially approved of the Mission of Lord Northbrook; and he could say, from an intimate knowledge of Egypt, that there were great resources which would financially justify our presence in that country, and which would, he believed, if worked with firmness, add in a very few years 50 per cent to the productiveness of the country.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I am glad to hear the remarks of the hon. Baronet—remarks which were full of practical knowledge and sound sense. I am not going to detain the House more than two or three minutes, and I wish only to refer to a few of the remarks of my right hon. Friend. I am glad to hear from him that the Anglo-French Agreement is not merely in "abeyance," but actually dead. I rejoice to hear it—that it has entirely disappeared. "Lapsed," I think, was the word; but that was not enough; and later he said, in reply to a remark, that it was not much use talking about a matter that was dead. I think it must be clear to everyone who peruses the Papers that there was some ground for the fear that the arrangement would have been interpreted by France as a Multiple Control, although not intended by us to have that meaning; and that was very clearly brought out by Earl Granville's firm declaration that to such Multiple Control this country would not consent. Another remark of my hon. Friend I was particularly glad to hear, and that was that, although Earl of Northbrook went out to report and advise, it would be a mistaken supposition that he would be precluded from acting. I think, considering the circumstances under which the Government are acting at present, this is as much as can be reasonably expected. There are two other statements on which I will just say one word. First, as to the Report by Sir Evelyn Baring. No one can deny his great talent, and I am not one of those who deny the great services he has rendered to the country

in Egypt and in other places. I do not agree with the remarks of the hon. Member for Portsmouth (Sir H. Drummond Wolff) that this Report was worthless. I think if the reforms to which it refers are carried out under English Agents they will be a success. I believe some beginning has been made; some reforms have been made on paper, and even some in actual administration; but they will quickly disappear unless you have English Agents to take the supervision of them and see that they are carried out. And I confess I look with some degree of alarm at the present state of matters in Egypt, inasmuch as there appears to have been, to some extent, a change of the policy of the Government in taking away the English Agents in the hope and belief that these reforms would be carried out by the Natives. I believe that is entirely a mistaken hope on the part of the Government. I shall be surprised if the Earl of Northbrook, with his great Oriental experience, does not give as one of his main pieces of advice to his Colleagues at home that not much will be done unless English Agents are appointed to look after these projected reforms. Another point is as to the conflagration. It is quite clear the right hon. Gentleman was referring to the riot, and not to the conflagration; but, at the same time, there is no doubt that the greater part of the Indemnity is for the damages caused by the conflagration. I am not now blaming the Admiral or the Government for not preventing the burning and plunder of the city after the bombardment; but the Government had warning, for I saw it in the newspapers myself, that the consequences of the bombardment and the evacuation of Alexandria by the Army would, in all probability, be exactly what happened, and I believe it would have been perfectly easy to have stopped it by the landing of the blue-jackets; and what was subsequently done by Lord Charles Beresford in restoring order confirms my view. That makes one claim which Egypt has for consideration. The other is, that we were the chief authority in Egypt while this Commission was making up its indemnity bill, and it is common rumour—and I should be surprised if common rumour is much mistaken—that these claims for indemnity have been grossly beyond what they should have been. If anybody could have stopped that, it must have been the influence of the British Government; but I do not think that was used to stop it. A very considerable portion of the £4,000,000 was, I think, owing, I will not say to a very blameworthy act of omission on our part, but to an omission of what ought to have been done. The sum has been enormously increased by the want of sufficient looking after, the Representatives of each Government naturally backing one another up; and the upshot is that these hardly-taxed people of Egypt are to be taxed in some £4,000,000, though very likely the utmost extent of the damage was not more than £2,000,000, and much of it might have been avoided. I am glad to say that Her Majesty's Government are in a very different position from that in which they would have been if the Conference had succeeded. In that case we had the assurance of the Government, as strong as words could make it, that the House of Commons was not to be bound, and that they would have the fullest opportunity of discussing its proceedings. It is not easy to raise a debate when there must be a new departure, and it is not, I think, an unreasonable thing now for the Government to say—"You must give us time to consider exactly what we shall do in what to us is a new position." To the Government it is a new position; but to me and others it is a position in which we have long felt the Government must find themselves. The Earl of Northbrook is going out soon. That is a sign that the Government know they have to deal with great difficulties—difficulties which, I think, the Government have not diminished themselves, but, to some extent, have increased. I agree with the hon. Members that these difficulties may be greatly diminished now if the Government, in consequence of the information they have obtained by the failure of the Conference and the further information the Earl of Northbrook will give them, find that they cannot shirk the responsibilities of their position, and that there is nothing between the policy of the hon. Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) and his Friends of scuttling out of Egypt, and leaving her to take care of herself, which no Government could accept, and which the country would not permit, and that of taking charge of

the affairs of Egypt for a time. It will have to come to that; and I think I see signs that the Government are becoming more and more alive to the fact that that is a necessity, and I shall be very much surprised if, when we meet in the autumn, we do not find that it has been admitted by action, though it may not be admitted positively by statement.

MR. CHAPLIN said, he was sure that all the Members on the Opposition side of the House would be heartily glad if the Government followed the advice given it by his hon. Friend the Member for Durham (Sir George Elliot). But he confessed he had not been able to augur so hopefully from the speech of the Prime Minister, who had taken the same course which his Government always adopted on questions of foreign policy, and withheld everything he possibly could from the House. With regard to the conflagration of Alexandria, he was never more astonished in his life than when he heard that night the Prime Minister of England say in his place in the House of Commons that the conflagration was precedent to the bombardment. That showed how extremely limited was the interest which the right hon. Gentleman took in these questions of foreign politics; while, on the other hand, had it been one of tinkering the Constitution by domestic reform the right hon. Gentleman would have given the House chapter and verse. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the position in which the House of Commons had been left after the statement of the Prime Minister that night. What was their position? A considerable period had now elapsed since the Government declared that the affairs of Egypt were in such a critical condition that it was necessary they should be dealt with without delay, and accordingly the Conference was summoned for that purpose. That Conference had ignominiously collapsed; consequently, they had reverted to their old position, and now the Opposition and the country were most anxious to know what course the Government intended to take in dealing with Egyptian affairs in the future. The Government had met them with barren statements, telling them that the Earl of Northbrook was to be sent out as High Commissioner to Egypt, and his Mission was to be one of inquiry and advice; and the reason of his appointment was that the Government found the difficulties of the Egyptian Question greatly exaggerated by the peculiar conditions of her finances, and, accordingly, the Earl of Northbrook was sent to Egypt to obtain further information. But the Government had been supreme there for the last two years; they were well acquainted with the state of the country; they had employed the best men, and had been admirably served by their *employés*. After all this labour, and after all their experience, at a critical moment like the present, the Government stated it was impossible to tell the House their intentions without a further delay. This plea for further information at the present time was neither more nor less than a plea for further procrastination in taking upon themselves responsibilities which it was their duty to take. From the very commencement they had been desirous of shirking their duty, and he believed they were desirous of shirking it now. The Prime Minister had endeavoured to trace all the difficulties which now prevailed in Egypt to the existence of the Dual Control, established by the Conservatives; but Earl Granville declared, after two years' experience, that it had undoubtedly worked admirably for the finances and administration of Egypt; and he would leave the right hon. Gentleman to reconcile his condemnation of the system with the lavish praise bestowed upon it by his own Foreign Secretary. If our position with regard to the future policy of the Government in Egypt was unsatisfactory, the position in which we had been left with regard to their action with respect to General Gordon was, if possible, more unsatisfactory still. As he understood, the Prime Minister and the Government admitted the accuracy of the letter from General Gordon which had appeared in the newspapers, although the Prime Minister had said a few days ago that it was not free from mystery, because he could not see why General Gordon had put the question which he had to the Mudir. For his own part, he could not see any mystery on that subject; the only mystery was that as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. From the last despatch received from General Gordon, it was evident that he was expecting reinforcements. The question which he would now put to the Government was, whether or not they had

now recognized that the necessity for the despatch of an Expedition for the relief of General Gordon had arisen? To that question the Government ought to be able to give a plain answer—Yes or No. If there was a chance that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the Expedition, they did not wish to know the precise measures that were to be taken; but they wanted to know whether or not the Government recognized the necessity for assisting General Gordon had arisen. The noble Lord the Secretary of State for War had some time ago laid down the conditions on which it would be the duty of the Government to despatch an Expedition. That condition was that, in the minds of the Government, a clear necessity should have arisen for General Gordon's relief. The other night the Prime Minister had stated that the Government were not in a position to say that that contingency had arrived. From that statement of the Prime Minister on the one hand, and from the guarded replies of the Secretary of State for War on the other, he could not make out whether the Government intended to send an Expedition or not. That was a question, however, that ought to be cleared up before the House of Commons rose for the Recess. He wished to lay the facts as clearly as he could before the Government, before the country, and before the House of Commons. He knew that it was impossible to wring information from the Government when they chose to be silent; but if any disaster happened to General Gordon, the burden of the guilt would lie on the heads of Her Majesty's Government.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK said, he thought that the Leader of the Opposition had done scanty justice to our countrymen in Egypt, who had already effected much, in the face of great difficulties. The right hon. Gentleman said that the bombardment of the forts "led necessarily" to the burning of the city of Alexandria. Surely the right hon. Gentleman did not mean to say that the burning of Alexandria was justified as an act of war. He did not take so gloomy a view of the state of Egypt as the hon. Member for Portsmouth (Sir H. Drummond Wolff). Her Majesty's Government, in their Estimate presented to the Conference, estimated the produce of the Land Tax at £4,918,000, which was £100,000 less than the average of the last three years, and £200,000 less than the Estimate of the Egyptian Government themselves. They might, he thought, naturally suppose that the produce of that taxation would be more rather than less than it had previously been. Again, they estimated the produce of the Railways at £80,000 less than in 1881. The traffic might reasonably be expected to increase. Sir Evelyn Baring, in a subsequent Memorandum, admitted this; and, indeed, he could not do otherwise, because the receipts for the first three months, instead of a diminution of £80,000, showed an increase at the rate of £160,000 a-year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer included nothing for the sales of the free Government lands, the value of which was very large, and which might certainly be reckoned on for £100,000 at least. He thought the normal Revenue, without any increase of taxation, might be estimated at £300,000 more than the figures submitted to the Conference. But even assuming the figures placed by the English Commissioners before the Conference, the apparent deficit mainly arose from the sums devoted to repayment of Debt. Taking the Estimate for 1884 as presented, he saw no reason why, after having made very moderate Estimates, they should then proceed to write off £369,000. There would, no doubt, be arrears in 1884; but, on the other hand, 1884 would itself benefit by the arrears of 1883. Next, the account included as Expenditure £67,000 for the Sinking Fund on the Preference Stock, £37,500 on the Domain Loan, and £78,000 for the Sinking Fund on the proposed New Loan, making together £182,000 which was clearly redemption of Debt and not Expenditure in the ordinary sense. The same remark applied to part of the Suez payment to Her Majesty's Government, amounting to £200,000. This would cease in 10 years. Now, in an annuity of £200,000 payable for 10 years, £150,000, in round numbers, would be for principal and £50,000 for interest. Here, then, an allowance of £150,000 ought clearly to be made. Taking the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own figures, the estimated Income for 1884 was £9,224,000, and the Expenditure, including the whole service of the Loan, was £9,231,000, of which £332,000 was really for reduction of Debt. Even, then, on the showing of

the right hon. Gentleman himself, there was a surplus on the year of over £300,000. Admitting the arbitrary reduction of receipts of £369,000, the deficit would only be £50,000, which, for a country only just recovering from the effects of civil war, could not be called discouraging. He would indicate one way in which a very large sum might be obtained. At present the managers of the Daira and Domains property themselves farmed tens of thousands of acres. Just imagine two foreigners in England farming an immense property distributed over England, Scotland, and Ireland. The result would inevitably be disastrous. The deficiency in the Daira and Domain Loans was put down at no less than £234,000 a-year. He rather doubted whether, even under existing circumstances, it would prove to be so much; but, at any rate, if the property were sold or let, this deficiency would disappear. He strongly urged the Government to take this course. What Egypt really required was security, justice, and good government. Those who proposed to hand it over to civil war, to be scrambled for by the Mahdi, by Arabi, and by the Khedive, were certainly no true friends to the Egyptians. As far as we were concerned, he hoped it was now understood that we should remain to complete and maintain a good Government. He re-echoed the wishes expressed by the hon. Baronet the Member for Durham (Sir George Elliot) and the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Bradford (Mr. W. E. Forster), that we should secure to the poor Egyptian fellaheen what they had not enjoyed for centuries—a strong, and yet a just Government.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT said, that no Government he had ever known or heard of had had so many escapes as the present Government in the policy—uncertain, and hand-to-mouth—they had thought it wise and expedient to pursue. Since they were again—most fortunately for themselves — free to act, he hoped, from the lessons they had learnt, and from the opinions which they must recognize as prevailing from one end of England to the other, that they would adopt a policy of determination in the interest not only of this country, but of Egypt itself. With every respect for the French nation, and every wish that we should remain in perfect amity with them, there was not one in this country, except, perhaps, the Prime Minister and those few who shared his peculiar views, who would ever submit to have our influence sacrificed to the sentimentality of France. When the bombardment of Alexandria was about to take place the French Fleet sailed away, leaving England free to do what was best in the interest of Egypt and of herself. Arabi was then in Alexandria with 11,000 Egyptians; and if Her Majesty's Government had only had the courage and determination which every Government ought to have when engaged in an act amounting to a declaration of war, they would have landed 5,000 men, Arabi would have laid down his arms, and the great conflagration which had cost Egypt so much would never have happened. Nothing, however, like the damage for which compensation was asked had been done. He believed he was over-stating the case when he said that £2,000,000 would cover the whole. The Khedive, however, was brought out from his retreat, and, with an English Admiral on one side and an English General on the other, he was made to say that he would be responsible for all the damage that was done.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE said, that the examination was made by an International Commission.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT said, that the Commission came after, and now he had the admission of the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Sir Charles W. Dilke) that the claims were extortionate, and it was plain that the property destroyed belonged to men who did not pay a farthing towards the taxation of Egypt. Then came the Suez Canal Question, which was decided by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government absolutely and entirely in favour of France. The arrangement was at once repudiated by the House of Commons and the country, knowing that it was to French interests and French sentimentality that the Government were bowing, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was no other agreement which could be come to, and that the amount to be paid was reasonable and fair. But the shipowners, to whom 80 per cent of the tonnage going through the Suez Canal belonged, knew infinitely better, and came to a far better arrangement,

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after the Government scheme had fallen to the ground. And now, for the third time, the Government had tried to conciliate France by an Agreement which, if carried, would have been one of the most humiliating which could have been forced on this country. Fortunately, the French wanted more than we were prepared to give, and so the Conference absolutely failed. That Conference was got up to relieve the Government from the desperate muddle in which they had landed Egyptian affairs. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have felt the humiliating position in which he and Earl Granville were placed when they had such questions addressed to them in the tones adopted not only by the French Ambassador, but by the Ambassadors of Prussia and Austria. He approved the recent financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as fair and reasonable; but he was glad that they had not been accepted, because they would now have an opportunity of dealing with and reducing the interest paid to the bondholders in the interests of the Egyptian people. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer should call upon the country to advance money to Egypt, he hoped the House would announce that it would never consent to their withdrawal from that country until the establishment there of a Government which could be depended upon and trusted—and that he did not think could be accomplished in less than a generation—nor to allow any interfereuce with the Suez Canal, their highway to India. He objected strongly to the proposal for the neutralization of the Canal. Would the neutralization of Egypt as proposed be observed in time of war—by Russia, for example? He blamed the Government for their fatal hesitation after the battles of El Teb and Tamasi. Instead of recalling the troops, they ought to have sent them on to Berber, and they would thus have relieved General Gordon at Khartoum. It was absurd to say that English troops could not have accomplished the feat when the success which had attended their campaigns in India was borne in mind. The troops, however, were withdrawn, and now on the Red Sea littoral, though their Fleet was at Suakin, Osman Digna was still to the fore. By retiring, they encouraged the savages to advance. He had, a day or two before, inquired whether the Government intended to relieve General Gordon, and the Government, in reply, asked for a Supplementary Estimate of £300,000, which they said they would use if the necessity arose. But the one thing which all Englishmen desired was that the Government should at once send an Expedition. General Gordon must now, indeed, be a victim to that "hope deferred which maketh the heart grow sick." He hoped that such an Expedition would be at once sent as should, without further delay, relieve General Gordon, and at the same time enable them to retain Khartoum, a position which never ought to be abandoned as the key of the Nile Valley, and the only place from which the Slave Trade could be effectively prevented. In fact, he hoped the whole question of the Eastern Soudan would receive that consideration from the Government which, in the interest of Egypt as well as humanity, it most certainly deserved.

MR. VILLIERS STUART said, he had listened with great satisfaction to the Prime Minister's statement that a High Commissioner was to be sent to Egypt, and accepted it as evidence that Her Majesty's Government were preparing to grapple resolutely with that task of reorganization, the completion of which alone would enable them to withdraw from that country either with safety or with honour. He was not an advocate for annexation, nor for the retention of a British garrison one moment longer than was absolutely necessary to establish good government, to effect the reforms necessary for that purpose, to give time for those reforms to take root, and to erect such safeguards as should render a relapse into the old abuses impossible. His earnest desire was to see the population of Egypt emancipated from bondage and rendered independent and self-governing, and no one would rejoice more than he should when they found themselves in a position to ship off their last battalion from Alexandria. But for that very reason he was an advocate for thorough measures now. This work could not be done by any dual system of government. They must achieve the task single-handed, or it would never be done at all. Least of all could it be effected through the instrumentality of the Turkish governing class. The best way to strike at the roots of corruption

and maladministration was to strengthen the hands of the Khedive, and give him the advantage of an Official Adviser of the highest standing and administrative ability that could be found to accept the post. He would thus be able to control the Governors of Provinces and to protect the people from oppression. We had given the Powers a second opportunity of taking the problem into their own hands, and they had deliberately thrown back the task upon us. It was high time that the intrigues born of international jealousies should cease—intrigues which had added so seriously to our difficulties in Egypt. We, and we alone, were responsible for the success of our intervention. If we were to succeed, half measures would not do; our reforms could not be carried out through the instrumentality of men who had the strongest personal interest in maintaining the old abuses. If we desired, therefore, to avoid the ignominy of failure, we must virtually take matters into our own hands. His sympathies were with the poorest class in Egypt, and that was the great mass of the population. And it was because he longed to see them emancipated that he advocated the withdrawal of the power from the hands of those who had so terribly abused it. England had once more a magnificent opportunity, and if she made good use of it she would have fulfilled a great mission. An Egypt delivered from the slavery of centuries and regenerated would become the proudest trophy of her championship of liberty. It would be a national disgrace if, having once put their hands to the plough, they were now to turn back and abandon the noble cause they had undertaken. Two years ago they assumed a very grave responsibility; they dislocated such government as did exist; they broke in pieces the rod of iron, and they had not yet succeeded in putting anything reliable in its place. If they were to withdraw now they would have substituted for the despotism of one man the despotism of a score of oligarchs. He thought that sufficient account had not been taken of the fact that each Province in Egypt was a little despotism in itself. No doubt, theoretically, ample checks had been placed upon the power of the Mudirs; but those who knew Egypt knew how faint was the chance, especially in the remoter Provinces, of a cry for justice making its way to Cairo; and when it did get there, if it passed through Turkish hands, it would be so manipulated that the purposes of justice were only too likely to be defeated. The great object they ought to keep in view was to gain the goodwill of the people themselves, and that could only be done by reforming those abuses which more especially galled them in their daily life. Among those were the methods of taxation, the methods upon which the forced labour system was carried on, and the difficulty of obtaining justice even now. Another important object not to be lost sight of was the development of the resources of the country by improved systems of irrigation, and by embanking the cultivated lands in Middle and Upper Egypt in the same way that they were embanked in the Delta. That would enable cotton and sugar-cane to be grown there. No one who had not inquired into the subject could form any conception of the vast increase in the producing power of Egypt which would follow a wise and enlightened system of government. Embanking and irrigation would enable two or three crops to be obtained from the land instead of one, as now. The poverty in Middle and Upper Egypt was due to the want of embankments and of a scientific canal system. It was manifest that if these were supplied the producing power of the country would be enormously increased. There was scope also for improvement in this respect in the Delta. He was happy to hear that an excellent beginning had been made by Colonel Scott Moncrieff in the latter region; £100,000 a-year had been saved to cultivators in the Delta already. Plenty and prosperity brought contentment with them; and if they could regenerate Egypt, not only as regarded her administration, but also as regarded the development of her national resources, they would have the best possible guarantee against such revolts as that of Arabi and of the Mahdi, and they would have guarded against the danger to the peace of Europe resulting from such events. They would also have established the most effective justification of their proceedings in Egypt. Privileges proverbially died hard; but when they stood in the way of the good government of millions of men they must give way. The most conspicuous immunity

enjoyed by the privileged class in Egypt was partial immunity from Land Tax. The abolition of this privilege would undoubtedly be unwelcome, and would not increase their popularity with the governing caste. But they could not well be more unpopular with them than they already were. They would be glad to get rid of us to-morrow, together with all fear of reform. One of the arguments which they urged against the equalization of the Land Tax was that some of the privileged lands were reclaimed in the time of Mehemet Ali on the express condition that the owner should enjoy this partial exemption. But the lands so reclaimed did not form a considerable percentage of the total, and their right to consideration was diminished by the fact that they had been reclaimed by forced labour by the fellaheen, without remuneration; and therefore we need feel little remorse in making them pay their share towards the administration of the country. He would venture to make a suggestion with regard to the Alexandria Indemnity. It was that the practice of Insurance Offices should be adopted, and that as much as possible of the Indemnity should be spent in rebuilding the streets and squares of Alexandria instead of handing the amount to the claimants in cash. It appeared to him that that was all they were in justice entitled to ask; and it would confer some benefit on one of the principal cities in Egypt, in return for the burdens thrown upon the taxpayers. He would also venture to suggest that, instead of reducing the interest of the coupons, an Income Tax, say of 10 per cent, should be imposed upon the coupons of all securities, including the English Canal shares. In proportion as the circumstances of the country improved, the Income Tax might be gradually reduced and ultimately abolished. It appeared to him that this course would inflict the minimum of injury on Egyptian credit. As regarded the relief of General Gordon, he had great pleasure in the feeling that the Government had at last recognized their duty in this respect, and he regretted extremely that five Englishmen could be found to go into the Lobby against the moderate demand of Her Majesty's Government. It was argued by them that it should be withheld because General Gordon had not adhered strictly to his instructions. Her Majesty's Government, however, had made no such complaint. They knew that their Envoy was going out on a forlorn hope, with nothing to depend upon except his personal character and resources. When he arrived there he found the state of things widely different from what either he or the Government had anticipated. That in itself necessitated a departure from his original plan. He was placed in circumstances of extreme difficulty, and had to do the best he could. As a matter of fact, he had vindicated the reputation of Englishmen for fearlessness, courage, and resource, and he had kept in check the Soudanese tribes, which would have otherwise invaded Egypt Proper before this. He had, therefore, rendered an important service both to England and to Egypt. He rejoiced that relief was to be sent to him. Not to have done so would be considered by all the world a lamentable blot on the pages of English history. The people of England loved Nelson none the less for applying his blind eye to the telescope and refusing to see the signal for retreat. He was glad to find in the last Egyptian Report that Her Majesty's Advisers had recommended the reduction of the Land Tax in Upper Egypt by 20 per cent, and also the abolition of certain petty taxes. His acquaintance with Upper Egypt had convinced him that such a step was absolutely necessary. It was in a lamentably pauperized condition through over-taxation, and the only means it had of recovering was to relieve it of a portion of that taxation. The case of the Delta was different. The course which would give most relief to the inhabitants of the Delta would be the devising of some means whereby they might be protected from the usurious rates of interest which they had to pay to the local money-lenders. He hoped the Government might see their way to recommend such a modification in the procedure of the Mixed Tribunals as would enable them to refuse decrees in debt cases for more than a reasonable rate of interest, for it seemed intolerable that such exorbitant percentages should be exacted under cover of their bayonets. He would only add his heartfelt good wishes for the success of the Earl of Northbrook's Mission, which he hoped

might result in a brilliant solution of the Egyptian difficulty.

SIR ROBERT PEEL said, that this very interesting discussion showed how unwise the Government were in listening to the blandishments of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Ripon (Mr. Goschen). He did not suppose that any of those who sat on his own side of the House thought that the Prime Minister laid a trap for the Opposition; on the contrary, many persons believed that the right hon. Gentleman had fallen into the snare himself; because, if he had acted in the way the House wished on a former occasion, it was patent to him that it would have been far more satisfactory to the House and to the country than for the right hon. Gentleman on the very last day, or nearly so, of the Session, to slip out by a back door at the instance of the two right hon. Gentlemen who sat at the corner Benches opposite (Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster). The burthen of the speeches made from both sides of the House was—"What are you going to do with General Gordon?—what are you going to do with this Cabinet Minister, Baring—the Earl of Northbrook?—what are you going to do with Sir Evelyn Baring? We want to know whether you have complimented the Government of Turkey on its anxious solicitude for Egypt, and we want to know numberless other things." How is the Prime Minister going to answer them? A more extraordinary demonstration than that made by this speech of the Prime Minister he had never listened to. He had attacked his right hon. Friend (Sir Stafford Northcote) in a manner that he had rarely witnessed in that House. He had trampled and jumped upon him; and, in fact, he had acted like one of his Abyssinian allies with whom he proposed to deal in regard to his friends the Soudanese. He had attacked the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill), and his attack was the most astonishing he had ever heard. The noble Lord had ventured to qualify an extravagant panegyric which the Prime Minister had passed upon Sir Evelyn Baring. He recollected that the Prime Minister passed exactly the same kind of fulsome panegyric upon his right hon. Friend the Member for Bradford (Mr. W. E. Forster) just before he relinquished Office as Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Prime Minister had said, when the noble Lord was questioning this panegyric upon Sir Evelyn Baring, that he was only capable of making platform speeches in the country. If there was ever a taunt ill-placed it was that one; because they all recollected that if there was a man in England who, when he made platform speeches, was called upon to eat his words afterwards, it was the Prime Minister. They all knew that humiliation and apologies succeeded his speeches in Mid Lothian. But that was not enough. He also attacked his hon. Friend the Member for Portsmouth (Sir H. Drummond Wolff), and he thought the right hon. Gentleman was very unfair in his attack upon the hon. Gentleman. The hon. Member for Portsmouth said he considered that the Prime Minister's speech was very nebulous. For his own part, however, he thought it placed the present grave state of affairs in a most sunny aspect. He maintained that it was most unfair to the country to limit this discussion to one night at the very end of a Session, inasmuch as the Prime Minister had distinctly challenged the verdict of Parliament. When on a previous occasion the question was about to be brought forward, the Party opposite voted against the Government, and the Government subsequently expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of their own Party. The Papers which had now been laid before them represented the most cool surrender of British and Egyptian interests it was possible to think of; and as a noble Lord had remarked on reading them, he hardly knew whether to laugh or cry—to laugh at the folly of the Government, or to cry at the dishonour of the country. In referring to the plans with regard to the Anglo-French Convention, the Prime Minister said that—

> "Those who prepared those plans and proposed to carry them out ought not for one moment longer to continue to be the Government of this country if they failed to meet with the judgment of Parliament."

Was Parliament in a position to judge whether they had failed or not? It was acknowledged that the Conference had failed, and where now was the Liberal Party? No doubt, in their fine spirit of manly independence, they were somewhere fighting against one of the main branches of the Constitution. However,

if they were unable to obtain the judgment of Parliament upon this matter, they knew what the judgment of Europe was, because every Power in Europe, except Italy and Turkey, declined to give their approval of the plans of Her Majesty's Government. He did not consider the adhesion of Italy to be of very much importance, for the Italian Government never gave its adhesion to any European arrangement unless some valuable consideration was offered to it. He had put a Question to the Prime Minister which the right hon. Gentleman declined to answer, and he would append to that Question a further one—namely, Whether Her Majesty's Government, following the precedent of 1873, after the Geneva Conference on the Alabama Claims, proposed to take a Vote for the purpose of presenting another piece of plate to the Italian Delegate? As for Turkey, that Power was not included in the original summons to the Conference, and that was one of the most extraordinary omissions he ever heard of. However, there seemed to be universal satisfaction in the country that the plans of the Government had failed; but they were told by the leading organ of the Party opposite that the Conference was necessary to inspire confidence in the Liberal mind. He questioned very much whether the Liberals had any mind at all. They knew that there was a great deal of matter, because the country had been inundated with it of late. This Anglo-French Agreement represented one of the most humiliating capitulations that could be conceived. If it had been carried into effect, it would have registered their abnegation in Egypt. M. Ferry, who was not a man of much character, but who had the audacity of his opinion, said—

"It is Europe, and not England, that will be the judge of the exact period of England's final retirement from Egypt;"—

and he added with *aplomb*—

"France is the mouthpiece of European interests."

The Prime Minister said it was his duty to state to the House with much concern that the Conference had failed, and he used the following extraordinary expression:—

"But amid the wreck of good intentions, it is a great thing that the Powers should have agreed substantially as to the loan needful to be contracted in the present emergency."

He had reason to know that, if not officially, at least officiously, the Representatives of the Powers were asked whether they would be inclined to guarantee a loan with England, and not one of them agreed.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): By whom was the proposal made?

SIR ROBERT PEEL: That I leave the right hon. Gentleman, who is an expert *Plénipotentiaire*, to answer.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): I again ask the right hon. Gentleman by what Power this proposal of a Joint Guarantee was officiously made?

SIR ROBERT PEEL said, he was given to understand by one who was at the Conference that *officieusement*—the word was not translatable—the Powers were asked whether, as in the case of the Russo-Dutch Loan and in one of the Turkish Loans, they would agree with England to guarantee a Loan in regard to Egypt, and that they all declined. Over and over again, as he well remembered, the Prime Minister and the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Government had received the moral support of Europe in the policy they had pursued in Egypt. He supposed, therefore, that they had bombarded Alexandria with the concurrence of Europe. The consequence of that bombardment was £4,250,000 damages. The Prime Minister did not know when the conflagration took place—whether it was before or after the bombardment. Of course, any man might make a mistake. But the strict consequence of what the right hon. Gentleman had at different times said would be that the consequences of that bombardment ought to be shared by Europe, with whose "moral concurrence and support" they had gone to Egypt; and he, for one, would oppose any loan by this country of £4,250,000 for the payment of those damages. The Prime Minister having referred to the failure of the Conference, referred to the Anglo-French Agreement in terms which must have startled the country. The right hon. Gentleman said that the Agreement was made dependent on the arrival of any result from the Conference. He said that the Agreement was in abeyance. It was like the Government's measure of Reform, and it had no "blinding effect, or force upon

either Party." The Prime Minister went on to say—

"The British Government, with respect to that Agreement"—

that humiliating capitulation, as he should rather call it, that surrender of British interests in Egypt—

"continues to appreciate most strongly the spirit of friendship, the far-sighted wisdom shown by the French Government in negotiating the provisions of that Agreement."

He recollected a time when the right hon. Gentleman did not entertain that opinion of the "far-sighted wisdom" of the French people. Many years ago the Prime Minister said—"The French people are endowed with every gift save one, that is the gift of political sagacity." But there had recently been an interchange of compliments—"The great and noble English people;" "the lofty policy of the Prime Minister"—which had hitherto been unusual in diplomacy. He did not know whether M. Ferry, who was sitting, or rather sat upon, the other day at the Congress at Versailles, had shown "political sagacity;" but he certainly had shown political audacity. The important announcement of the Prime Minister that a Cabinet Minister was going to Egypt to advise the Egyptian Government, was said to have made the Earl of Northbrook faint when he received it. He knew that a great many hearts in the City fainted when it became known. When the Conference failed, up jumped Egyptian Stocks; but when the Earl of Northbrook's appointment was known, down they jumped again. Then the Earl of Northbrook went down to a picnic at Hull, in order, no doubt, to give a certain colour to the outbreak against the House of Lords. The noble Earl went to Hull on the 30th of July, and said—

"The Liberal Party has the advantage—I may also say the disadvantage—of being the Party of Movement to remedy defects and to widen the bases."

He was just the man for that. He would tell the House the cause for anxiety at the appointment of the Earl of Northbrook. The Prime Minister attacked his noble Friend the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) for speaking of Sir Evelyn Baring as a failure. Now, Sir Evelyn Baring was an undoubted failure. Everyone knew that when the Earl of Northbrook was Governor General for India he was in the hands of Sir Evelyn Baring. If the Government wanted to send out men of independent minds let them send the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) and himself (Sir Robert Peel). Depend upon it, they would give a clear, fair Report of the condition of Egypt. But to send out Sir Evelyn Baring and the Earl of Northbrook, who were to make an inquiry into the condition of the country in all its bearings, would result in a manipulation of affairs past all bearing. There was a direct divergence between France and England as regarded the limitation of our occupation, and the neutralization of Egypt and the Canal. M. Ferry made the striking assumption that Egypt should belong to all Europe. But the Government had, no doubt, changed their opinion, and the Expedition to relieve General Gordon and the Mission of the Earl of Northbrook were an electioneering dodge. The Home Secretary told his constituency a short time ago at Derby that the policy of the English Government was to leave the Egyptians to govern themselves. M. Ferry said that could not be their policy, and dismissed as unworthy of a great nation the supposition that England would not be bound by her promises. M. Ferry should recollect that Her Majesty's Government had not fulfilled one single promise made with reference to the proper discharge of her duties in Egypt. All along there had been a shrinking on the part of our Government from ruffling the susceptibilities of France. That was conspicuous all through the piece. But he remembered that in Lord Palmerston's time, when Earl Granville's Father was Ambassador in Paris, that Lord Palmerston on an important occasion said that he must give a categorical answer in Parliament, and that though he did not wish to disregard French susceptibilities, it must be remembered that there were public feelings in England as well as in France which must be respected. He recommended the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to follow the *dictum* of Lord Palmerston, and always to give categorical answers where they could be given conveniently, and not to give the indefinite and difficult to be understood replies which he

sometimes gave. This question of Egypt really lay in a nutshell. What Egypt required was great financial relief from the burdens that had been placed upon her through the plunderings of the loan-mongers. They had gone to Egypt in their own interests and in those of civilization. When the valour of their troops acquired their present position in Egypt, a responsibility was thrown upon the Government which they declined to accept until it was forced upon them by the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition in that House. And now, forsooth, after they had borne the heat and burden of the day, and had sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money, France, their faithful ally, asked them to relinquish the fruits of their success in order that she might participate in them. He recollected that in 1859 there was a very great doubt whether France was their faithful ally; and he recollected that at that time there appeared in *The Times* some verses, written by Tennyson, to this effect—

"True we have a faithful ally,
But only the Devil knows what he means."

He was not sure whether the Devil knew what our faithful ally meant by her present conduct; but he was quite sure that Her Majesty's Government did not.

MR. DIXON-HARTLAND: But they are not the Devil.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, proceeding, said, great satisfaction had been felt throughout the country at the failure of this Anglo-French Convention; and yet a Cabinet Minister, speaking the other day, had said—

"It is quite true that we have had a very rough passage through very stormy seas; but we are none the worse for it."

If Her Majesty's Government were none the worse for it, however, they must have undergone a pretty severe bucketing, and they must have the rude and strong digestion of reapers. It was strange how Her Majesty's Government, instead of treating the House of Commons in a straightforward manner, should resort to prevarication. Take the case of General Gordon, for instance. On the 22nd of April, Earl Granville said—"General Gordon went to the Soudan because he wanted to go, and advised Her Majesty's Government to send him; and Ministers acted upon his advice." But the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board (Sir Charles W. Dilke), in one of his Chelsea speeches, said—

"Why was General Gordon sent to the Soudan? Because, though the General had no wish to go, the Government ordered him to undertake the mission, and he obeyed."

There was another even more remarkable instance—if he might use the word, with all due deference—of prevarication on the part of the Prime Minister. It would be in the recollection of the House that as regarded the necessity of making an agreement with France, before going into the Conference, the Prime Minister said—

"The French Government never, to my knowledge, made it a matter of necessity that there should be a preliminary communication between England and France before issuing regulations fixing the date of the meeting of the Conference."

But what had M. Ferry said on the point? He said, and the whole thing appeared in the Blue Books—

"The French Government hope that the Ministers of the Queen will not refuse a preliminary exchange of views which is indispensable for determining accurately the mandate of the Conference."

Here, then, were the Prime Minister of England and the Prime Minister of France in direct variance with each other on a most important point. The House had doubtlessly noticed the cynically offensive way in which M. Ferry spoke of the English Government. The French Minister went out of his way to compliment the Prime Minister on entertaining the broad and lofty views worthy of that illustrious statesman and of the noble English nation. That was not the way in which the diplomatic relations between the two countries should be conducted. There could be no doubt but that the relations between the two countries were greatly strained. There could be no doubt that the action of France at that moment throughout the world was such as to give rise to the gravest suspicion. Why, even that very day her conduct in China was such as to excite the indignation of every civilized country. Her bombardment of Chinese ports, her conduct in Madagascar, were all calculated to strain the relations between herself and us. The speech of the right hon. Gentleman near him (Sir Stafford Northcote) would be echoed throughout the country as representing the sentiments of the great mass of the

people of England, when he asked for that information upon almost every point of Imperial policy which the Government declined to give. Last Saturday night Lord Salisbury presented to that magnificent audience at Manchester —which was a noble reply to the Radical demonstration of the preceding week—a view of these transactions well worthy of the attention of the House. He said—

"The Government have shed like water the blood of naked savages, to whom they were not able to state the nature and character of their quarrel."

What had been the policy of Her Majesty's Government all through the piece since the bombardment of Alexandria? Look at the lives they had lost; see how the stain of bloodguiltiness met them upon every page of the history of these deplorable events which culminated in the melancholy results of this melancholy policy. The policy of the Opposition had been all through this matter to endeavour to show public opinion and to show Europe and the world that the Conservative Party in this country had been only anxious throughout all these events to make the Government feel the real responsibilities of the position which they had acquired, and to drive them into that straight and honest path which the country desired they should take.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): Sir, the right hon. Gentleman who has just addressed the House (Sir Robert Peel) has certainly not been wanting in strong, I may say violent, language; and if the foreign countries of whom he has spoken with some heat, and to whom, in one part of his speech, he has appealed a great deal, were to look upon him as a Gentleman fairly representing the opinions of the Opposition in this country in respect of foreign affairs, I am afraid they would form a very disastrous opinion of the sentiments of a large body of Her Majesty's subjects. Anything more violent than the attack upon France, which he made about five minutes ago, upon no individual, but aimed at France—[Sir ROBERT PEEL: Hear, hear!]—and which the right hon. Baronet cheers, I cannot conceive; and looking back to the days of his great Father, so long in opposition to Lord Palmerston and the Liberal Party of that time, in all the very heated and most acute political disputes of that day, such as those about Belgium, you will not find, I think, such violent language on the part of that illustrious statesman, or of any other responsible Leader. [Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF: Question, question!] I submit I am speaking to the Question. [A VOICE: You are not.]

MR. SPEAKER: I trust the right hon. Gentleman will be allowed to proceed without interruption.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): I say that in the whole career of that illustrious statesman, when he led the Conservative Party, you will not—I venture to say, without fear of contradiction—find that such violent language ever proceeded from him. [*Cries of* "Question!"] These interruptions will not distract me from what I intended to say, and I will venture to repeat, Sir, that after your Ruling, they are quite out of Order, and ought not to be made. [An hon. MEMBER: The Speaker did not say so!] The right hon. Gentleman not only attacked France in general, but he attacked one French statesman in particular; and he made a remark about the present Prime Minister of France, which, I think, everyone who reads contemporary history must feel to be greatly unjust, for he said that "he was not a man of much character that we know of." [Sir ROBERT PEEL: Hear, hear!] No doubt, here and in France, men will have different opinions as to the qualities of that statesman; but we must all remember that, however we may differ from him, he has proved himself to be a man of character, and he has thoroughly succeeded up to the present time in showing that he is competent to lead the French Government through great difficulties in which his Predecessors failed. The right hon. Gentleman was severe, not only upon Frenchmen, but upon other distinguished public officers and servants of this country; but before I pass to that, let me remind him of an extraordinary quotation he made from a private letter of Lord Palmerston, to show how differently he acted, as compared with the action of the present Government. He read the letter to show Lord Palmerston's way of dealing with French susceptibilities; but surely the right hon. Gentleman does not forget that, for having too much regard for French susceptibilities in reference to the Colonels

and the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, Lord Palmerston was driven from Office. It is not safe to read private letters in that way to judge of public character; it is much better to remember what a Minister has said and done in Parliament than what he writes in private letters to his friends. The right hon. Gentleman addressed a sentence to me, and I must confess I was greatly surprised at the statement he made, because I knew perfectly well it would be found on examination to be quite erroneous. He said, speaking of the Conference, that the Powers were asked *officieusement*, whether they would guarantee jointly the Debt of £8,000,000?

SIR ROBERT PEEL: No; I said the Loan of £4,250,000.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): That was part of the general Loan of £8,000,000. I asked, "By whom?" But instead of answering me, the right hon. Gentleman refused to state by whom the Powers were asked. He repeated his former statement, and when I repeated my question he refused again to answer it, and in a loud and indignant tone implied that I was denying the truth of what he had said, which I had not done, as I had simply asked in very quiet terms for information. The right hon. Gentleman has been entirely misled by somebody. There was no *officieusement* in the matter. If he had read the Protocols, he would have seen the story of this proposal at some length. The proposal was made by M. Waddington officially, in the course of the plans he laid before the Conference. At the foot of page 6, on the Sitting of the 24th of July, at the end of a series of proposals, we find M. Waddington's words on the subject of the Loan—

"The Powers to be asked to join in the Guarantee;"

and I answer, on page 7—

"We could not expect, or ask Parliament to agree to a Joint Guarantee, nor have we reason to believe that all the Powers would agree."

There was no *officieusement* or secrecy; it was a direct proposal which was declined. The proposal was renewed in the latter part of the Protocols. At page 16, M. Waddington, in the argument upon the respective merits of the French plan and of mine, says—

"The collective Guarantee of the Powers would afford a complete security without risk to anyone;"

but that we rejected; and I think Parliament would dislike a Joint Guarantee as much as we did. So, then, the great charge which the right hon. Gentleman made about this mysterious *officieuse* proposal has no foundation, except the public proposal of France which we rejected. I give that as an illustration of the accuracy with which the right hon. Gentleman has made his sweeping charges against us to-day. He has, in fact, set up in his speech, made with great power and magnificent voice, and no doubt with considerable oratorical effect, worthy of a much larger audience, a series of charges against us; but when I mention this one, I think the House will be satisfied as to their nature.

SIR ROBERT PEEL: I asked the right hon. Gentleman a question upon the subject—namely, whether that proposal had not been made *officieusement* at the Conference? I did not say that it had been made.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): It is very easy now to turn a positive statement into a question. Let me again remind the right hon. Gentleman that, when I asked him to state by whom the proposal was made, and by whom the plan was put forward, he, in a very loud tone of voice, accused me of denying something which I never denied. What I asked him was, Who made an *officieuse* proposal? Then the right hon. Gentleman spoke with great warmth, not only of my right hon. Friend (the Prime Minister), but also of Gentlemen, one of whom is not in this House, and the other is not even in Parliament—I mean Lord Northbrook and Sir Evelyn Baring. I cannot allow the unjust terms in which he spoke of the latter to pass without notice, for he has no power to defend himself against attacks of that kind, as he is not in Parliament. Lord Northbrook, it is true, can defend himself in the House of Lords; but even he has not the advantage of being in the same field with the right hon. Baronet. The right hon. Gentleman spoke of Sir Evelyn Baring, and with great emphasis, as a great failure. Now, I venture to say that whatever may be the controversies in which Sir Evelyn

Baring has borne a part, during a good many years past, the last thing that ought to be said of him is that he is a great failure. So far from being so, he is a very able man, and in great affairs he has discharged his duty with singular success, as Financial Minister in India, and in Egypt. All through a time of unparalleled difficulty, during which he has represented Her Majesty, he has shown great ability, great power, and great knowledge of difficult financial questions, which he has grasped with singular skill, and for which he deserves the approval and support of this House. Considering that Sir Evelyn Baring is still engaged in the same most important business, and is about to return to Egypt with great responsibilities, to advise as to the finances of that country, in a position which the right hon. Gentleman has frankly admitted is one of great difficulty, I say that it is not only unjust, but impolitic as well, to make these charges which can have no other effect but to depreciate him. Sir Evelyn Baring was not known to me personally, until he came back from Egypt, the other day, to take part in the preliminary financial business which preceded the Conference itself; but I have had the advantage of acting with him, and seeing his work from day to day, and I say I have never had the good fortune to meet with a better or clearer-headed public servant than Sir Evelyn Baring. Now I pass to one or two statements made before the speech of the right hon. Gentleman, the accuracy of which I feel it my duty on this occasion to correct. The hon. Member for Mid Lincolnshire (Mr. Chaplin) spoke, at some length, of our past transactions in Egypt; and the burden of his song was the special iniquity which we have committed in keeping back information with respect to Egypt which ought to have been communicated. In particular, he said that we had kept back from Parliament information as to Hicks Pasha in 1883, and that we had not informed Parliament as to what he was doing, and whether or not he was acting under our orders. We are not going to furbish up all the speeches which we made concerning Hicks Pasha early in the Session; but, whether we were right or wrong in refusing to interfere with him, nothing was shown more clearly than that, in the previous Session, we had stated most clearly, in February, in March, and again in June and July, precisely the circumstances under which Hicks Pasha had gone to the Soudan, and the non-responsibility of Her Majesty's Government in the matter. Lord Granville distinctly stated that Hicks Pasha was not acting under this Government. Whatever may have been the opinion of the House as to our action in deliberately deciding that we were not responsible for him, we gave Parliament notice in the previous year of the conditions under which he went. We laid Papers on the Table in February, and again in June and July, and after the last Papers were laid on the Table, not a word was said as to our having acted wrongly in not taking that responsibility. The charge, therefore, of the hon. Gentleman falls to the ground. I wish to say a few words as to the point made by my right hon. Friend the Member for Bradford (Mr. W. E. Forster). He said a great deal with which I agree; but there was one suggestion which I am bound distinctly to oppose. He said that the indemnity to be paid to those who had suffered from the riots and conflagration at Alexandria and elsewhere should be paid by the taxpayers of this country, because it was due to the action of Sir Beachamp Seymour, and to our not interfering in time. As to that, it was thoroughly discussed in the autumn of 1882, and we showed why it was impossible to move up troops to Alexandria, in spite of all expedition being used, and that the destruction of property was due to no tactics of ours. I say, then, that it is not for the taxpayer of this country to come to the relief of Egypt by granting £4,000,000 of money for the relief of those who suffered through no fault of ours. Nor do I think it right—and on this matter I think it is my duty to speak plainly—that this money should be paid, except as part of a general settlement of Egyptian affairs. It is necessary to raise a considerable sum of money to set right the finances of Egypt, and also to provide for those improvements in connection with irrigation, upon which, if properly carried out, so much of the future prosperity of Egypt depends, and I cannot conceive anything more useless than to take up separately one item of this expenditure and burden Egypt with it, without, at the same time, giving her necessary relief. I did not

rise to speak upon the question generally. The Prime Minister dealt with the general statement of the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Sir Stafford Northcote), and I see no reason why I should enter into it; but I will, in conclusion, say one word or two as to our present position. It appears to me that there has been no exaggeration on either side of the House as to the important and critical position in which we stand about Egyptian finance. Without saying too much about the position of the other Powers, there is no doubt that we, by the failure of the Conference, have had thrown upon us a great responsibility; and we have taken the best course, both for Egypt and ourselves, by not hurriedly proclaiming intentions as to the future, but by sending out one of the most eminent and able Members of the Cabinet, Lord Northbrook, to examine on the spot Egyptian finance as it now stands, and to advise what should be done in the bankrupt state of the country. If we are right in taking that course, we are also right in refusing to give any explanation as to what we might do, or might not do, in any particular contingency; and if Parliament has confidence in us, and I believe it has, I hope we shall be allowed to pursue steadily that course. Before long it will be necessary for us to decide, and to decide clearly, what measures we may have to adopt; and if they require the approval of Parliament, we shall not hesitate for a day to bring them before Parliament.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Sir, I think the closing appeal which the right hon. Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) has just made to the confidence of the House is a remarkably bold one, looking at the series of signal failures which have befallen the policy of the Government in Egypt. The right hon. Gentleman, at the commencement of his remarks, was very severe upon some observations which were made by the right hon. Baronet the Member for Huntingdon (Sir Robert Peel) in reference to France. I do not myself agree with much that fell from the right hon. Baronet; but I utterly fail to see how any hon. Member who entertains the opinions held by my right hon. Friend can be blamed for criticizing the conduct of France, by a Member of a Government whose Head did not think it improper to criticize the conduct of other Powers, whose alliance is of equal value to this country, and that in terms which, I believe, have already done infinite mischief. If there is a desire to maintain good relations with France, the best way of doing so is not to shrink from protecting British interests merely from any fear of French susceptibilities. I do not think that anyone who has read the Protocols, and who remembers the good relations with France which existed at the beginning of the Conference, can fail to notice the quarrel, for it cannot be called anything else, which broke out between the President (Lord Granville) and M. Waddington at the close, or will doubt that the action of the Government in this matter has done far more to impede the cordial relations between France and England than any words which could possibly fall from my right hon. Friend. Then the right hon. Gentleman went on to refer to the unfortunate fate of Hicks Pasha, and to the observations made by the Prime Minister as to our delay in calling the attention of the House to this subject. I do not quite see how it can be argued that the Government were not wrong in this matter, because we did not find out their blunders. But I say that all the circumstances connected with the movements of Hicks Pasha were absolutely unknown to anyone but the Government until February last. As soon as we obtained the necessary information from the Government as to the facts, we called the attention of Parliament to them without delay. I am sorry the right hon. Gentleman did not think fit to say something in answer to the questions which have been addressed to the Government by more than one hon. Member in the course of the debate in reference to General Gordon's position. I wish to give the Government every credit as to their intentions to do what is right in this matter. We must be thankful to know that, in spite of anticipations to the contrary, in which I must confess I myself shared, that gallant soldier has maintained himself in Khartoum up to the present time, and that he is actually in a position to take aggressive measures against his besiegers. At the same time, I desire to know when, in the opinion of the Government, the time will arrive for that

interference which was almost universally sanctioned by the Vote of the other day. The Nile is now high, and this is just the time when operations ought to be undertaken, if they are to be undertaken at all. I must say that I was very much disappointed at the reply of the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to-night to my Question. I understood him to say that all the Government had done had been to send, or to decide on sending, another message to General Gordon, asking him what they were to do, and how they were to do it. The House has had enough of those kind of messages. It must be weeks, it may be months, before a reply to that message is received, and meantime what will be the position of General Gordon? Moreover, the time when action could be advantageously taken will then have passed by. Is it the wish of Her Majesty's Government that General Gordon should remain in Khartoum for the remainder of his life, waging war with those tribes which Her Majesty's Government say are fighting for their freedom, or do they wish to terminate the present position of affairs by his relief? Without asking that any definite plan of operations should be told us—for it would be wrong to ask for that—I think that Parliament is entitled, before we separate, to be informed distinctly by Her Majesty's Government what they really intend, and not to be put off with that miserable answer which the noble Lord gave me to-night.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I think the right hon. Baronet has misunderstood my answer. The right hon. Gentleman simply asked me whether an answer had been sent to General Gordon's telegram, and I told him that an answer had been sent. The right hon. Gentleman has entirely misrepresented my answer.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: Will the noble Lord tell me what his answer was?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: The right hon. Gentleman simply asked me whether an answer had been sent to General Gordon's message, and I said that it had been sent.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: That was not the whole of my question. I asked whether Her Majesty's Government had sent, or proposed to send, any reply to General Gordon's letter; and, especially, whether it was the intention of the Government to inform him that they had made preparations for an expedition for his relief? Will the noble Lord tell me what his reply to the latter part of the question is? All the noble Lord told us was, that they had sent a reply, and that they wanted to know when, and how, they should relieve him?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: The right hon. Gentleman is entirely wrong. He had better refer to my answer; it is a very long one.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH: I say the answer of the noble Lord contained nothing on that point; and I appeal, therefore, to some other Member of Her Majesty's Government to satisfy the legitimate desire of the House and the country to know what is to be done for the relief of General Gordon. In the course of this debate one thing has struck me with considerable surprise. We had, a few days ago, an expression of opinion from the Government favourable as to the Anglo-French Agreement; but we have not had the faintest attempt, in the whole course of this debate, either from any Member of Her Majesty's Government, or from any of their supporters, to justify the provisions of that Agreement, or to tell us why it was made, although the Prime Minister, only the other day, stated that he continued to value it, and Lord Granville expressed his regret that it was not binding on the country. The only reason I can find for the making of that Agreement is, that the Government, in entering into it, have acted on what has been their governing principle throughout the whole of the Egyptian business, last year as well as this—namely, the desire, in any way possible and at any cost, to evade their responsibilities. For what other reason could they have made that Agreement? Is there anything that they have gained by making it? There is nothing. The Prime Minister, in referring to it, spoke of the concessions of M. Waddington on the part of the French Government. There were no concessions on the part of France in that Agreement; but our concessions are very large, and are left entirely without justification by the speech of the Prime Minister. M. Waddington said it was a mistake to suppose that France had any intention of reviving

the Dual Control, or sending troops to Egypt, if our occupation ceased. How can it be called a concession, to say that you will not do that which you never intended to do? I listened very attentively to the speech of the Prime Minister, and I utterly failed to discover anything in it to justify the undertakings into which he entered in return for this. His first concession was the fixing of a definite time for the evacuation of Egypt. Considering that our troops have been in Egypt two years, and during that time all that has been done to promote reorganization and establish good government in Egypt amounts to what the Prime Minister tells us to-night is a most important reform—namely, the partial suppression of the kourbash and the completion of a small portion of the Cadastral Survey, how can he really anticipate that our work in Egypt will be completed by the time he has named? For what is the condition of Egypt in regard to other matters? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, at the Conference—"If Egypt cannot, at an early date, pay the Alexandrian indemnities and pay off her debts, she is ruined." When this is the financial result of British occupation for two years, I cannot conceive how the Government ever presented to themselves as a likely result of three and a-half years' occupation, if it is to be carried on on the same principles, the establishment of order and good government. What was the second concession? The acceptance of the principle of Multiple Control. The Prime Minister told the House that the powers of the Public Debt Commission were to be simply of a negative and restraining character. That was not the French understanding of the Agreement. What did M. Ferry say in explaining the Agreement to the French Chamber? He said that the Public Debt Commission would have nearly all the power of the old Control, except the right of attending Cabinet Councils. What was the third concession? The neutralization—it was merely of a shadowy kind—of Egypt. My right hon. Friend (Sir Robert Peel) has shown the impossibility of the neutralization of that country, at least, in any way akin to that of Belgium or Switzerland. The only possible neutralization which could result from the Anglo-French Agreement would be the neutralization of British influence in Egypt, the predominance of which is absolutely necessary, if you are ever to see order and good government established in that country. What did we get in return for our concessions? Nothing, besides the consent of France to enter the Conference; and what object could England expect to gain in that Conference? It has been a Conference in regard to a country in which the interests of England are mainly political, and those of France mainly financial; and yet the Government thought that they had gained a great thing, when, by such concessions as those which I have recounted, amounting to a voluntary abdication of our position in Egypt, they obtained the consent of France to enter the Conference, without any undertaking on the part of that country that its Representatives would consent to that reduction of the interest of the bondholders which was the keystone of the financial scheme of the right hon. Gentleman. It was clear, from the statement of M. Ferry in the French Assembly, that he had never any real intention of submitting to the reduction of the bondholders' interest. The result of that Conference is now alleged by the Government, with considerable show of satisfaction, to be nothing at all; but I only wish that could be truthfully said of it. I am afraid that this, at any rate, has been one result—namely, a decided want of cordiality between England and France. I also fear that the concessions which we made in that unlucky Anglo-French Agreement will be remembered against us wherever and whenever it may suit people to remember them in the future. Bad as the financial position was before, it has been rendered infinitely worse by the result of the Conference. The Government will find themselves in this dilemma—they will either have to adopt some scheme not involving the reduction of the interest of the bondholders, and thereby confess that when they proposed that reduction to the Conference they proposed breaking faith with the public creditor without any sufficient reason; or they will have to attempt to effect a reduction of that interest, after they have asked the Powers of Europe to consent to a reduction, and have received a refusal. But it is quite evident that money must be found in some way. What the Government propose to do now is to send out Lord Northbrook,

and it has been supposed that this is to be the beginning of a new policy. I hope that it may be so. The Prime Minister said this evening that the financial famine places us in a new position in relation to Egyptian affairs. I hope that view is really entertained by the Government, and that they will at last accept their responsibilities. We are always told that we, on this side of the House, are advocating annexation; but I do not think that anyone who has considered this question imagines that we could act in reference to Egypt otherwise than in accordance with our Treaty obligations, and the general opinion of Europe; and I should be very glad to see the day arrive when it might be no longer necessary for a single English soldier to remain in Egypt. But I am quite sure that we, and we only, ought to be the judges of the time when that necessity shall no longer exist; and I feel convinced that the Government never did anything more dangerous to the interests of this country and of Egypt, which they were bound to protect, than when they attempted to fix a time for our withdrawal. If the Government will take up this matter in an honest, earnest, and proper spirit, much may be condoned by the country as regards the past; but they can only deal with it in a proper spirit by no longer subordinating their principal duty in Egypt—namely, the establishment of a firm and just Government on a durable basis—to their paramount anxiety to get out of the country. The Prime Minister has referred in previous debates to the sacred duty of respecting the position of the Khedive. What a farce is this! We assume the control of the Khedive's Army; we negotiate Treaties on his behalf; we name his delegates to a Conference on the financial affairs of his country; we order him to dismiss his Ministers; and to give up a large portion of his dominions; and yet we cannot assume the rest of the control which it is necessary to assume, in order to put down those horrible cruelties which are reported to us by our officials, and those exactions on the Natives which the miserable Native Government permits. Perhaps a reduction in the expense entailed by this costly sham of Dual Government might provide sufficient funds to render any reduction in the interest due to the bondholders unnecessary. But even if it were otherwise, surely if the bondholders were satisfied that the country would be well governed, and likely to be financially prosperous in the future, and that they would have better security for their capital, they and the Governments who support them would be more willing than at present to consent to a reduction of interest. The time has come when it is necessary for the Government to decide between leaving Egypt and governing it themselves. Nothing would be more cowardly or cruel towards Egypt — it would be better to have sailed out of the harbour of Alexandria with the French Fleet—than to continue in the vacillating policy which has prevailed during the last 12 months. If Lord Northbrook could be intrusted with sufficient power to carry into execution a scheme for the establishment of a just and firm Government I believe he would find the means not only of solving the financial difficulties, but of solving them with the cordial assent of the European Powers, who must prefer good government and order to anarchy in Egypt.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said, he thought the country was to be congratulated on the collapse of the Conference. The nation owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Great Powers of Europe for having rendered abortive the fantastic and mischievous schemes that the British Cabinet had devised. It was, he thought, a matter of great regret that the House of Commons would not have the opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the Anglo-French Agreement by a direct vote, for he did not believe that even the cringing and subservient Ministerial majority who had followed Her Majesty's Ministers on previous occasions would have endured that abject, humiliating, and mischievous surrender of National and Imperial influence and power. The Anglo-French Agreement of 1884 was more absurd and injurious than even the Suez Canal scheme of 1883, which perished of universal ridicule. Under the terms of this remarkable document the Ministers of the Crown were willing to promise that British troops should march out of Egypt at the dictation of Foreign States, whether or not our work there was accomplished. They assented to the infliction upon the suffering Egyptians of an oppressive

Multiple Control, which would, according to M. Ferry, have "had nearly all the powers of the old Control." They even promised that Egypt and the Suez Canal—in which the interest of this country was greater than that of all the rest of the Powers of Europe put together—should be neutralized in favour of other Powers—our rivals and our foes. They were anxious to throw away the fruits of all the efforts of our statesmen and soldiers—all the expenditure of blood and treasure which had taken place from the time of Pitt to Beaconsfield, and from Nelson to Wolseley. All the sacrifices of blood and treasure and political efforts made during the past two years were to be cast away. Our rivals and enemies were wantonly invited to enter in and take equal rights with ourselves in a country where British interests exceeded the interests of all other countries. The Prime Minister and his Colleagues were willing and anxious to incur paralyzing engagements as to this neutralization. They would have deliberately debarred themselves and their Successors from safeguarding the Canal, the great waterway for our commerce and reinforcements to the East, and they would have put it in the power of any daring foe to block, if not destroy, our shortest and best passage to India. Happily, the Government had been baulked in their precious scheme, and baulked in a way unexpected by themselves. They were baulked by the action of a Power to whom reference had been made to-night. He did not believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer was right when he said this country deprecated the view taken by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Huntingdon (Sir Robert Peel) as to the course taken by Her Majesty's Ministers in reference to France. The country wished for no offensive or aggravating expressions towards Foreign States; but she was sick of cringing and fawning, and of these nauseating encomiums which had been bestowed by Her Majesty's Ministers upon a Power which was affecting, in a most mischievous and injurious way, our interests and commerce in different parts of the world. The country was absolutely weary of this surrender to France, and wished to have no more of it. After all this, Her Majesty's Government were willing to guarantee a loan of £8,000,000 to Egypt. He noticed that the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer just now repudiated the idea that we should lend or guarantee a loan for the Alexandrian indemnity. ["No, no!"] Yes. The right hon. Gentleman distinctly stated that the Government were unwilling to lend or guarantee the money to pay the Alexandrian indemnity.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): No. I said that the Government were unwilling to guarantee money for this purpose separately from the general arrangements for a loan, and for the settlement of Egyptian affairs.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said, he accepted the correction of the right hon. Gentleman; but he did not see in what respect the Government had advanced their case by that statement. The Government, according to a statement in the first Protocol, proposed to guarantee to Egypt a loan of £8,000,000 in order to pay for the outcome of their bombardment of Alexandria and their failure to provide a landing force, and defray the extra charges thrown upon the Egyptian Exchequer since July, 1882, by their incredible irresolution and blundering. Well, how had the situation changed since then? Had they more information? Had the financial condition of Egypt improved? Why should they draw back now from what they were willing to do two months ago? He could not see that the state of things had been advanced in any degree by the statement of the right hon. Gentleman. They had been saved from this loan or guarantee by the obstinacy of the French and the coldness of the Powers; and now, strange to say, the French Republic, from whom they had complacently accepted every degree of insult and injury, was not satisfied with all the preceding concessions. The French Cabinet actually demanded that £8,000,000 should be lent without security, and that the burdens upon the wretched fellaheen of Egypt should be lightened in the interest of the financiers of Europe. He did not feel at all satisfied that they were free from this Anglo-French Agreement. It had been described as being in abeyance; but he was not at all sure that they were free from the danger of its being revived. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Huntingdon had referred to the extraordinary significance

of the remarks of the Prime Minister directly on his announcing the failure of the Conference. The right hon. Gentleman had spoken of "a spirit of conciliation," and of the wisdom of the French Government. Well, he (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) was not disposed to dispute the wisdom of the French Government. He had never inveighed against the French Government for their action in the interests of their own country. He had inveighed against the British Government for yielding to the arrogant demands of France—for not attending properly to their own interests. It was a remarkable circumstance that the Prime Minister was able to make that statement on the 2nd of August, when Lord Granville, less than three hours before, had made the remarkable declaration that he saw nothing in the statement of M. Waddington which induced him to think that the French Government were differently disposed towards us than he had expected. The Government had wisely, and in their own interests, avoided a discussion of their proposals and their policy. Their last artifice of the despatch of a Cabinet Minister was but another expedient for delay. The Prime Minister had said, with a flourish of trumpets, that he invited discussion, and was willing to abide by the judgment of Parliament. It was perfectly certain, however, that the House had been jockeyed out of the discussion, as they had been jockeyed out of another a short time ago—when Ministers prevailed on their followers to go into an opposite Lobby to themselves to prevent a discussion and consequent notice being taken of their mistakes. Lord Northbrook was going out "to examine and advise." It was an utter farce. Advice and investigation the Government had had in abundance. What they needed was not advice, but resource; not investigation, but resolution; not fresh plan, but decision and courage. They had tried every agent they could employ "from Dufferin to Gordon." As the Prime Minister had said, Sir Edward Malet, Sir Charles Wilson, Lord Wolseley, General Gordon, Lord Dufferin, had all been engaged in this painful business. Not one of them was to blame. All had done their duty, and given admirable advice. The fault was not with the agent; it was with the employers. The counsels had been excellent; but they had never been executed. The fault had been entirely at home. In each case the most urgent and vital warnings had been neglected, and the most precious suggestions despised. The result had been anarchy, bloodshed, and ruin. He would only say that Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Cookson, even the unfortunate and despised Sultan, and many independent persons of position and knowledge, including Lord Dufferin, General Hicks, General Baker, General Gordon, General Graham, Nubar Pasha, and Sir Evelyn Baring—all those persons, who had well qualified themselves on the spot to give advice, had given it, and had had it treated it with scorn. The Government had been warned of the dangers from Arabi's movement; but they had neglected the warning. The destruction of Alexandria and the war ensued. Lord Dufferin told them of the mischiefs that would spring from indifference to the Mahdi's revolt; and Sir Charles Wilson urged that the Indian Brigade should be sent to Khartoum in the autumn of 1882. Responsibility was shirked for 15 months. Anarchy, massacre, and ruin resulted. Lord Northbrook was going out to "advise and report." What a cruel farce! If he went to act, with means to act, and with loyal support to secure his success, well and good. But of warning and advice the Government had had a surfeit. The ghosts of the despised advice of Malet and Dufferin, of Wilson, Tewfik, and Baker, of Hicks and Gordon, haunted their memories, and pointed the finger of scorn at the foredoomed failure of Lord Northbrook's Mission. For months and for years the financial crisis in Egypt had been anticipated. Ever since the destruction of Alexandria it had been certain. Since the beginning of this year it had been imminent. The experts and the Plenipotentiaries at the Conference had investigated the pecuniary position of Egypt with the utmost care. As the Prime Minister said, it had been probed to the very bottom. Why, then, further delay? A deficit of £8,000,000 had to be met; how was that to be done? The Ministry confessed to a degree of ignorance and improvidence almost incredible. They had absolutely no alternative plan to propose now that the Conference had failed. Yet now, over three months from its first convocation, the British

Ministers, who had been in occupation and had complete control of Egypt for two years, had not in any way provided against so probable a contingency. Ever since the award of the indemnities they knew well that over £4,000,000 would have to be provided by the Power that was in possession and control of Egypt, and that caused the waste which had now to be paid for. Yet they could only send out Lord Northbrook to give more advice. He (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) had never heard of a greater exhibition of Ministerial incapacity — he might almost say imbecility. He did not think hon. Gentlemen opposite realized what the course of the delaying and blundering of the Government in Egypt had been. He repeated that the sending out of Lord Northbrook was a mere expedient for delay, and for putting off responsibility. The Ministry dared not ask Parliament now to provide the £8,000,000 which must be found if Egypt was to avoid a ruinous bankruptcy. Such a proposal would kill their mechanical agitation against the House of Lords. They made a show of a pitiful Vote for General Gordon, though they still shut their eyes to the necessity of relieving their gallant Agent, who had been beleaguered by savage enemies, and who had been in imminent danger for five long months. But Parliament had a right to know how these claims were to be met. The victims of the Alexandria riots were clamouring for their promised indemnities, and the Great Powers were supporting their claims. The wanton waste of human life and treasure during the past two years was horrible to contemplate. Allowing £1,000,000 as the unavoidable cost of suppressing the Mahdi, even had the timely measures advised by Sir Charles Wilson been taken in 1882, there remained £3,000,000 for which the Government was clearly responsible, besides the £4,000,000 of Alexandrian indemnities, so that £7,000,000 out of the total deficit might, with all justice, be set down to the vacillating and pusillanimous policy of the British Government. This sum was quite beyond and independent of the costs of the late Egyptian War, or "military operations." That war cost England and India together close upon £7,000,000, and it cost Egypt, in the shape of extra military expenditure and of loss to commerce and industry, £3,000,000 more. The total cost of Ministerial irresolution, weakness, and blundering in Egypt had been, therefore, at the very least, £18,000,000 of money. And they could not cover the loss of human life which had been caused by the same mistakes by an aggregate of 50,000 lives. More than 50,000 lives had been thrown away by the weakness and blunders of Her Majesty's Government. Such a total had never been exceeded—it had never been equalled—by any Minister in the past, and would, he hoped, never be equalled by any Minister in the future. Alexandria, Tel-el-Kebir, Hicks, Baker, Sinkat, Berber, Khartoum, aroused heart-rending memories of useless slaughter, caused directly by irresolute delay, insufficient precaution, and unmanly endeavours to shirk plain responsibilities. It was time all this was done with, once and for all. He had only one word to say as to the statement made by the Prime Minister with reference to what had taken place at the Conference. He would advise hon. Members—if he might venture to do so—to read the Protocols with great care, and compare with them the statements which had fallen from the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, particularly as to the attitude of the Powers. No doubt, the British Representative had broken up the Conference in a most determined, if not arrogant, manner, by simply putting on his hat and declaring the Conference closed. He (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) did not blame him for so doing. He blamed the Government for going into the Conference, in the first instance, when everybody knew that the result must be such as had taken place. He must say that Lord Granville had shown a firmness which, if it had been adopted earlier, would have been productive of useful consequences. It was said that Italy and Turkey approved of the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and that the other Powers considered the Conference must close, because of the difference between England and France. Well, he should like it to be shown to him where Italy and France had approved of the attitude of Her Majesty's Government. He found that all the Italian Ambassador had said in support of England was with regard to one single portion of the financial proposals. With regard to the estimate of the Re-

venue of Egypt, and the interest she was able to pay, the Italian Ambassador said he greatly deprecated yielding unduly to the interest of the bondholders, and was sure the English estimate was correct; and if the English Representative stood firm, Italy would support him. As for Turkey, he found that she supported Her Majesty's Government only to the extent of being in favour of the reduction of the interest to 4 per cent. Only in that diminished form could he find that Italy and Turkey supported Her Majesty's Government. But in page 18 of the Blue Book, he found a most remarkable statement with regard to the rights of Turkey, which it must have been gall and wormwood to Her Majesty's Government to read. He found that Musurus Pasha asserted, in the plainest way, the rights of Turkey in Egypt, and that all the Powers supported Turkey against England. The Austrian Ambassador said that his Government recognized all the rights of the Porte—the Porte whom Her Majesty's Government despised, and whose territory they endeavoured to deal with after producing anarchy and bloodshed throughout its length and breadth. The statement and references of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after all, was a mere shuffling, because he had referred to old propositions long since passed over. Let Ministers show from the Protocol of the last meeting any sign that their conduct was approved of by the Powers on the questions at issue. When the French Ambassador proposed that the Conference should be postponed until the 20th, Her Majesty's Government absolutely refused to allow the proposal to go to the vote. Lord Granville put on his hat, and walked out rather than allow it. The noble Lord was right in doing that from the point of view of British interests; but was he right from the point of view of the Prime Minister? What did the Prime Minister think of isolated and arbitrary action on the part of England in this matter? Why, not long ago, the right hon. Gentleman had said—

"I heard some persons say—'Would the dissent of England be of itself sufficient to neutralize the voice of the Powers?' I must say that I think that if we thought of entering into negotiations so solemn and so important with France, and of undertaking to submit ourselves on certain conditions at certain times to the voice of Europe, having in our own minds the intention all the while to neutralize the action of the Powers of Europe by our own resistance when that time arrives, then I do think there would have been occasion to talk about the honour of this country. I cannot answer for the Government of that day when it arrives; but if the present Government are in Office I have no hesitation in saying that they certainly would not plead the adverse opinion of England in the circumstances of the arrangement into which they had entered with France."

That was what the Prime Minister said, and yet he acquiesced in the decision of his Colleagues in refusing to postpone the Conference. Quotations such as this showed how extraordinary were the contradictions in which the Government of this country were involved by the hand-to-mouth policy and the pretexts they put forward from time to time to justify this chapter of accidents which they falsely called a "policy." The obstinacy and hostility of the French Republic had again freed our hands from the entangling engagements in which the weakness of the British Cabinet threatened to involve us. Let the Government have a policy by themselves. It was time they took this Egyptian problem in hand like men, thoroughly and without loss of time, and ended a state of uncertainty and administrative paralysis which was a scandal to the fame of England and ruin to Egypt. Two objects stood before us—to insure the predominance of British influence in Egypt, in connection with the Suez Canal, and the good government of the long-suffering people of that country. Let the Government give over this impracticable joint action with the unstable and unprincipled Republic of France, which had led them into so many and grievous embarrassments. Let them cease crying after that chimerical "Concert of Europe," which they had invoked only to their own discomfiture. Let them take the matter in their own hands resolutely and completely. Let them go to the Sovereigns of Egypt, and, in a spirit of real friendliness, and candour, and mutual concession, arrange for the thorough supervision of the Egyptian Administration by competent British officials, and for the occupation of the country until our work there was fully done. Let them give Gordon the means to overcome the savage and fanatical revolt in the Soudan, and restore good government there, and give one of our ablest Anglo-Indian Administrators

power and support to introduce purity, economy, and liberty into the domestic government of Egypt. All Europe would applaud such beneficial firmness, except, perhaps, France; and the open antagonism of France would be less difficult to cope with than her false and embarrassing alliances. There had been enough shuffling, cant, and cowardice in our dealings with Egypt. What we needed was a little of the good old British statesmanship, when Ministers said what they meant and did what they said, and when Governments ruled, and Cabinets were not afraid of responsibility.

MR. FINCH-HATTON said, that even if the hour were not so late as it was, the present would not be a fitting occasion to go fully into detail with regard to the present position of affairs in the Soudan. He must confess to a great feeling of disappointment at the speech delivered that night by the Prime Minister, as it appeared to him (Mr. Finch-Hatton) that instead of entering upon those great principles which the country were expecting the Government to enunciate, the right hon. Gentleman had confined himself to dealing with matters of detail which would not give any satisfaction to the country when they read the account of it to-morrow. As this was the last occasion on which hon. Members would be able to take anything like a review of the position of affairs in Egypt, and as they would be called upon for nearly three months to abandon entirely all Parliamentary control over Her Majesty's Government as to the course of events in Egypt, he thought they were justified in asking to-night for that which, he was sorry to say, they had not received—namely, some indication or sign that Her Majesty's Government had abandoned that policy which, in spite of what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had not received the assent of any considerable portion of the people of this country, and which had not received the assent of some of their most influential supporters, such as the hon. Member for Orkney (Mr. Laing) and the right hon. Gentlemen the Members for Bradford (Mr. W. E. Forster) and Ripon (Mr. Goschen). The responsibility for the policy the Government had pursued was more particularly their own, because, though France and Europe had been taken into their confidence, the House and the country had never been admitted to that confidence until it was too late to pronounce an opinion. It was the more important that the House should inquire whether any change was really contemplated, because within the last fortnight the Government had announced to the country two steps, which he (Mr. Finch-Hatton) ventured to think they had decided upon merely in order to induce a belief that they were about to change their policy in Egypt. The first of these steps was the Vote of Credit, which Her Majesty's Government had asked for in order that they might make "preparations for operations" for the relief of General Gordon. Of course, the question which would at once occur to the country was this—did the Vote of Credit mean that the Government pledged themselves to direct action in the matter, or was it merely another attempt to delay the settlement of the question? For his own part, he could not believe that there was any connection between the Vote of Credit and action being taken by the Government, because in the speech in which the Vote was asked for the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister had stated that the contingency on which action would be necessary had not yet arrived. The House had a right to ask what contingency did the Government expect to arrive. Why had the time for action not at this moment arrived? Were they waiting for less favourable news from Khartoum? If so, he could only compare the relative positions of Her Majesty's Government and General Gordon in this matter with those of a man who was drowning, and another who, with all life-saving appliances ready to his hand, was watching from the security of the bank the swimmer struggling with the waves. Ever and anon the man on the shore placed the telescope to his eye, and so long as he saw the swimmer was above water he refused to put off to his relief; but as soon as the unfortunate man disappeared beneath the surface, he went to render an assistance which was then too late to be of any avail. But when, to make the parallel complete, they knew that the swimmer had undertaken to stem the tide in order to save the honour and credit of the man who was watching him from the bank—when they knew that he had risked his life for the

man, who was doing nothing for him in return, what could they think of such conduct? There was another point which had not received that consideration which was due to it—namely, the government of Khartoum. He (Mr. Finch-Hatton) had been surprised to hear the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for War (the Marquess of Hartington) state in his place the other day that General Gordon had no instructions to establish an organized Government, and that if he endeavoured to establish it, he would be exceeding his instructions. The exact contrary was, however, the case. The instructions given to General Gordon were definite and precise upon this point, as could easily be seen by referring to the copy of them which Her Majesty's Government had laid upon the Table; and they were, to provide for the establishing of a settled form of Government in the Soudan when the garrisons were withdrawn. But there was this further fact to be considered—they were about to make some preparations which would involve a loan of £8,000,000 to Egypt —on what security did not yet appear. But, in making that loan, had they considered that if they abandoned Khartoum without providing for any settled form of Government there, they, as a matter of fact, abandoned not only the key of the military position in Upper Egypt, but also the emporium of trade of Upper Egypt, and the key of the Nile; for if no settled form of Government were established there, the whole of Egypt would be placed at the mercy of any adventurer, who might make himself master of Khartoum, cut off the supply of water from the country by a very inexpensive process, and divert the inundation of the Nile into the surrounding desert, thus turning Egypt from a garden into a wilderness, and destroying the only security which, from a monetary point of view, we should have to look forward to. So much for the Vote of Credit. It would be unwise to foreshadow what would be the result of Lord Northbrook's Mission; but this he would say, that it seemed very curious that at the very moment when Her Majesty's Government had invited assembled Europe to consider the effect of their two years' study of the position of Egypt, and that invitation had turned out to be barren of result, they should say to the House of Commons — "We can explain nothing to you, because we can know nothing ourselves until the elements of the case have been presented to us by our Commissioner." One thing struck him with irresistible force—namely, that faults there must have been on the part of the Government, and faults of a very grave kind, to have enabled them, in two short years, to bring the richest and most productive country in the world to bankruptcy, and to bring the most easily-governed country in the world to anarchy, and to convert the goodwill of a friendly and affectionate people into hatred and contempt. These were the results, the undoubted results, spoken of by all the world, which had followed upon the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt; and what they (the Opposition) asked here, on the eve of the Prorogation of Parliament, was this—was there any sign that these faults on the part of Her Majesty's Government would not be indefinitely repeated? Was there any sign that the Government were really making a change in their policy, and were about to pursue a vigorous and consistent course of action; for if there was, he should be the last to go back to the past, and should willingly act on the principle of letting bygones be bygones? The faults of the Government were very superficial—that was to say, they lay on the surface. They had been constantly pointed out, not only from that (the Opposition) side of the House, but in no less unmeasured terms, and in no less forcible language, from the other side of the House. One of the gravest faults of the Government lay in their having refused to recognize, from the first, that we were the undoubted arbiters of the destinies of Egypt. From that had resulted all those evils of uncertain government, all those intrigues against our power, the continuance of all those unreformed abuses, and that general paralysis of the Executive which they all deplored, but which so few traced to their right source. He certainly thought that a great fault the Government had committed was that which had been repeated in the Anglo-French Agreement — namely, their having proclaimed our occupation of Egypt to be a merely temporary occupation. The moment they made that de-

claration the whole force of that numerous body of individuals who profited by the existing unsettled state of things was turned into the channels of intrigue, and devoted to the one object of paralyzing all our efforts for the reorganization of the country until the hated term of our occupation was over, when they would once more be free from control, and when, naturally enough, all those abuses which we had had to lament in the past would begin again. There was a point in the history of the last two years which had been noticed at some length in the course of this debate to-night—he meant the extraordinary way in which Her Majesty's Government had deferred to the opinion and susceptibilities, in regard to this Egyptian Question, of the French Government. Now, he (Mr. Finch-Hatton) should be very unwilling indeed to say one single word in disparagement of a great, a neighbouring, and a friendly country, with whom he trusted we should always be on terms of peace and goodwill. But he thought the best way to maintain those relations was not to attempt to run in double harness with France when her interests were opposed to ours. France had determined for the last 80 years that she would be the preponderating Power in Egypt. That fact had been recognized more by Foreign Powers than probably it had been recognized in debates in this House. The Prime Minister recognized it, as was evident from one of his speeches. It was an open secret, and if it was not yet learnt by Her Majesty's Government, the sooner it was learnt the better, that there was a struggle for pre-eminence going on between France and England in Egypt; and if we gave up the position we now held, so surely as the English troops marched out of Egypt, so surely, whether this year or next year, or some subsequent year, at any rate in the long run the time would come when French troops would march in, and French influence become predominant. He (Mr. Finch-Hatton) had no wish to impute any want of sincerity to any individual French Minister who might have made any contrary statement, nor did he think he could be charged with doing so if he proposed that they should read this matter by the light of history rather than by that of any individual statement. He might remind the House of an analogous case—namely, that of Russia. Russia made a solemn statement that she had no intention to annex Merv; but, in spite of that declaration, as time had gone on, she not only annexed that place, but a territory larger than the whole of France. Any statesman who preferred for the future to rest his policy with regard to the movements of Russia rather upon the personal word of a Monarch than upon a reading of Russian history would be justly regarded as a criminal lunatic. In the case of France we should be prepared to lay down and to carry out a policy based upon a judicious view of our own interests. If Her Majesty's Government were prepared at this moment to give up a preponderating influence in Egypt, then he would assure them that the opportunity of acquiring it might never occur again, and that the position they abandoned would be taken up by France. The only question was, whether our interests in Egypt did not legitimately far outweigh those of France, and undoubtedly they did. English and French predominance in Egypt was now hanging in the balance, and the present crisis would decide the issue, perhaps finally. If Her Majesty's Government knew this fact—if knowingly they had thrown the weight of their influence into the French scale by volunteering, as they had volunteered, in deference to France, to withdraw British troops from Egypt at a stated time, then he said that so deliberate a betrayal of English interests deserved nothing less than impeachment; but if, as he must suppose, they were still in ignorance of this fact, then he could only hope that the Mission of Lord Northbrook to Egypt, if it had no other result, would, at any rate, have the effect of raising the knowledge of Her Majesty's Ministers upon this point to the level of that of every moderately well-informed traveller in the East. He had seen no sign that Her Majesty's Government intended to change their policy in Egypt; but he trusted that during the Recess they would come to a better mind on the subject. There were no signs that that was likely; and if, as time went on, there was still an absence of such sign, he could only hope that the country would not be deterred from continuing the watchful and jealous attitude it had assumed as to Egypt and the conduct of Her Majesty's Govern-

ment in that country. The steps the Government were taking appeared to him to be so inadequate as to suggest the idea that they had been devised merely to lull the country into a false security. He trusted the country would not be lulled in that way, and would not suffer itself to be led astray by a manufactured agitation out-of-doors only devised for the double purpose of concealing from the country the surrender of British interests in Egypt, and of enabling Her Majesty's Government either to destroy or to mutilate, in an essential feature, that Constitutional control which, on taking Office, they had solemnly promised to defend.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—THE TUBBERCURRY PRISONERS.

RESOLUTION.

MR. O'BRIEN said, he wished to call attention to some topics connected with Irish criminal administration, in consequence of the answers received from the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland. In regard to the Tubbercurry prisoners, he wished to point out two or three things. As to Mr. Fitzgerald—whom he happened to know, and whose case had been several times mentioned in the House of Commons—he was arrested in London without a warrant, on a charge of treason-felony. When he was taken to Ireland, the charge of treason-felony was dropped—it had only been assumed to justify an arrest without a warrant—and the officials trumped up instead a charge of conspiracy to murder, which was only a misdemeanour, and in reference to which it would not have been legal to make an arrest without a warrant. Mr. Fitzgerald and the other prisoners were seven times remanded at secret investigations in Sligo Gaol, without a particle of evidence being produced against them. Police officials had gone amongst the prisoners endeavouring to seduce them into giving evidence by holding out threats and pecuniary inducements to them. Mr. Fitzgerald's wife had actually been visited and tormented by the detectives, with the object of getting evidence from her which would incriminate her husband. These matters had been brought before the attention of the House and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; and, ashamed of these underhand proceedings, that right hon. Gentleman had, at length, given an order that these secret inquisitions should cease. When the investigation became public, what was the evidence produced against these men? Why, in the first place, that of a local informer who, it was proved, had been for two years in the pay of the Government fomenting and organizing crime; and, in the second place, that of one of the Phœnix Park murderers—a man who had been taken out of penal servitude, who had purchased himself out of it by giving this evidence. Was there any country in the world but this where a convicted murderer would have a chance of freedom given to him, in order that he might offer evidence against an alleged political offender? These prisoners were ready to take their trial at the last Assizes. There was an engagement given in this House that the evidence against the men should be brought to the test of a trial The Government could not make up their minds what they were going to do until the Assizes had actually commenced, and then the men were deprived of their trial, on the pretence that a jury under the Prevention of Crime Act was subject to intimidation in the county of Sligo. That excuse, flimsy as it was in any case, could not apply to Mr. Fitzgerald, who was a complete stranger in the locality, and had not a single friend in Sligo. These men were willing to take their trial at the Commission now sitting in Dublin, and which would have to sit for a longer time than would be necessary for the Crown to serve notices of trial to it. But, still, the Government who gave Cornwall, in Dublin, an opportunity of having a Prevention of Crime Act jury when he pleased, would give these Tubbercurry prisoners no facilities for trial, but continued to keep them in prison with a terrible charge hanging over them. He should like to know where that sort of thing was to end? There was scarcely a county in Ireland where charges of that kind had not been trumped up, and where, in nine cases out of ten, they had not been found to be baseless. In King's County, and a great many other counties, he could mention this had occurred. In almost every other country in the world, at the conclusion of a period of turbulence such as Ireland had lately passed through, the Government would be anxious to grant an amnesty. The

country was in a perfect state of tranquillity; there was hardly a crime being committed in it; but, at this very time, when, as he had said, any other Government in the world would be proclaiming an amnesty and forgiveness for the past, the appetite of the Government for revenge seemed to be growing keener and keener. He did not know whether it was the Government itself, or its underlings in Ireland, who thought their occupation would be gone for the want of crime in the country, and were keeping up the memory of events which, perhaps, the Government had as much interest in forgetting as anyone else. He would like to hear from the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland to-night what information he had to give with reference to the perfectly shocking revelations which had been made as to the events upon which the unfortunate man Myles Joyce was hanged. That man's case had been mentioned over and over again in this House; but no satisfaction had been obtained. When the old man was convicted; when his execution was about to take place, the men who were to have been hanged with him joined in a solemn declaration that Myles Joyce was innocent. That declaration was sent to Earl Spencer, and it was backed by the strong opinion of the Roman Catholic chaplain who had attended the men, to the effect that he believed in his heart that Joyce had had nothing to do with the murder. His innocence was so strongly believed in, even by the officials in Galway, that on the night preceding his execution the telegraph office was actually kept open to the last moment, with the hope that Earl Spencer would relent, and, with this evidence before him, would spare this man's life; but the office might as well have been closed. Earl Spencer's heart was shut, and on the following morning Myles Joyce was executed. To the last moment he protested in Gaelic that he was innocent, and the last scene was Marwood kicking him into the pit as he was protesting his innocence. The hon. Member for Westmeath (Mr. Harrington) had again and again pressed the Government as to the declarations of this man's innocence that were laid before Earl Spencer; but he was never able to elicit the truth as to the statement these men made. Again and again he had asked that this statement should be furnished to the House as a Return; but that was refused, and again and again the Government evaded the matter. On Thursday last, he (Mr. O'Brien) had received a telegram from a respectable Irish priest in the West of Ireland, in which he said—

"To-day, Thomas Casey, one of the approvers in the Maamtrasna case, came before the Archbishop of Tuam at Partry, while confirmation was being administered, and in the presence of the clergy and flock he declared that Mr. Bolton, the Crown Solicitor, compelled him to swear against Myles Joyce, and others, who were innocent. Casey is prepared to do anything in his power to make whatever amends is possible."

On the publication of that statement, *The Freeman's Journal* sent a correspondent to the West of Ireland, and he had an interview with this man Casey and another man named Philbin, who were the principal witnesses upon whose evidence Myles Joyce was convicted. The result was, he ventured to say, one of the most shocking revelations ever laid before the public. The correspondent of *The Freeman's Journal* stated that he had an interview first with Casey, and proceeded in this way—

"He gave ready answers, and said that he first offered to give evidence on the Thursday before the trials commenced in Dublin. Mr. Bolton sent a messenger to him, who brought him to a private room, where he was left with Mr. Bolton."

He (Mr. O'Brien) himself heard Mr. Bolton swear last week, in Belfast, that he never in his life had a private interview with a prisoner in the gaol or otherwise; although he had received most precise information that again and again Mr. Bolton had prolonged interviews in Kilkenny Gaol with the "Invincibles," as he, beyond doubt, had with these men as well. Then the story proceeded—

"'Now,' said Mr. Bolton, 'Casey, your brother-in-law, is giving evidence in this case. Are you going to do the same?' 'I am,' said Casey; 'in the truth, and nothing but the truth.' 'Very well,' said Mr. Bolton; 'let us hear the truth.' 'I,' continued Casey, 'started and told him a few words, and Mr. Bolton said, 'Oh, that is nothing at all. I won't accept that.' We then had a few words in private—that is, as to how the case was—them that was in it, and them that was not. I mentioned as amongst those who were not in it Myles Joyce, Pat Joyce, Martin Joyce, John Casey, Thomas Joyce, and Anthony Philbin. I did say that Philbin was not in it. Mr. Bolton then said, 'I won't accept that without you correspond with what your brother-in-law has given.' He then showed me what my brother-in-law had

given, and he said, 'You went to his house for him that night?' I said I did not; and added, 'I don't care if you don't accept that. I can say no more.' He then called the warder, who took me back to the cell. I think that was on the Thursday, and on the Saturday following I went to the priest. I was giving myself up then to be hanged. I was giving myself up to God. Then came the day of trial. I saw Philbin going out in a cab. We—that is, the rest of the prisoners—were in the van, the whole nine of us together, and we were talking about it. 'Oh,' said they, 'between ourselves there is nothing to save us from being hanged.' I said, 'But what about the innocent? Can't we help them that was not in it? Why wouldn't you go and tell the truth, and let those that are innocent escape?' We were in the dark, the whole nine of us, and the warder came to the door, and 'Thomas Casey' was called. I went out. There was Mr. Brady, and Mr. Bolton, and the Governor of the gaol. Mr. Bolton said, 'Casey, are you going to give evidence? Now you are getting a chance to save your neck from the gallows.' I said, 'Well, I would like to give evidence fair. I don't like to give anything wrong.' Mr. Bolton then said, 'Well, I will give you twenty minutes to say 'Yes' or 'No;' and if you don't say 'Yes' you will be the fourth man I will put on trial, and you will surely be hung. I will give you twenty minutes.' I did not say a word for ten minutes or so, and I suppose they thought I was staying too long; and he brought me to another room, where we were alone, and he brought out the statement and showed it to me. 'And now,' said he, 'can you read?' and I said, 'I can't read but a few words;' and he showed me Philbin's name written to it with his own hand. I knew that the thing was put down, and I then started to give him my evidence. The correspondent asked—'Did you give him anything but the truth?' and he said, 'To be sure I did. I gave the same evidence as Philbin, to save myself. It was false that Philbin was there at the murder. He was no more there than the child unborn. He swore that I went for him, and I was compelled to say the same. I would not be taken as a witness if I did not do that. Philbin swore that Myles Joyce went into the house, and Pat Joyce and Pat Casey. It was I talked about Nee and Kelly.' 'You know, as a matter of fact,' asked the correspondent, 'that Myles Joyce was not there?' 'I am sure he was not. Myles Joyce was not there, nor Philbin, nor the four men that are in penal servitude.'"

Now, that was the statement of one of the informers upon whose evidence Myles Joyce was convicted, and that statement he had already made solemnly in the presence of the Archbishop of Tuam, and of the clergy and his neighbours. Then the correspondent of *The Freeman's Journal* had an interview with the second informer, and, of that interview, he wrote—

"Philbin was not at all so inclined to be communicative, and it was only when Casey arrived, and chiefly in answer to questions put by Casey, that he made any statement whatever. He admitted that he was not in the murder, although he had sworn that he was. 'You swore that Jim Casey came for you?' 'Yes.' 'And that he brought you with him?' 'Yes.' 'And you were compelled to swear that?' 'I had no other way of saving my life. Mr. Bolton said to me—'Jim Casey came for you?' Whatever I knew I learned from the evidence of Anthony Joyce. Bolton came to me about seven days before the trial. I told him I was not there at all. I denied it. He said, 'But Joyce says you were;' and then I made a statement out of Joyce's evidence; and Bolton said he heard that and more from the Joyces. And then he said 'by this' (meaning the press, or whatever he had in his hand) 'that if I would not tell him the truth I would be hanged.' 'At all events, you know nothing of the transactions except what you heard?' 'I was not there that night.' 'You are aware that Myles Joyce was not there?' 'I do not know.' 'But you don't know that he was there?' 'I do not.'"

He (Mr. O'Brien) did not assume that these statements were true; but he did say that they demanded a most searching investigation. As he had already stated, Mr. Bolton swore the other day that he never had an interview with prisoners in prison, but he believed there was ample evidence to show that Bolton did again and again visit various prisons; and if there was the shadow of truth in these circumstantial statements which he had read to the House, they were of such a character as to demand some notice from the Government. In point of fact, considering the evidence of the men who were convicted with these men—considering the opinion of the chaplain, and considering the strong opinion of every man who had to do with these people that Myles Joyce was innocent; and considering also that Earl Spencer had persistently refused to publish this man's statement, he thought that now, for his own sake, Earl Spencer ought to be the first to challenge some public investigation which would satisfy the public mind that a terrible miscarriage of justice had not taken place in this case. Unfortunately, the facts mentioned here were only a small part of the universal system of suspicion, of fraud, and foul play that had attended the whole of the administration in Ireland during the last few years. There was the case of the jury in the Hynes case, with regard to which any public inquiry was refused, and the High Sheriff of Dublin (Mr. Gray) was sent to prison for demanding one. Then there was the question of jury packing. He had heard the Secretary of the Constitutional Club state that Catholic jurors

were told to stand aside in Dublin; and he had heard the borough magistrate denounce in the strongest terms the practice of solicitors soliciting prisoners, and endeavouring to seduce them into giving evidence. He had also heard him denounce the system of remands of case after case in the last few years; and remark in the strongest terms that although he had himself publicly complained with regard to a vital affidavit in the murder case at Sligo, in which the Crown could not get at a document which the prisoner's counsel could get at for 1*s.* at Castlebar. All these facts justified the worst that had ever been alleged against the system of foul play that had been going on in Dublin; and if the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland would not stand up to-night and give some promise of an investigation that would satisfy the public mind, Englishmen need not be surprised if, instead of regarding the administration of the law in Ireland with respect, nine-tenths of the Irish people regarded it with contempt and aversion. He begged to move the Resolution of which he had given Notice.

Mr. HARRINGTON, in seconding the Resolution, said that, judging by the manner in which grievances which, from time to time, had been called attention to had been met by the Treasury Bench, he thought there was no disposition on the part of the Government to take the course they were invited to take by his hon. Friend (Mr. O'Brien), and to hold a public inquiry into these suspicious, if not infamous transactions. He desired to say a few words with regard to the case of the Tubbercurry prisoners which had been repeatedly referred to in that House, but without avail. It had been repeatedly shown that the delay in the trial of these men was a delay for which the Crown officials in Ireland were responsible, and not the prisoners themselves. That being so, they had ample power—nay, the law almost compelled them, to admit these men to bail, they being only waiting trial on a misdemeanour; but they still persistently and obstinately refused to admit them to bail. English Members might ask why it was that there was such a desire on the part of the Irish Members to admit to bail men who might possibly only have to wait five or six days in gaol, before their trial. He had no doubt that was the ground upon which they would be met; but what was the fact? That men who were kept in prison awaiting their trial, and were then brought into the Court manacled to meet their trial, went before the jury with a prejudice on the part of the jury, and a presumption of the guilt of the men; and if anything could strengthen that prejudice in the mind of the jury, it was the course that had been adopted by the Crown in the case of the Tubbercurry prisoners. The evidence against the 13 or 14 men was of precisely the same character in regard to all. If there was a shade of difference at all, it was undoubtedly on the side of the men who were still in gaol, and had not been admitted to bail. The others had been admitted to bail because of some special circumstances connected with their families; but unfortunate men, holding respectable positions, and with no stronger evidence against them than that against the men who had been admitted to bail, were not admitted to bail. Practically, the Crown told the jury who were to try these men that they had already drawn a distinction and a line of demarcation between the two classes of prisoners, having admitted a certain number of them to bail, but refused it to others who, in their opinion, were guilty of the offence charged against them. He would ask hon. Gentlemen to consider, calmly and impartially, whether there was anything behind that; whether it was a fair and straightforward proceeding that, because a man occupied a fairly respectable position in society, and because he had been the political opponent of certain officials in Ireland, as Mr. Fitzgerald had been, and as other men detained in gaol had been, he must be detained in prison, while humbler men were released, although the evidence was the same against them all. Yet a distinction was drawn between the two sets of men, and the presumption was drawn that a certain number of them must be guilty, but others might not be. If that was the only ground upon which they could appeal to the House, he thought that would fully justify the attitude which Irish Members had taken up; but there were stronger and higher grounds which forced them to draw attention to this subject whenever they had an opportunity. They knew per-

fectly well — and everyone in Ireland knew—that the only reason for the detention of these men was that the Crown might have an opportunity of manufacturing informers against them. They knew how the system was worked, and the Crown officials had been obliged to admit it. He had said that the evidence was precisely of the same character all through the cases. That evidence rested on the testimony of two informers, and he did not believe that in any civilized country in the world—he did not believe that in any nation on God's earth—except this, the Government would attempt to preserve law and order by two such wretched individuals as the Crown had used in this case. One of the informers, on his own showing, was a discharged soldier, branded and disgraced, and drummed out of the Army. His character was such as not even to qualify him for a position in the British Army. That was a very worthy individual the Crown had brought to their aid in this matter. But what was the evidence this person had offered? Why, he had stated, in open Court, that the conspiracy for which these men were to be tried was a conspiracy that he, himself, had fostered and encouraged whilst in the pay of Her Majesty's Government. Perhaps that man's story was true, and that some Government official, seeing how useful he would be for the prosecution of innocent men, had employed him and paid him; and perhaps that man had got up a conspiracy for the sake of the wretched gain it would bring. Now, if the character of the informer in this case was such as might well lead hon. Members to consider whether Her Majesty's Government were pursuing a judicious course in prosecuting these prisoners, surely indignant feelings would be aroused in the breast of every honest man, whatever might be his political opinions, or whatever might be his opinion of the guilt or innocence of these men. Who was the second gallant soldier that Her Majesty's Government had brought to their assistance in the vindication of law and order in this case? Why, Pat Delaney, convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and, after his release, convicted and sentenced to a period of 12 months for attempting to take the life of Mr. Justice Lawson, and subsequently convicted and sentenced to death in connection with the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phœnix Park. The House, they knew, had been occupied for a long time with the discussion of the attempts of Her Majesty's Government to maintain peace and law, and their authority in Egypt; and he would ask hon. Members now to bring their minds to a place much nearer home than Egypt. He would tell them there was no system of criminal prosecution in Egypt, there was no tyranny and despotism, however rude, practised in that country which could equal the system upon which law and the administration of justice rested in Ireland. They had heard the case of Egypt stated over and over again, and they had heard Egyptian officials maligned and condemned over and over again; but if those officials only knew the state of things in Ireland, how the Crown prosecutions were manufactured, and how informers were paid and pampered—aye, and how the wretched men were tempted with the bait of their very lives to give evidence, and swear away the lives of innocent men, there was not a petty tyrant in Egypt who would not tell them that the state of things in this country was infinitely worse than anything which they could point to in his country. He (Mr. Harrington) would put it to Her Majesty's Government whether it would not be better that a few men, even supposing them to be guilty of the crimes alleged against them—and he very much doubted it, knowing the officials who were getting up the prosecution—should escape the penalty of their offences rather than that they should outrage sentiments and feelings of an entire people by getting up prosecutions on such testimony as that to which he had referred? Would it not be better to let a few guilty men escape than the discredit should attach to the Government of availing themselves of the assistance of infamous wretches of this description—rather than they should be tempted to swear away the lives of innocent men? Although they might succeed in getting a verdict of guilty against the prisoners in the present case, and though it was possible that the people of Ireland might believe them to be guilty, still the people of Ireland would cry shame on the English Government, who had to bring to its assist-

ance wretches of this abominable type, and could not get any fitter or more worthy instruments for the vindication of the law than a man who had been drummed out of the Army, and another who had been convicted and, in the end, sentenced to be hanged in Dublin for murder. He could not conceive how it was possible that a Government which called itself Christian could place the lives and liberties of a dozen unfortunate men at the mercy of individuals who had been guilty of such infamous crimes as this man Delaney had been guilty of, and who would be prepared to swear away the lives, not of one, or a dozen men, but of half the world, if it were necessary to enable him to eke out his wretched existence for a few years longer. The Irish Members did not ask that Her Majesty's Government should not carry on the prosecution they had initiated against these men; they did not ask for any mercy for them; they did not ask that any unusual course should be adopted in their regard; but they did ask that the same lines which were laid down by our Judges in England, and invariably followed by English officials in the trial of unfortunate men, should be pursued in reference to these prisoners in Ireland. They did ask that, if these men were guilty, they should be found guilty by fair means; and they did protest that it was better the guilty should be allowed to escape than, being guilty, they should employ, to prove the guilt of these men, such instruments as those he had described. What was the demand which the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) had made as to these men? It was simply this—that, as the Crown officials had deliberately delayed the trial of the prisoners, and as the prisoners had repeatedly challenged the Government officials to bring them to trial, they asked that the course always adopted in England as to such prisoners should be adopted in Ireland, and that they should be admitted to bail. Only a few days ago, he had seen a case reported in the English papers, in which an English Judge—he believed Mr. Justice Hawkins—had made some strong observations on a case that had come before him for trial. What did this Judge say? Why, he commented on the fact that some of the prisoners placed on their trial before him were prisoners who very well might have been admitted to bail; and he said he could not understand why it was that the Crown did not take care that every man whose trial was delayed in any way was treated fairly, and admitted to bail. The learned Judge had gone further, and had said he considered it to be in the highest degree prejudicial to the case against the prisoner upon trial, that he should walk from the prison into the dock; and that, where the Crown was entitled to admit a man to bail, it was desirable that it should give him his freedom until it was necessary for him to come finally to stand his trial. These were views which would commend themselves at once to the feelings of the people of Ireland, who loved justice, and who had been a long time asking for it in vain. But that was not language they had been accustomed to hear from Irish Judges. Irish Judges were more than judicial functionaries, they were Crown Prosecutors as well. They were persons who advised the lines of policy upon which the Government proceeded in certain cases. They were gentlemen who had the initiative and the direction of prosecutions in their hands, and who were afterwards called upon to try the cases. The Irish Judges were called upon to try men against whom they had originally set the law in motion. He would take the case of one of the prisoners—namely, Mr. Fitzgerald who, as his hon. Friend (Mr. O'Brien) had said, was arrested in England. That gentleman had been arrested by a mere trick on the part of the Government. The Irish Members had been told in this House by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (Mr. Trevelyan) that Mr. Fitzgerald was arrested upon suspicion of treason-felony, and it was, of course, at once seen that it was perfectly legal to arrest him on such a charge without a warrant; but it so happened that that very same maxim of law, which the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland was so well acquainted with, and which the Crown officials employed for the arrest of Mr. Fitzgerald, when they ventured to arrest him on a different charge, the right hon. Gentleman was ignorant of when he came to arrest Mr. Cornwall a few days afterwards. This Mr. Fitzgerald had been imprisoned for the last three months 200 miles away

from his wife and family, and his friends, andevery one who could render him assistance. The case against him rested on the evidence of these two unfortunate creatures to whom he (Mr. Harrington) had referred. This evidence was much weaker than that against the men who had been released on bail. The Government officials knew that he had not been guilty of conspiracy to murder — no official in the country would ever, on independent testimony, be able to bring home such an infamous charge to him. But it was known that he was no friend to the Crown officials in Ireland, and no friend to the system of government Her Majesty's Ministers were pursuing in that country; and, because that was the case, and the Government knew he entertained strong political opinions, they punished him by detaining him in prison 200 miles away from his friends, and depriving him of the means of obtaining witnesses to testify in his behalf, and of having access to his books. They would force him to be tried 200 miles away from home and before a packed jury. Why did the Irish Members call attention to these cases so frequently? Not because of the injury the men suffered by a few weeks' or months' confinement in Ireland. They were sufficiently acquainted with the fact that it did not kill, and that it would not inspire any very lively affection for Her Majesty's Government. They called attention to what was going on, because they knew that with regard to these men whose trials were delayed, and as to whom the Crown officials in Ireland had deliberately made up their minds to allow no bail, so surely as the bloodhound who had tasted blood ran down its victim, so surely would a conviction be obtained against Mr. Fitzgerald. He would be tried by a packed jury; and if there should be one man on it who did not think the evidence sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty, the Crown would carefully eliminate the man who had disagreed, and had given an opinion in favour of the prisoner, and would appoint another jury on which they would put the 11 men in favour of a verdict of guilty. That was the system against which they were forced to raise their voices in the House, against which they were forced to raise their voices in Ireland; and while the system existed, and so long as they had an opportunity, they would never lose the opportunity to cry shame on the system, and the men who were employed in it. The case of the unhappy men who were still awaiting their trial fitted in exactly with that case quoted by his hon. Friend the Member for Mallow; the course he so much dreaded was being pursued against these men, whom he (Mr. Harrington) believed to be innocent, but who, at all events, innocent or guilty, were entitled to a fair trial —a course which had been pursued successfully against other innocent people in Ireland. His hon. Friend had referred to that unfortunate man, Myles Joyce; and on one of the first occasions when he (Mr. Harrington) had the opportunity of speaking in the House, he drew attention to the case of this unhappy man. Through the instrumentality of Her Majesty's Government, he (Mr. Harrington) was imprisoned in gaol a few weeks after the man was executed, and there was not an official in that gaol, however hardened he might be, there was not a man, however he might differ from the sympathies of the Irish people, who did not believe in his soul, before God, that Her Majesty's Government had hanged an innocent man. Repeatedly, he (Mr. Harrington) put Questions to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland with regard to the depositions of the other two men who were executed on the same scaffold with Myles Joyce, and, time after time, evasive answers were given. Finally, when he put the Question to the Prime Minister, when the character of the Irish Executive was impugned, when it was suspected that, by negligence or connivance, they had sacrificed the life of an innocent man, the answer was a refusal to place before the House the depositions of the two men executed with Myles Joyce, though this would have settled the question one way or the other—whether the suspicion that had found such firm root in the feelings of the Irish people had any foundation, whether it was just or unjust. He wished to remind the House of the course pursued in regard to this man. There had just been published the testimony of two of the men who were employed as informers on the trial, that they were forced, in order to save their own lives,

to make a statement, to hang a story together, declaring that they had participated in the murder, that they were present, when, actually, neither were present, and to swear, amongst other things, against the unfortunate Myles Joyce, who they had heard from others was not present. These two men said the only knowledge they had of the murder was from talking to the other men who were in prison. But George Bolton, the urbane, obliging Crown official in Ireland, paid visits to the cells of these unhappy men, while waiting for their trial, and so preyed on their feelings, telling them it was their only hope for life, that they swore to the story he had written on paper for them to swear to. Of course, the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland would say it was a question between Mr. George Bolton and these two men, and that he preferred to believe Mr. Bolton. He might express that preference, and so might Her Majesty's Ministers; but they would not win respect for the administration of the law, or commend their policy to the Irish people, while they, to shield George Bolton, refused impartial inquiry into facts. He wished to draw the attention of the House to the circumstances of the case. When he first directed attention to it in the House, he had never heard of the statements of Casey and Philbin published that day—the two men who now stated they swore away the life of an innocent man—the statement he (Mr. Harrington) made on that occasion was from what he learned from the gaol officials. Three men were found guilty of the Maamtrasna murders, and sentenced to be executed on the same day—Myles Joyce, John Casey, and Pat Joyce. These three were, as he had said, sentenced to be executed on the same day. Everyone who knew anything of prison *regimen*, of the routine of prison life, knew perfectly well that it would be impossible for two condemned men, with warders always in their cells, to concoct a false, though consistent, story about a third man. And what were the facts? These men were attended by the Catholic chaplain, who endeavoured to prepare them for death as best he could. What the confessions of the condemned men to the priest were, he could not divine, and upon that the reverend gentleman could tell nothing; but every Catholic, every man acquainted with the tenets and practice of the Catholic Church, could form a judgment from what happened. After the Catholic chaplain had attended them for some days, he heard their confessions, and prepared these men to meet their death. And then the two men, Casey and Pat Joyce, expressed a desire to make a sworn deposition before the Resident Magistrate who had charge of the prosecution against them, and conducted it to a successful issue. Everyone could understand how, finding that the third man was perfectly innocent of the murder for which he was condemned, the priest, though he could not state it, would press these two men to make such depositions, and would press on them their duty to confess their own guilt, and make some reparation for their crime by saving the life of an innocent man; and everyone would know how hard, under such circumstances, it would be to induce unhappy men, who clung to the hope of reprieve, to make such confession. Well, the Resident Magistrate went to the gaol, and took the depositions of Casey and Pat Joyce, and those depositions were made without any agreement, without any message passing between them. He (Mr. Harrington) did not believe that either knew of the other's intention to act on the counsel of the priest who heard the confessions. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said the depositions did not state that Myles Joyce had no complicity in the murders; but he (Mr. Harrington) knew there was no Catholic priest living who would conceive so lax an idea of his duty, as to seek to save the life of a murderer under such circumstances as these; it was monstrous, it was absurd. It was merely a subterfuge of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to prevent the public from getting at the full truth of the facts; it was merely an endeavour to save the system of administration for which the Irish Government were responsible. These men made separate depositions; and he was informed, by men who had read them, that these two men expressly and clearly stated they were present at the murders and participated in that horrible crime, and that, as an act of reparation, they felt it their duty to state their own guilt, for the sake of endeavouring to save the life of a man who was not present at the murders and knew nothing

of the matter. Now, if this statement of what was in the depositions was not true, if there was no foundation for these allegations, the Irish Executive had an easy way of meeting the charge. If he (Mr. Harrington) and his hon. Friends were misleading the House, and misleading public opinion, surely, for the mere sake of a technicality, the Government would not allow public opinion to be misled, and horrible suspicions to be excited, when they had in the Office of the Lord Lieutenant these statements, these dying depositions of the two men, which they could lay on the Table of the House. He challenged the Government to take that course. If they did, then it would be seen that, either with guilty knowledge, or through neglect, the life of the man Myles Joyce was sacrificed, either designedly, or as the result of a bad system of officialism in Dublin Castle. Earl Spencer, who took the responsibility, neglected his duty, and did not read the depositions when laid before him, allowed the law to take its course, and this unfortunate innocent man to be launched into eternity with the brand of infamy on his name. These depositions were sent by the magistrate to the Lord Lieutenant; and if they did not state, clearly and expressly, the innocence of the unfortunate man Myles Joyce, would the magistrate who had committed the prisoners have been so anxious that the Lord Lieutenant should read and pronounce judgment on these depositions? Would he have remained at the telegraph office, which was kept open all night, waiting for the reprieve which, in his own mind, he felt sure would come? But he waited in vain, for those depositions were never read; or, if they were, it was not part of the policy of the Executive to discredit their informers by saving the life of an innocent man. The scene that took place at the execution of the unfortunate man was one that, from its tragic character, must in itself be remembered for many a day in Ireland, and would be fresh in the mind of every Irish peasant when he read the revelations in the journals of the day, when he read the statement of the two men who contributed, by weaving their false story, to bring about the death of Myles Joyce, when the statements were proclaimed before the world, that they were persistently preyed upon by George Bolton, and as he expressed it, with the "hope of saving their own necks," swore to a story he had written for them to swear to. Now, another fact had been brought to light in these revelations, a fact stated in the House 12 months ago, and then laughed at. It had been frequently stated that the men who were sentenced to penal servitude pleaded guilty; but now the fact appeared that four of the men who were sentenced to penal servitude for life, who pleaded guilty to complicity in the murders, four of these were as innocent of the murders as any man on the Treasury Bench. They were completely under the terror of the system they knew they had to face —the thirst for blood which had seized on the Crown officials—they knew it was humanly certain that, innocent or guilty, their fate would be the same; they saw a man they knew to be innocent sacrificed, and they knew they would be sentenced to the same fate as Myles Joyce; and, snatching at the hope of prolonging their wretched existence, they took the advice of the Crown officials, and pleaded guilty to save themselves from the extreme penalty of the law. Here was the result of the system in Ireland—not only did it succeed in forcing a conviction against an innocent man, making him a victim to the official thirst for blood, not only was the attempt made to whitewash every man employed, but, in order to win some credit for mercy, the fears of these unhappy men were so worked upon in prison that they confessed the lesser offence than that with which they were charged, in order to obtain the lesser sentence of penal servitude. If the Government refused to grant inquiry into the facts of this case, let them take, as their reward, the shame that would be heaped upon them in Ireland for that refusal. No amount of sophistry and argument would suffice, when they had the means of disproving the charge, if false; by no chicanery could they avoid it. Earl Spencer had, in Dublin Castle, documents that, if laid on the Table of the House, would clearly show to every Member and to public opinion in England and Ireland, whether the suspicions aroused against Her Majesty's Government, of having hanged an innocent man for the sake of maintaining the credit of their system of prosecution, had or had not any foundation in fact. If the allegations were false, if they had

no foundation in fact, then, why not, for the sake of justice, for the sake of respect for law, for the sake of truth, why not for the sake of the Government and the honour of public officials, place these documents on the Table, and allow hon. Members to judge of their worth? The depositions were made by these two men with no hope that they would save them from their fate. These men were strangled, on the same scaffold, side by side with Myles Joyce; they heard him, in his native Gaelic, with the rope round his neck, the bolt about to be drawn, in the final moment before he went to meet his God, declare with his latest breath his innocence of the crime alleged against him, and that his only dread and fear of death was from the shame of having such a crime attributed to him, of which he was perfectly innocent. If the Government had any wish to set public opinion at rest on such an awful subject, if they wished to preserve ordinary respect for their administration of the law, let truth be known by placing these documents on the Table. Did they mean to test the statements of the two informers? Enough, surely, was known of George Bolton to require something more than his statement. If it was said these allegations were not true, then let a searching inquiry be made, and let the men who had been sent to penal servitude be examined, together with numbers of other men who had knowledge of the matter, and so let the Government justify their conduct. Let them show, if they could, that these officials had not worked upon the minds of these men, and threatened them with penal servitude, in order to force them to give evidence against men who were innocent. If these things had not been done, then an inquiry of this kind could not establish a case against the Government. Time after time he and his hon. Friends had challenged the Government upon these matters; but the Government had evaded them. They met them, first of all, with a denial, and this House was the last to admit the truth of these statements. The conduct of the Government had brought them a fruitful harvest of trouble in the past; and all he could say was that he should have little regard for his fellow-countrymen, and little respect for their feeling, if such a system as this, built up upon such infamy, could commend itself to their approval.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "the conduct of the Irish administration in reference to the Tubbercurry Conspiracy Cases, and to the conviction of Myles Joyce, was arbitrary and unconstitutional,"—(*Mr. O'Brien,*)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. KENNY said, the statement which the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) had put before the House was one of a shocking and startling description. It went far to prove what many had believed—namely, that the Maamtrasna massacre did not terminate on the 17th of August, 1882, but with the closing scene of the tragedy that took place in Galway Gaol on the 15th of September in the same year. The principal witnesses who had been employed for the prosecution, the approvers who were in the service of the Crown, had now come forward, and in the presence of the Archbishop of Tuam, and in the presence of the population of that district, made a distinct and solemn statement that the evidence which they gave, and the evidence which convicted the three men who were hanged, including Myles Joyce, was a fabrication, and that it was fabricated at the instigation of Mr. George Bolton, the special Crown Solicitor of Her Majesty's Government. Philbin had distinctly stated that not only was his evidence false, but that he was not even present on the occasion of this occurrence; and Casey had also most distinctly stated that Myles Joyce was not present on the night of the murder; and, therefore, he had been hanged for a crime of which he was entirely and absolutely innocent. These statements were brought before the Government. Statements of these men's innocence were laid before the Lord Lieutenant, signed by two other men, Patrick Joyce and Casey, who were also hanged, together with statements by four of the men who were sentenced to penal servitude for life, all unanimously concurring in the statement that Myles Joyce was innocent. What was the plea put forward by the Chief Secretary for Ireland in that House? He said these statements simply said that Myles Joyce did not commit the crime, but that, in those statements, there was nothing to prove

that he was not present on the occasion. The whole tendency of the evidence that was given and of these statements, went to prove that, if Myles Joyce was innocent, he could not have been present on the occasion; and now these two men, who were put forward at the instigation of Mr. Bolton to swear away the life of Myles Joyce, who was the innocent man amongst them, declared that their evidence was an utter fabrication. From the beginning the trial was conducted in a manner little in accordance with the public idea of even-handed justice. At the beginning of the case an application was made by the counsel for the defence for a change of venue, because it was necessary in the interests of justice that the locality in which the crime was committed should be inspected by the jurors; but then there was a further plea for a postponement of the trial, which was of much more importance—namely, that although the counsel for the defence had applied for the evidence which was given by the second approver, Casey, it had been withheld by the Government, and the counsel for the defence were practically going into Court with only half-briefs. But in face of the fact that the evidence of Casey was withheld, the Crown, led on by one who was then a notorious Crown Prosecutor, and was now a Judge, refused to agree to a postponement, and forced on the case when it was notorious that the counsel for the defence were not ready. And then, at the instigation of Mr. Bolton, the jury was packed; and this was not an exceptional case. Thirty-eight jurors were told to stand aside at the instance of Mr. Bolton; and then a packed Orange jury was constituted, there being, of course, no Catholic upon it. What was the evidence of the man Philbin? A portion of it was, that he and the second informer, Tom Casey, met Myles Joyce, Patrick Joyce, and his son John, on the night of this murder. The five men went on together, and were met by Martin Joyce, another of the prisoners. When the six men came together, it was between 11 and 12 at night. Martin Joyce came from a field to join them. They then went into Casey's house, but Philbin swore that he did not join them. Then he stated that they went on together, but that he had no arms, and did not know what mission he was going on, not having been apprised of the nature of the mission either directly or indirectly. This man, going, as it would seem from the sequel to his evidence, on a mission for the purpose of committing an atrocious and horrible butchery—it was a little too much a stretch of the imagination and credulity of ordinary people, at all events, if not of a packed jury in Dublin, that an individual like this would be allowed to accompany a number of men bent on the most desperate and most villanous of secret outrages possible—namely, secret murder—without any restraint being put upon him to preserve confidence and secrecy, and without being armed, to carry out the act which, according to his own evidence, he must have been in the conspiracy to accomplish. Then he said he saw Patrick Casey and Myles Joyce and Patrick Joyce break in the door; and then, he said—"All of us went into the night." Now, it was on the evidence of this man, subsequently corroborated by his brother-in-law, Casey, one of whom lived six miles, and the other five miles, from the scene of the murder, that the other men were convicted. But these two men now concurred in the statement made in the presence of the Archbishop and the clergy and the people of the neighbourhood—in whose presence they would not be likely to make a statement so utterly uncalled for and so utterly unjustifiable, if it was false—that the evidence they gave incriminating Myles Joyce was an absolute falsification; and, furthermore, that the evidence they gave against Patrick Joyce and the other men was simply evidence picked up haphazard from their fellow-prisoners. It might be well to state that the first witness who came forward for the purpose of giving information to the Crown was Anthony Joyce; and, with regard to him, it might be interesting to notice that he swore that he was forced to admit on oath at the trial in Dublin that he bore a personal grudge against Patrick Joyce because of some differences between them; and, furthermore, this Anthony Joyce was one of those gombeen men who pursued a calling of the most objectionable kind—a calling which invariably excited in the districts where it prevailed a good deal of enmity towards the men who carried it on. This Anthony Joyce was the first individual who came forward to give information to the police, and his story was this—

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that he was awakened at night by the barking of his dog, and, on getting up and going out, he saw a number of men walking along the road, all of whom he recognized. He then went into the house of his brother, who lived near him, and awoke him, and also his nephew; and the three men then stealthily followed the men who were going to carry out the murder of the Joyce family. This Anthony Joyce, according to his own story, followed these men to the scene of the murder, and having satisfied himself that a murder or murders had taken place, he and his brother and nephew rushed back to their houses, and it was not till two or three days afterwards that they gave information to the police, and described what they had witnessed. It was rather a singular thing that this Anthony Joyce and the other men, instead of going to the police at once, and informing them of the terrible and horrible tragedy they had practically witnessed, returned to their homes and said nothing about the occurrence for several days. Instead of that, Mr. Anthony Joyce, the gombeen man, attended the wake of the Joyce family, and at the wake gave utterance to the extraordinary statement, in the presence of a man named Kernaghan, that Patrick Joyce should be sworn against because he had committed the murder. So far as could be seen, it was more reasonable to suppose that he was concerned in the murder rather than Myles Joyce. He waited two or three days for the purpose of giving information. He and his brother and nephew waited to hatch their plot; and in view of the fact that he was at enmity with Patrick Joyce, it was more likely that he had employed certain men to commit this murder, and then turned round and put forward this cock-and-bull story in order to throw suspicion from himself on to other and innocent men. There were further grounds for suspicion against this Anthony Joyce. From the declaration of one of these men, Thomas Casey, who had now come forward and made this startling declaration, the man who concocted this murder, and who paid, as he said, for its being carried out, was at present "walking on the top of the green grass." What did that mean? That the person who concocted this murder, and paid for its being committed, was still alive—perhaps enjoying the protection of the Government; and probably this gombeen man was enjoying a portion of the money that was distributed among the witnesses. He would further draw attention to certain statements that were made at the trial. Just before Judge Barry, who tried the case, proceeded to charge the jury, an individual named Brian, who was an official in the gaol where the prisoners were confined, stated that the prisoners had had no opportunity of communicating with each other. But there was now the declaration of Thomas Casey, that he and Philbin went out into the yard together, and were allowed to agree on the main points of the story, which they submitted to Mr. Bolton for his approval, and afterwards came forward in the usual way to confirm it. Yet, at the same time, Mr. Brian was brought up for the purpose of proving to the jury that these two individuals and all the others had no opportunity whatsoever of communicating with each other after their arrest. There was, furthermore, the statement of Thomas Casey, that when he entered, and saw he was amongst the other prisoners—that was before he became an approver—they recognized the position in which they were in, and knew what was going to happen. They had seen certain previous trials. They knew what packed juries were by repute, at any rate, and that they would have very little chance of escaping with their lives. That was why these men, for the purpose of saving their lives, took the alternative which, perhaps, many people would not take—that of penal servitude for life. It seemed that, notwithstanding the taunts which had been levelled from time to time against the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that right hon. Gentleman had consistently refused to produce on the Table of this House the declarations of the two men who were executed to assoilzie Joyce, and the statements of the four men who were now in penal servitude—the six statements together freeing Myles Joyce from any share whatever in the murder. Besides that, they knew that the Lord Lieutenant had ordered the payment of £4,000 as compensation to the two sons of the Joyce family—one who was 20 miles away at the time, and the other who escaped when the murders were committed. He did not grudge the compensation to

these two unfortunate boys; but there were now two statements made by persons who ought to know something of the manner in which the evidence was got up, and he would like to know what would be thought in England, if it could be made clear upon investigation that one, at any rate, of the men who were strangled in Galway Gaol was innocent of the crime of which he was convicted, and that, though hanged by judicial process, he was as really and truly murdered as any man ever was? It was to be hoped that the Lord Lieutenant or Her Majesty's Government would be as just to the relatives of that man as they were to the survivors of the murdered family. It was to be hoped that the relatives of Myles Joyce would not be allowed to go without some compensation for the manner in which he had been treated. He (Mr. Kenny) did not for a single moment believe that any amount of money paid out of the Public Treasury would compensate these people, poor as they might be, or would compensate even the poorest peasants in Ireland, for the stigma which would attach to their name owing to the fact that one of their relatives had met the death of a common felon upon the gallows. Still, these poor people had now, to a great extent, been vindicated, and there were others also who had been vindicated by declarations of a similarly startling character. Only the other night, there was a discussion in that House upon the somewhat similar or analogous declaration — the dying declaration of a young man in America, who swore that another man was undergoing penal servitude for a crime which he, the man who made the declaration, had committed. Then there was the declaration of a man who swore upon his dying bed that he had subborned false testimony against two men now undergoing penal servitude for a crime which any man who knew anything of the facts knew they never committed. They had these statements, which, in some respects, were gratifying in a melancholy manner to the unfortunate relatives of these persons who had been seized upon by Her Majesty's Government, and tried in a manner which, he thought, would not commend itself to the feelings of justice, even of Englishmen, if the facts could be investigated. He expected that, before long, there would be some more similar declarations. There would be evidence forthcoming—evidence which would satisfy most people—that certain men had been executed for another murder of which they were entirely innocent. There would be the dying declarations of the prisoners themselves, and also the evidence of others, to show that the men were innocent. It would be found, upon investigation, that it was not alone the enemies of Her Majesty's Government who were guilty of murder, and who were the apologists for murder, but that there were others who stood in high places, and who were closely connected with Her Majesty's Government, who had had their turn at the bloody work.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, there had been two matters brought forward by hon. Gentlemen which he would deal with separately. One related to the Tubbercurry prisoners; the other to the trial which took place some years ago, and a statement in regard to which had appeared in the papers to-day. The first complaint was that there had been a great number of remands in the case of the Tubbercurry prisoners; but that had been necessitated by the fact that there were 12 prisoners, and it was absolutely impossible that the evidence could close without a considerable time elapsing. Therefore, for their own sakes, in order to make the evidence complete, it was necessary that there should be a considerable number of remands. It was said—and he should not be justified in passing that by—that a gentleman named Jacques visited the prisoners, and attempted to seduce men to give evidence. He (the Solicitor General for Ireland) would be the last, he would not say to express approval, but to forbear from expressing condemnation of such a thing. The fact was that the gentleman named did not do what he was charged with—there was no evidence to show that he did it—and it rested entirely on the allegation of the hon. Gentleman who made the statement.

MR. HARRINGTON: I said, evidence could be given that he swore absolute perjury.

MR. O'BRIEN: The statement is not mine; but it was made to me by Mr. Fitzgerald from facts within his knowledge.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, he did not think the hon. Member for Westmeath (Mr. Harrington) had a right to rely on what occurred on his trial. But, as to the question of the Tubbercurry prisoners, hon. Members who had spoken, had allowed themselves to use language with regard to the evidence which he would not follow. If he were to follow those hon. Members, he should, perhaps be doing an injustice to the men by letting it be stated in the public Press what was the evidence which the Crown intended to use against them. All he could say was that there was a strong *primâ facie* case against them, which would be verified at the proper time. As to the trial which was postponed last January, the postponement arose from the fact that, in the opinion of the Judge, circumstances had taken place, such as the appeal to the special jurors of the county —appealing to them for money for the trial—which led the Judge to the conclusion that a fair trial could not be had among those jurors. A printed document had been sent round for no other purpose than influencing them. It was said that a special jury in Sligo was above influence; but, if so, why was the document sent round? The learned Judge came to the conclusion that it must influence them, and in his opinion justice could not be satisfied by a trial there. Accordingly, the trial was postponed, in the course of law, to the next March Assizes. It appeared that six of the men had been bailed out of 12; and the hon. Member for Westmeath said it was a great hardship for men to come up to trial who had never been bailed. That was an argument in all cases, but the law recognized no presumption.

MR. HARRINGTON: I did not give that as my own statement, but as that of one of the most eminent of the Judges in England—Mr. Justice Hawkins.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, he did not know under what circumstances Mr. Justice Hawkins had laid down that *dictum;* but if he did it in respect of a charge such as was made against these men, he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) begged respectfully to differ from him. Now, what were the circumstances? The rules under which bail was accepted were a simple matter of law, and were according to the nature of the crime. What was the crime charged against Fitzgerald, whose name was frequently brought up in this discussion? The crime charged against him was treason-felony. It was said there was no strong evidence against him of conspiracy to murder, although implicated in this charge. But, admitting that for the sake of argument, the charge against him was that he had been for years the organizer of "Fenian circles" throughout the country, and that there had been conspiracy to murder or murder itself. It was suggested that the Attorney General for Ireland should, of his own motion, allow these men out on bail. But, in dealing with such matters, the Attorney General for Ireland occupied a judicial position. He could not allow men out on bail on his own responsibility. The plain and obvious course in such a case was for anyone to apply to the Court which had cognizance of such matters—the Court of Queen's Bench. It was said that the Court would necessarily decide for the Crown, but that was by no means so. The Crown might oppose the application, and, probably, would; but it was just as often as otherwise that the Court of Queen's Bench decided against the Crown. If that was so, the Attorney General for Ireland was freed from all responsibility, and the legal and Constitutional and proper course was adopted. He would now say a word about the other matter—the matter of the Myles Joyce trial, and he would not go back upon what was old in that case, but merely upon what was new. The matter was unprecedented. What was the short outline of the case? Two years ago, a murder, the most striking and the most shocking in its character that ever disgraced the country, took place in a wild district. They were not men in a high position—they were humble peasants, and a whole family was murdered—all, from the old grandmother to the little child, were recklessly destroyed, except one. A more shocking murder was never carried out. The evidence on which the murderers were convicted was complete. Not only was there the evidence of these two men, Casey and Philbin, but there was the evidence of other and impartial witnesses, who proved that they saw a party of men passing their house, that they thought these men were up to no

good, and that they followed them for a considerable period down the lane, and then remained and watched what happened. These witnesses were men who were not informers, and against them no charge had ever been made.

MR. HARRINGTON: They never mentioned Myles Joyce.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, that one of them did. Casey and Philbin gave evidence on their solemn oath against their own relatives. Now, on the 11th of August, 1884, what took place? In one of the daily journals of Dublin, to-day, a statement appeared of an interview in a remote district, but giving no hint of the influences or of the promises under which such a declaration was made—an interview in which the men Casey and Philbin were alleged to have admitted that they committed perjury at the trial. These men, Casey and Philbin, were now living in a remote district where they were accessible to terrorism; and it was said, indeed, that Mr. Bolton was not to be believed against them. Now, he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) preferred to believe these men when on their oath, against any statement they might make two years after they had sworn against their own relatives. It was all very well now to say that Mr. Bolton visited these men, and made them say certain things—all he could say was that Mr. Bolton denied it in the most positive manner. One word more, and he had done. It had been said that the Judges even could not be trusted to administer the law in Ireland, and that they were Privy Councillors, and, as such, advised prosecutions. [MR. BIGGAR: Hear, hear!] The hon. Member for Cavan said "Hear, hear!" All he could say to the hon. Member was that anyone who made such a statement as that could have no idea of the work of the Privy Council. No Judge in the land in Ireland, and he believed in England also, as a Privy Councillor, or otherwise, ever took part in advising a trial.

MR. CALLAN: Might I ask, did any legal Privy Councillor take part in advising the prosecution of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) and the other traversers in 1881?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): Nothing of the kind. No Judge ever took part in advising a prosecution in Ireland, and I trust never will. It would be contrary to the first functions of a Judge to advise any trial.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY said, he wished the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland had kept himself a little more to the Question before the House, and had given less attention to the particular state of mind of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien). He regretted that the hon. and learned Gentleman had not told them whether Her Majesty's Government would, or would not, come to a conclusion as to the merits of the case stated in the newspapers this morning. The Irish Members wished to know in this affair, whether the Government really proposed to pass over these very serious disclosures, and take no steps to have their truth or falsehood demonstrated? The hon. and learned Gentleman spoke of these men as being in a remote out-of-the-way district; but if he thought that the evidence given in such a place could not be relied upon, let him bring the men from the place where they now were to a place where the evidence could be fairly taken. The hon. and learned Gentleman had said he could put the depositions of these informers, given two years ago, against their statements of yesterday—he was prepared to set the one against the other. On his own showing, supposing these statements of yesterday were a mass of falsehoods, did it not produce the impression upon the hon. and learned Gentleman's mind that if the statements of these men were false now, the statements they made two years ago might be equally false? Was not the hon. and learned Gentleman's impression altered on the whole state of the case? If they accepted the hon. and learned Gentleman's assumption, that the witnesses made a gross false statement yesterday, the very fact of its being a false statement entitled hon. Members to ask whether the Government would not investigate the case in order to see whether the men who it was said were liars yesterday, were not also gross liars two years ago? The hon. and learned Gentleman seemed never to have heard any story of men being coerced by Crown terrorism into making false and calumnious statements. The hon. and learned Gentleman might have remembered the

famous occasion in English history, when an English Archbishop had the torture applied to him to induce him to accuse persons of crime. "My nerves are weak," he said, "and if you press me too far, I may accuse your Grace yourself of crime." The hon. and learned Gentleman must know that case. He must know also that in all criminal trials, where the Crown brought pressure to bear for the purpose of extorting a verdict, that men would falsely accuse others, and even themselves, if they had some hope of escape. In this case, was it not the fact that men who had died on the scaffold had died testifying to the innocence of Miles Joyce? Had they not now to add to that statement, the declaration of these two men who had come forward before the Archbishop of Tuam and his clergy, stating that they were coerced and terrorized into making false statements when they gave their evidence against this unfortunate man Miles Joyce? Did the hon. and learned Gentleman tell them that these facts in no way altered the state of the case? Did he mean to tell them that the case was perfect, and in no way called for further inquiry and investigation? Was the hon. and learned Gentleman not present in this House the other night when a case, not nearly so clear as the present, nor so closely brought under their knowledge, in a declaration of a similar kind was submitted, and they were promised investigation—full and strict and stringent investigation—into the circumstances? He (Mr. Justin M'Carthy) would tell the hon. and learned Gentleman that he under-valued the very serious circumstances of this case. He did not seem for a moment to understand the gravity of the case, and how grave was the duty it imposed on the small band of men intrusted with the care of the interests of these poor, humble, and undefended Irish peasants. He (Mr. Justin M'Carthy) could tell the hon. and learned Gentleman that the Irish Members would not allow the matter to be dealt with in that off-hand and light manner in which the hon. and learned Gentleman seemed inclined to treat it. He did not believe there was an independent English Member in the House but who, if he looked into this case impartially, would say—"This is a case in which investigation cannot and shall not be denied." If such a Member as the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for War (the Marquess of Hartington) could have this case brought fully under his knowledge, and he were then asked for his opinion upon it as an Englishman and a man of honour, he (Mr. Justin M'Carthy) was convinced the noble Marquess would say —"This is a case in which, in justice to the unfortunate dead man, investigation cannot be denied in the English House of Commons." It would be the duty of Irish Members now, or at some other time, to see that justice was done in this case, and that the men whom the hon. and learned Gentleman spoke of as perjurers and false swearers yesterday, should have their statements of two years ago brought into comparison with the statement they had just made. The people should know what manner of justice it was which accused these men of perjury in one case, and upheld them as truthful in another.

MR. CALLAN said, that a few minutes ago he had asked a question of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland, in consequence of an assertion made by him on a question of fact. He had asked whether any Judges, acting as Privy Councillors, had taken part in advising the prosecution of the traversers in 1881, and the hon. and learned Gentleman had replied with an indignant denial. Though not personally acquainted with the hon. and learned Gentleman, he (Mr. Callan) had watched his career in Ireland with much pleasure. This was, he thought, the first occasion the hon. and learned Gentleman had appeared in a political capacity, and it was a pity more Irish legal officials did not imitate the hon. and learned Gentleman's example—it was to be regretted they did not devote themselves more to the study of the law than the chicanery of politics. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland had denied, with horror that evening, that any Judge on that eminent Bench, which the hon. and learned Gentleman probably expected some day to ascend himself, had ever advised a prosecution as a Privy Councillor. Had the hon. and learned Gentleman ever read the Proclamation which suppressed the Clontarf meeting, which was signed by the Judge who tried the traversers in the trial consequent upon that Proclamation? Had he ever heard of

the Judge who tried O'Connel, as a counsel for the prosecution? Had he read the Proclamation which suspended the Land League in Ireland; and was it not a well-known fact that the chief adviser of the prosecutions in 1880 and 1881 were men who were then, as they were now, on the Irish Bench? Was it not the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland who had aroused "the cowardly Government into a timid assertion of the law," as the Tory Press said? These questions only arose from the remarks of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland. Like a skilful *Nisi Prius* lawyer, in his speech the hon. and learned Gentleman had given the go-by to the weak points in his own case. Was this the first time the verdict in the case of Myles Joyce had been impugned? It was true this was the first time two men—who, according to the law laid down by the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, were the more to be believed because they were not in immediate fear of death—who were not under sentence, had declared Myles Joyce's innocence. But had not two men, standing on the verge of eternity, declared the same thing, and declared it the day before the day on which they were, as they knew, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law? According to the right hon. Gentleman, these were suspicious witnesses. They must have perjured themselves; because, as the right hon. Gentleman said, they were on the brink of eternity, and had nothing to fear—a new doctrine for a Christian Assembly, but one every way worthy of the quarter from which it emanated. He would ask the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland, was it a fact that the two men who were hanged with Myles Joyce made a solemn declaration to the priest in attendance upon them, which was forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, backed by other very strong circumstances, declaring the innocence of Myles Joyce? And was it not the fact that so impressed was the Governor of the gaol, who was cognizant of the statement of those two men, that he kept the telegraph office in Galway open, so that the Lord Lieutenant could, even at the last moment, send a reprieve? Under these circumstances—these circumstances of strong corroboration—was it to be tolerated that an investigation should be refused by the Officers of the Irish Executive? Would not the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury lend his influence in pressing on the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland not to refuse that which he had so often refused—namely, an inquiry into what the Irish Members believed to be a sin against justice? It would not be unbecoming in the hon. and learned Gentleman, either in regard to himself personally, or the Department to which he belonged. This was one of those things which left with the Irish people bitter memories of the British Government. The hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland got up and said—"The idea of setting the statements of these men against the virtuous George Bolton after the Belfast verdicts!" The Belfast verdicts, forsooth—£50 for calling a man a ruffian, an adulterer, a thief, and a swindler! He (Mr. Callan) would do the hon. and learned Gentleman the justice to suppose that, still like an able *Nisi Prius* lawyer, he had assumed the indignation they had witnessed, and that he did not really believe a tithe of what he said. He (Mr. Callan) knew the hon. and learned Gentleman's high character—the high character he bore at the Bar. The hon. and learned Gentleman had not forgotten his Four Courts' practice when he came into that House, and it was obvious that all this was assumed. The hon. and learned Gentleman did not feel what he said; at any rate, that was his (Mr. Callan's) view, and if it were incorrect, the hon. and learned Gentleman could avail himself of this oppportunity of denying the assumption on his honour.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he thought the House had some reason to feel both surprise and something a little stronger than surprise at the fact that the defence of the Government in this case had been confined to the speech of the hon. and learned Gentlemen the Solicitor General for Ireland. The case which had been brought before the House by the hon. Gentleman the Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) was one of the utmost gravity. It was a case which demanded the most serious attention of the Government—it was a case in which the Irish Members would, if they could, force other Members of the Go-

vernment to speak. It was a case which, so far as the period of the Session at which they had arrived would allow them, they were determined to force on the attention of the Government again and again, until they had got them to give a decisive answer to the question. He was aware that, at such an hour of the morning as the present, it was only the extraordinary gravity of the case which could excuse them for pursuing this question. They were now dealing with the question of a sentence of death pronounced and carried out, and the question of whether that sentence was carried out upon a bloodguilty murderer or upon an innocent man. Whether a guilty man had been punished, or the more terrible judicial murder committed, he could not imagine an Assembly like that being called upon to discuss a question of greater solemnity, and one more demanding the attention of Members, especially of the Administration. What was the case of the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland, in reply to the hon. Member for Mallow and others? Without disrespect, he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) might say the reply was flimsy. He was evidently not familiar with the case; he missed the central fact—namely, that the proof of the presence of Myles Joyce was not on the evidence of independent witnesses, but was confined to the statement of the two informers, foresworn then, and still more foresworn now. There was, at the time of Myles Joyce's death, a widespread doubt as to his guilt; it was a fact dwelt on by his friends, and it was a pregnant fact, that the people of the town were so convinced of the innocence of the man, and the unlikelihood of his being executed, that on their own responsibility the subordinates at the telegraph office in Galway, kept the office open all night, for the message of mercy to come. The feeling was universal that the man was innocent; and even in that House there was a feeling of apprehension as to whether he was innocent or guilty. He (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) remembered his hon. Friend the Member for Westmeath (Mr. Harrington) making a speech in the House in the presence of the Prime Minister, and he described the shocking, the appalling circumstances that attended the execution of this unfortunate man—how he continued to shout in Gaelic his innocence on the scaffold, even with the rope round his neck. As the circumstances were put before the House, the Prime Minister was impressed, and he got up and expressed the feeling of horror and surprise with which the description had filled his mind. At that time, if an inquiry had been demanded, he thought it would not have been refused; but they demanded it now, after two years had passed since the event, when all passion in the matter ought to have died away, and when they were in a position calmly and judicially to investigate all the circumstances. They asked that the case should be reopened, that the anxiety in the public mind should be satisfied as to whether a guilty man was hanged, or whether an innocent man was judicially done to death. What was the use, it might be said, of an investigation now? The demand for investigation was founded on the most sacred obligations of justice. In the first place, as it was put by the hon. Member for Ennis (Mr. Kenny), the investigation was required in justice to the memory of the dead man. Poor and wretched as he was in social position, able only to speak in a language unintelligible to the overwhelming majority of his countrymen, he was as much entitled to protection of his life as the highest subject of the Queen; and, if he was innocent, his memory was entitled to have wiped from it the stain of a foul crime, for which, if guilty, he was justly punished. Secondly, the relatives of Myles Joyce had a right to demand that the case should be reopened; they had shared in the shame of his death, and had been injured in their means of livelihood by the removal of the head of the household. It was a just provision of the law that the relatives of those violently done to death should be compensated by the State. The argument was put irresistibly by the hon. Member for Ennis (Mr. Kenny), that the relatives of Myles Joyce, if he was murdered, if he was not justly hanged, had a claim for compensation quite as sacred, not more or less, as that of the relatives of persons murdered in Ireland during the last few years to whom compensation was paid. But the most sacred ground on which this investigation was called for was the reputation of the Irish Administration. He agreed with the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien), that there was no

man in England, Ireland, or Scotland who ought to more readily agree to an inquiry, or, who, indeed, ought to go further, who should take the initiative, and more vehemently demand an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Myles Joyce than Earl Spencer himself. For what was his position in the matter? Earl Spencer had had his attention called to the case in the most emphatic manner. Representations were made to him over and over again on the question. If he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) was not very much mistaken, the guilt or innocence of Myles Joyce was brought before Parliament in the most public manner before the man was executed. [Several hon. MEMBERS: No; not so.] Then he was wrong on that point; he remembered now, Parliament was not sitting. But the question of the guilt or innocence of Myles Joyce was brought to the attention of the Lord Lieutenant with the fullest emphasis. It was a fact, brought forward by the hon. Member for Westmeath (Mr. Harrington), and so far as he knew it had never been denied, that the two men executed with Myles Joyce placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant their statement that Myles Joyce was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted. The hon. Member for Westmeath had made the assertion over and over again in the House—that these two men declared that Myles Joyce was innocent, and he had challenged the Government to produce those statements. The Government had never accepted that challenge; and, therefore, the people of Ireland were justified in assuming that the reason why the Government withheld these documents was because they carried out the statement made by the hon. Member for Westmeath, that the two men convicted and executed for the same crime as Myles Joyce declared on their entrance into eternity, and in the most solemn manner, the innocence of Myles Joyce. The suggestion—he would not say the accusation, he would not say the charge, he would purposely abstain from any word that might be considered offensive or even condemnatory, for he held that this matter was still under investigation—the suggestion was that Earl Spencer condemned to death an innocent man. That was the suggestion, and no Member of the Executive ought to rest for an hour under such a suggestion; he should, when fair grounds were raised for it, order an immediate investigation. If such an investigation was not ordered, he knew what the feeling would be in Ireland, he knew what the universal opinion in Ireland would be, and, he would say more, he knew what the just and reasonable inference would be. He (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had begun by expressing surprise that there had been no answer from any Member of the Government but the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland—and this was not the first occasion on which they had had to call attention to the utterly unconstitutional manner in which Irish questions were dealt with in the House. [*Laughter.*] An hon. Gentleman, not remarkable for the profundity of his information on Irish questions, interrupted with a sneering laugh. He would say again they had reason to complain of the unconstitutional manner in which Irish questions were dealt with in that House. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland was now left alone to answer for the whole Administration of Ireland; several Irish Members rose, the hon. and learned Gentleman waited until three or four had made speeches, and then got up and made a flimsy reply, and the remaining speeches of Irish Members were left unanswered, the other Members of the Government remaining silent in their ignorance of Irish matters. This was not Constitutional Government. He felt surprise that the Government had not thought proper to give an answer to the case, and he should be still further surprised if they persisted in their refusal to institute inquiry into all the facts. To give them an opportunity of discussion on the matter, and the means of making up their minds, he would conclude by moving the adjournment of the debate.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. T. P. O'Connor.*)

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY said, the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Walker) was under the impression that the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) was actuated by a kind of personal malice against Mr. George Bolton in bringing this matter forward. As the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P.

O'Connor) said just now, the way in which Irish affairs were conducted was wholly unconstitutional.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must speak to the Question before the House, which is the Adjournment of the Debate.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY said, that was what he was anxious to do. The hon. Member for Galway had moved the adjournment of the debate, on the ground that there was no Member of the Government present qualified to deal with this important Irish topic; and, looking at the Treasury Bench, he (Mr. Justin Huntly M'Carthy) was compelled to agree with his hon. Friend. With the exception of the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland, there was no one there with knowledge and authority to speak on Irish matters. The hon. Gentleman the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney), in the course of his many studies, had not included Irish topics; and, though he was constantly ready to speak on Irish matters, he did so with an inaccuracy lacking to the more serious branches of his knowledge. The purpose for which the debate had been raised was to try and win from the Government an inquiry into this case; but, as the matter stood, there had been no reply at all. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland expressed an opinion on various legal points, more or less interesting; but they had nothing to do with the matter in hand, and, before the debate closed, some more responsible Member of the Government should make some reply to the demand made.

MR. O'BRIEN said, he could hardly have supposed that the Members of the Government would continue to preserve their conspiracy of silence. At such an hour, it was perfectly unreasonable to continue the discussion—hon. Member after hon. Member making a speech, and no reply coming from the Treasury Bench. The subject-matter of the Motion was one Irish Members regarded as of the most vital importance, and it was not their fault if the debate had taken place under unfavourable circumstances. The facts upon which the Motion was based only appeared publicly yesterday (Monday). A large number of Irish Members were obliged to leave London; but the subject was regarded as of such tremendous importance that those Irish Members would be glad, indeed, to return, if it was necessary to do so, to press upon the Government the necessity of this inquiry. Surely they were entitled to hear from the Treasury Bench something besides the helpless *non possumus* with which the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland met the damning facts brought before the House that night. He trusted that, if they did not have some assurance from the Treasury Bench, that, for the sake of the Government itself, and for the sake of justice to the memory of this unfortunate man, an inquiry, public or private, would be held, such as the Prime Minister promised the other night in a much less serious case, he trusted opposition would be carried to the utmost limits the Forms of the House would allow; that to-morrow, and subsequently, reinforced by other hon. Members, they would persevere in their attempt to break the conspiracy of silence into which the Government had entered.

MR. GRAY said, if they did not protest, by every means in their power, against the attitude the Government had preserved during the debate, he thought that, to some extent, they would be sharing in the blood-guiltiness of those who had a part in the execution of this unfortunate man. If this were a case of miscarriage of justice of some slight nature in connection with some English trial, there would have been the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department profuse in explanation, and Ministers anxious to dispossess the minds of hon. Members of any notion of wrong done, or the fullest desire to repair it to the utmost of their power. But here was a case of a man strangled by process of law—he would not discuss now the merits or demerits of the case—and both at the time of his execution there were grave doubts and anxiety——

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must not discuss the merits of the case now; he must keep to the Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate.

MR. GRAY: It is my desire to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not doing so now.

MR. GRAY said, he desired to do so. Here was a question of vast importance brought before the House, and apparently, except by the one single speech from the hon. and learned Gentleman

the Solicitor General for Ireland, who *ex officio* was compelled to speak whether he had information or not, apparently, in a matter of such vast importance, the Government were indifferent; the responsible Minister who, in the absence of the Prime Minister, was supposed to represent the opinion of the Government, had listened to the debate, but had taken no part in it, or displayed any interest in any way. Was it to be an understood rule that, in cases of this nature, the Government would give no sort of satisfaction, simply letting the debate go on without any reply? Surely it could not be supposed that the debate was started merely with the desire to occupy the time of the House. Nothing was further from the mind of his hon. Friends than anything of the kind. They felt their deep, their terrible responsibility in connection with this transaction; they felt the question could not be left where it was, and that it was their duty to obtain from the Government an assurance that an investigation should be made into the grave facts brought to light. To his mind, the indifference of the Treasury Bench with regard to the subject was shocking and horrible. There was not a Minister to say a word upon the matter, and that was shameful, and nothing less.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: You have stated, Sir, that it would be irregular to discuss the merits of this matter upon this Motion; but, if the Motion is withdrawn, I shall be perfectly prepared to state on the part of the Government what conclusion they have formed on the subject.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR thereupon asked leave to withdraw his Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I have heard the greater part of this discussion, and I must say that I think the demand which has been made, that the Government shall at once institute an inquiry into this matter, somewhat unreasonable and precipitate. As far as I can gather, the statements of hon. Members are based upon statements which have appeared to-day in a daily newspaper, which there has been no time to consider, and which, so far as we can tell, may rest upon very slender foundation.

MR. O'BRIEN: Our case rests mainly upon statements made to the Archbishop of Tuam.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: The statements brought before the House this evening are statements which I believe have been brought this evening for the first time under the notice of my hon. and learned Friend the Solicitor General for Ireland. He had no knowledge of these alleged facts until he heard them this evening; and I believe what he has now heard has been taken from what has appeared for the first time to-day. Statements and allegations of the kind now brought forward do not appear to me to constitute a case upon which a responsible Minister of the Crown could undertake off-hand to make an inquiry. It has been stated by the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) that these allegations rest to a great extent on statements which have been made in a formal and solemn manner before a certain dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. If these statements are *primâ facie* of a *bonâ fide* character, and are vouched for by the dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church before whom they were brought, and are brought formally under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, they will receive consideration, and if there appears to be a case for further inquiry, that inquiry will be granted. But I think hon. Members must see that it is impossible to accept *ex parte* statements which are made without cross-examination, without any opportunity of the statements being compared with the statements of other witnesses in the case, or with facts which have been proved, and are undisputed, as a sufficient ground for inquiry. If the Roman Catholic dignitary before whom these statements were made can give sufficient proofs of authenticity of the statements, and they are brought formally under the notice of the Government, then the Government will be justified in considering what form of inquiry they should institute; but I do not think it is possible, until these allegations are brought in a more formal manner under the notice of the Government, for us to do anything further. I cannot fail to recollect that the Crown Solicitor, whose conduct has been impugned in this matter, has been made on various points

the subject of bitter attacks recently, and it is quite possible that some of his numerous enemies may have induced persons to bring forward charges against him in connection with this case. [Several hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!] I am not imputing anything to any hon. Member of this House. It is quite clear that this person has very bitter enemies in Ireland, and has been made the subject of bitter and fierce attacks; and it is quite conceivable and quite possible that the statements now made and published in a newspaper to-day may be part of that system of attack which has been pursued against this gentleman. I have no knowledge myself on this subject; but I do know that he has been attacked; and I think it is only common fairness and justice that we should not accept as proof against this gentleman, or even as constituting a *primâ facie* case for inquiry into the alleged misconduct on his part, the statement which has appeared in to-day's newspaper, and which responsible Members of the Government have had no opportunity of comparing with the known facts. I have, I think, done as much as is possible when I say that if these statements which are alleged to have been made before a Roman Catholic dignitary are brought before the Government formally, and if they appear to be of such a character as to warrant an inquiry, they will receive inquiry. I do not see how any hon. Member can conceive it possible that I should say more than what I have said, and the assurance I have given that I will bring this discussion and these statements under the notice of the Government of Ireland; and if the statements appear to be vouched for in the manner I have described, inquiry will be made.

MR. GRAY said, the case did not rest on these statements merely, but on depositions in existence. As to this matter coming under the notice of the Government for the first time to-day, it had been the subject of publication for the last three days; and, therefore, if it had not come under the notice of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland before, that was the fault of those who ought to have brought it under his notice. The noble Marquess opposite (the Marquess of Hartington) said it was necessary to have it brought formally under the notice of the Government; but he really thought this theory of matters being brought formally under the notice of the Government was being pushed a trifle too far. The Government might have known and seen these things, for they were under the eyes of every person but those at Dublin Castle, and they chose to close and bandage their eyes to them. They were determined, whether Myles Joyce had been dealt with justly or had been judicially murdered, to follow blindly the course which had led them into so much trouble already. The noble Marquess had said there was no evidence but the statement which had appeared in a newspaper to-day; and he had suggested—although he had not the slightest proof for it, and the suggestion was an unworthy one—in order to prejudice public opinion in England upon this matter, that this was a conspiracy against the character of Mr. George Bolton—a character so precious in the eyes of the Irish Government that they had already suspended him. He would like to know who, in the view of the noble Marquess, would consider it worth while to conspire against such a person—who would consider it worth while to conspire against an official who had been dismissed by the Government? If an ecclesiastic expressed sentiments which might be deemed to be more or less in support of the English policy of the Government in Ireland, the Government were exceedingly ready to quote them in support of their views, and did not ask for a formal communication before they adopted them. In this matter the Archbishop of Tuam had expressed a strong hope that the Government would at once do all they could to release the much-injured men who were sent to penal servitude, and would liberally compensate them, and would do what they could for the family of poor Myles Joyce. Perhaps the noble Marquess would pay some attention to the Archbishop's words. All that was now asked was that the Government would do in this case what they would do in any English case without any formality; that they would inquire into the truth of these published statements, and order an investigation as to whether they were true or not, and would produce, as English public opinion would compel them to produce, for the judgment of the community—namely, the depositions which

had been asked for, in order to see who were innocent and who were guilty. That was what was wanted, and that was what, in England, they would have to do. No Government in England, no matter whether they stood upon the franchise or any other cry, would stand a fortnight if they refused to investigate a *primâ facie* case. Even Welsh Members, who were steady followers of the Government, would, if a Welshman had been hanged in this way, insist on having an investigation. How much more important, then, was it in Ireland, where the people distrusted English rule entirely, and believed that these men had been hanged on false testimony—how much more important was it that these statements should be tested, and that if they could be justified they should be justified openly? Why did not the noble Marquess make his statement two hours ago? Would not the people in Ireland say that it was only because a number of Irish Members chanced to be here to-night, and were determined to make a protest, that the noble Marquess got up to amend the statement of the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland, and gave some kind of assurance? He hoped his hon. Friend (Mr. O'Brien) would accept this assurance, and put it to the test. He had no doubt the Archbishop of Tuam would formally communicate to the Lord Lieutenant the statement these men had made to him, and then they would see whether any inquiry would be made. The first step to an investigation must be the production of the depositions that were made, and whereby the life of this unfortunate man who had been hanged might have been saved.

MR. MAGNIAC said, he did not propose to occupy the House more than a few minutes; but he could not allow to pass the charge made by the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Gray) to the effect that if this case had occurred in England it would have been inquired into. He (Mr. Magniac) protested against that statement. No Government would have been justified in instituting an inquiry under similar circumstances to those of this case. This was not "an Irish case," as it had been described; but the question was as to the administration of justice in the Three Kingdoms, and for them to act upon a telegram in a case of such a grave nature was an abuse of the Forms of the House. A statement was made not long ago, based on a telegram, that a plaintiff in a suit had committed perjury in stating that he was required to appear as a witness in his own case and had declined.

MR. CALLAN: No such statement was made.

MR. MAGNIAC: That he had withdrawn himself as a witness, and that his case was closed.

MR. CALLAN: No such statement was made.

MR. MAGNIAC: The statement was as I have said.

MR. CALLAN: No.

MR. MAGNIAC: Am I entitled to speak?

MR. BIGGAR: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must be allowed to continue his speech.

MR. MAGNIAC said, that on that—the Ministerial—side of the House, hon. Gentlemen were charged with voting from Party motives—any way the Government told them to vote. He did not think, as he had said more than once, that any large number of hon. Members could be charged with that. Many hon. Members on the Ministerial side of the House took as much interest in Irish matters as Irish Members themselves, and he protested against this question being considered an Irish question only.

MR. BIGGAR said, he thought that if they had a day or two to think about this matter they would be able to approach it more clearly. He would, therefore, move the adjournment of the debate. The Government seemed to be ignorant of the facts of the case; or, if they had any facts to base their defence upon, they had entirely neglected to bring them forward; therefore, he moved the adjournment, so that they might have an opportunity of coming to a reasonable decision.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he seconded the Motion; and the more so, because he wished to go into certain grievances connected with what was called the administration of the law in the Queen's County—questions connected with the conduct of the police and the inhabitants of the district. There were other questions which should be discussed, but which could not be gone into with advantage that night—questions which deserved to be considered by the

House, such as the treatment and deliberate neglect, by the Local Government Board, of Catholics in the workhouses of the country. This was a matter which could not now be properly discussed. This grievance he had frequently brought under the notice of the Local Government Board, and their attention had been frequently drawn to the various statutes in force setting forth the rights of the inmates, and to the regulations of the Board recognizing those rights. These statutes and regulations had been systematically disregarded, as also had the complaints which had been urged from time to time on the question. He thought the best thing they could do would be to have the debate adjourned, so as to enable these questions to be properly discussed.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Biggar.*)

The House *divided:*—Ayes 8; Noes 39: Majority 31.—(Div. List, No. 214.)

MR. CALLAN: I rise to move the adjournment of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already spoken—he cannot do that.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY rose to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member seconded a Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate; and he is not, therefore, entitled to speak.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: As a question of Order, I wish to ask whether my hon. Friend, having seconded a Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate, is thereby precluded from speaking on the Main Question?

MR. SPEAKER: That is so.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House *divided:*—Ayes 39; Noes 8: Majority 31.—(Div. List, No. 215.)

Main Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

POOR LAW (ENGLAND & WALES)—ROMAN CATHOLICS IN WORKHOUSES—RIGHT OF ATTENDING MASS OUTDOORS.—OBSERVATIONS.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he wished to bring under the notice of the House a great grievance, under which the Catholics in the workhouses of this country suffered. By the 25 & 26 *Vict.*, c. 43, s. 21, where no religious service was provided in the workhouse, every inmate might, subject to regulations, go to his own proper place of worship. That statutory right had been recognized by the Local Government Board, and Orders in accordance with it had been issued, and letters of instruction had been sent to different parts of the country, as occasion required, securing to Catholic inmates the right to go to Mass. In a case—the circumstances of which were very well known to the right hon. Baronet the President of the Local Government Board (Sir Charles W. Dilke), as it occurred in Chelsea, the district he represented in that House—the facts and arguments had been thoroughly thrashed out in the Court of Queen's Bench, and a decision had been come to, which had been enforced by the Local Government Board. In connection with that parish he (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) had obtained a copy of the Order under which this section of the 25 & 26 of the Queen was put in force. He had had occasion repeatedly to represent to the Local Government Board that the Catholic inmates of a particular workhouse in Sheffield were very unfairly and cruelly treated in respect of their religious convictions. The inmates were obliged—or, at any rate, were, until a very recent date—to attend the Protestant Service. The unfortunate Catholic inmates were neither allowed to have Mass celebrated inside the workhouse, nor—although there was a Catholic Church not far away—to attend Divine Service in their parish church. Well, after the recognition by Parliament of the reasonable claims of the Catholics to be allowed to attend Mass on Sundays, and on what Catholics called holidays of obligation, and after the Orders of the Local Government Board itself, making detailed arrangements for carrying out the provisions of that enactment, it was rather extraordinary to find a Liberal Government neglecting to give that security to Catholics which a Conservative Government—generally rather more opposed, or, at least, generally supposed to be rather more opposed, to Catholic tendencies than a Liberal Government—had never neglected to afford. This was a question which concerned the Irish Catholics throughout this country—and if the right hon. Baronet the President of

the Local Government Board would consult his own constituency, he would find that there was no question of the franchise, or even of coercion in Ireland, which more closely affected or so deeply moved them than this question of the treatment of the poor. In order to secure their religious rights they would not be influenced by any mere political consideration at the next Election. He knew for a fact that a very large number of Irish electors, who voted for Liberal candidates at the last General Election, were prepared to put as a test question to candidates at the next Election, whether they were prepared to protect the religious rights of the inmates of the Union workhouses in this country? So far as he was concerned, he should be glad to see such a question as that evaded at the General Election. He thought all questions connected with religion were as well kept out of such issues; but he knew the feeling he had described was rising. In Sheffield, at the next Election, this matter was sure to be made an election cry. But, apart from all that aspect of the case, why on earth should these unfortunate people, simply because they happened to be immured within the walls of a workhouse, be deprived of such consolation as attendance at the religious services of their Church afforded? If the people misbehaved themselves when they went to attend Mass, the Local Government Board, under the Orders at present drawn up, had ample security for sufficiently dealing with them. There was power reserved to the Guardians to rescind the exercise of the right, if it were abused. There were some provisions in the Local Government Board's Orders for treating the inmates who became "disorderly;" and if the offences were persisted in, the inmates could be treated as "refractory," under which description they could be taken before the magistrates, and treated as justice might require. There was no reason at all why these unfortunate people should not be allowed to go to church. They were practically lost without it—without that salutary influence without which they little hoped to be happy, and to fight the battle of life decently again. There was in what he had stated a substantial grievance; and in connection with it the Irish Members, he thought, had some right to expect some clear promise from the Representatives of the Local Government Board.

MR. GEORGE RUSSELL said, his right hon. Friend (Sir Charles W. Dilke) had asked him to reply, as this was more under his Department. Two or three circumstances had arisen which had called, and rightly called, for the interference of the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) on behalf of his fellow-religionists. In one of the cases which had arisen, the Government had been able fully to meet the hon. Gentleman's views; and if they could not meet his views altogether in this matter, it had not been for want of trying to do so. His right hon. Friend was of opinion—and he (Mr. George Russell) certainly concurred in his view—that the legal claim of the inmates of workhouses to attend Divine Service outside the workhouses, when there were no means of having it inside, was indisputable. That was the view the Department had presented to the Unions. He had not been aware that the hon. Member intended raising this question; therefore, he was speaking from memory; but his impression was that this view had been already presented by the Department to the Guardians of Sheffield, and, as they had experienced on previous occasions, they had had some difficulty in bringing those Guardians to their way of thinking in the matter. The hon. Gentleman had said something about this being a question of difference between the present Administration and the late one. If he (Mr. George Russell) might be allowed to correct the hon. Member, he should rather say it was a difference between one Board of Guardians and another. The Guardians of Chelsea had been able to put a stop to the grievance. The Guardians of Oldham had done the same; but there had been great difficulty in bringing the Guardians of Sheffield to entertain and act on those views of religious equality which the Government entertained and were prepared to act on. He would not go further into the subject than to say that he had already—since the hon. Member had spoken to him on the subject—written a letter to the Office, which would be seen and read to-morrow, and his right hon. Friend (Sir Charles W. Dilke) would address a further and a stronger representation to the Guardians of Sheffield on the case which

the hon. Member had brought before the House. He hoped that before very long the co-religionists of the hon. Member would have no reason to complain of being deprived of the power of exercising those religious observances which they had every right to exercise.

Main Question put.

The House *divided:*—Ayes 41; Noes 8: Majority 33.—(Div. List, No. 216.)

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 *agreed to.*

Clause 2 (Power for the Treasury to borrow).

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he had not a copy of the Bill before him; but he supposed that on this clause they could raise the question they had been discussing in the House a short time since. He would not go into the merits of the case fully; but he thought a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at if the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Hartington) would make a little plainer and definite the undertaking which he understood the noble Marquess meant to give. He understood that the promise was that an inquiry should be made into the evidence, if the matter was brought before the Government in a formal manner——

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) is referring to a question which has just been discussed; but it is not the Question before the Committee. The Question before the Committee with regard to this clause is the "power of the Treasury to borrow." I do not think that has anything to do with the question he wishes to raise.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR rose to a point of Order. He had a suspicion that he might not be quite in Order when he rose just now. But he wished to ask, was there not a clause in the Appropriation Bill dealing with the Irish Votes, or would the question arise on the Schedules?

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must not understand me as expressing any opinion as to what may be raised on the matter; but in the Schedules, no doubt, there is a reference to Irish Votes.

MR. CALLAN said, after that statement, he had to ask, could the Committee, if Clause 3 were passed, discuss the Schedules, and would it be necessary to put them? In the second paragraph of Clause 3 it was provided that the substance of the Schedules should be taken to be part of the Act, as if they were in the body of the Act. If that clause passed, would it be competent for the Committee to discuss the different items in the Schedules?

MR. BIGGAR rose to speak on the point of Order——

THE CHAIRMAN: The question raised by the hon. Member (Mr. Callan) refers to something in Clause 3. Let us proceed in the proper way—we are dealing with Clause 2.

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Appropriation of sums voted for supply services).

MR. O'BRIEN said, as a matter of information, he asked, if the Committee were discussing whether the Treasury should have power to borrow, could hon. Members proceed to give reasons why the Government did not deserve to have any power of the kind?

MR. CALLAN said, he had asked for an explanation in reference to the clause.

MR. HARRINGTON said, he objected to the power this clause would confer on Her Majesty's Government, which was very much employed in connection with the administration of justice; and he would therefore move, as an Amendment to the clause, the omission of £56,106,172.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will not be able to move that Amendment now, for the Question before the Committee is that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

MR. CALLAN said, he should like to have an answer to his question, for it was a ruling that would guide their course. The question was, whether, if this clause were passed, the Chairman would rule that the second paragraph of the clause passed the Schedules; or whether it would be competent to hon. Members to move reductions in the different items in the Schedules?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it will be better, before deciding upon what may be said upon the Schedules, to come to the Schedule itself. As I have already intimated, in the Schedules there is a reference to Irish Votes.

MR. CALLAN: As you have decided, it will be competent for me to move the

omission of the Vote under the head of Civil Service for Ireland——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! We have not yet come to the Schedules. When we come to the Schedule, I will express my opinion. I have intimated to the hon. Member that in the Schedules there is a distinct reference to Irish Votes.

MR. CALLAN: On Clause 3, I propose to move a reduction, as I am not certain that I may not be precluded from raising a discussion on Schedule B, Class III. At some inconvenience, I will raise the discussion now, and I hope I may be excused if I raise a discussion that would be more pertinent to the Schedules. I wish to move the omission of approval of the Law Charges and of the Vote for the Lord Lieutenant's salary. If it will be competent for me to raise the question on the Schedule——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I shall not depart from the Rules of the House to please the hon. Member. The hon. Member will have to conform his observations to the Rules of the House, which he is not doing if he persists now. I have intimated very plainly there is a reference to Irish Votes in the Schedule; but I will not now state what my ruling on any point raised on the Schedule may be.

MR. KENNY: Is it competent, or not, for any hon. Member to discuss any subject that would arise under any head in the Schedules to the Bill?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. In my opinion, matters referred to in the Schedules would be legitimate subjects of discussion.

Clause *agreed to.*

Remaining clauses *agreed to.*

Schedule A *agreed to.*

Schedule B.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: Do you, Sir, in putting the Question, include all parts of Schedule B, or do you put the parts separately?

THE CHAIRMAN: The whole, undoubtedly.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: Then I am in Order in moving in Part 10, page 19, No. 21, the omission of the item £90,066, on account of the salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland. That will be in Order, will it not?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: May I ask, would the hon. Member be in Order in discussing the policy of that Vote now? Will he be in Order in making a Motion for a reduction, as it has already been voted in Parliament?

THE CHAIRMAN: I have stated to the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Callan) that he would be in Order in discussing any question contained in the Schedules; but it would not be in Order to move to omit an item in the Schedule, as it has been already voted in Supply by the House.

MR. GRAY: On the point of Order, would not an hon. Member be in Order in moving the omission of any one item on account of its having been voted by Parliament? Would he not be in Order in moving the omission of all the items, for is that not the Question you put when you say "that this Clause or this Schedule stand part of the Bill?" Cannot a Member vote "Aye" or "No" to that? Can we, then, strike out the whole, and not strike out part?

THE CHAIRMAN: To the question put to me, the answer is itself involved in the Question I put to the Committee?

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he thought he was justified in raising the question now, for he found in the Schedule several Irish Votes on which the subject could be legitimately raised; and he thought the matter might be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The noble Marquess (the Marquess of Hartington) was willing, as he understood, to give a pledge that the Government would order an inquiry into the case with the new evidence now existing; but, as a first condition, it should be something more than a newspaper report; that it should be the evidence brought by a respectable authority of the Catholic Church; secondly, that the reception of the evidence, if evidence there be, should be, on formal representation made to the Government; on these conditions the inquiry should be granted. He would call to the mind of the noble Marquess a fact with which, perhaps, he was not familiar. About a week or a fortnight ago, they brought a case before the Committee of a man convicted on false evidence, as they thought, and they brought their reasons for so thinking before the Prime Minister. Without entering into the merits of the case, the Prime Minister

entered into a pledge that a strict inquiry by experts should be ordered. If the noble Marquess would go so far as that, it would be satisfactory to all parties.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON repeated the words he had used. If the Archbishop of Tuam would formally bring the matter under the consideration of the Government, he (the Marquess of Hartington) would undertake to say that it should have the best consideration of the Irish Government. He refrained from absolutely promising that an inquiry should be instituted, for it was premature to say what would be the statement vouched for by the Archbishop of Tuam, or any other person who might make representations to the Irish Government. All he had ventured to say on the case as presented to him—all he could say was, he would promise that the Irish Government should take any representation made to them into consideration; and if the facts appeared to be as they had been alleged to be that night, then an inquiry should be made.

MR. HARRINGTON said, they wished the inquiry to extend further than the statements which had appeared in the newspaper. The noble Marquess was not present, and did not hear all the facts laid before the House. Particular reference had been made to two depositions made two days before the execution by the two men found guilty with Myles Joyce, and who were actually executed on the same gallows with him. When, on a previous occasion, he (Mr. Harrington) raised the subject, and pointed out the responsibility of the Lord Lieutenant, who had these depositions before him, the Chief Secretary for Ireland declined to accede to the request that these documents should be laid on the Table of the House. The facts brought forward that night he looked upon only as corroborating the statements previously made, a remarkable corroboration of the statements made, and the suspicions engendered in the feelings of the Irish people in reference to the execution. He should like the noble Marquess to say whether, as a most essential part of the inquiry, the most easy way of re-assuring the people, the Government would lay on the Table of the House the depositions of the two men executed with Myles Joyce, which, if the evidence he had was correct, and he had no doubt of his informant, distinctly and clearly stated that Myles Joyce had no hand in, or cognizance of, the murders; that these two men were guilty, but Myles Joyce was innocent. It was upon this he (Mr. Harrington) founded his statement, not upon the recent statement of the two informers, though, of course, he took the latter as strong corroboration of the statement. The Chief Secretary for Ireland had refused to make these depositions public; but now any inquiry made would be inadequate and insufficient, if it did not include the production of those two depositions, now in the hands of the Irish Government, and which would either vindicate the Irish Government, and show that they had acted with strict justice, or they would justify the feeling entertained as to the unfortunate circumstances attending the execution.

MR. CALLAN said, he would advise his hon. Friends to accept frankly the promise given by the noble Marquess. They had reason to complain that that concession had not been made fairly and frankly at first, and then they might have been in bed two hours ago. It only showed the effect of a little pressure upon an unwilling Government. The noble Marquess had given a pledge that, on the Government receiving from the Archbishop of Tuam that statement which had been read in the House, an inquiry would be ordered. He supposed the inquiry would be in the same spirit as that promised by the Prime Minister in another case, precluding no point in relation to the subject; and one of the most important points was the production of those depositions as a natural sequence to the statement to be laid before the Government by the Archbishop of Tuam. As to the charges, so far as they personally affected George Bolton, of course, they would also come in as a secondary object. He supposed that would come within the Departmental inquiry he understood the Lord Lieutenant was going to order into the conduct of the "rats" in the Castle.

MR. O'BRIEN said, of course the depositions would be a vital part of any such inquiry. He believed the last declaration of the noble Marquess was satisfactory, and as much as, under the circumstances, could be expected. He joined with the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Callan) in regretting that the declaration was not made two or three

hours before, and delayed until some Members had lost their temper, and all had lost a considerable share of their night's rest. It was another added to the thousand illustrations the English Ministry got that concessions to the Irish people ought not to be delayed to the last moment, as they so often were, until the concession lost all graciousness.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: It is impossible that I should pledge myself, or the Irish Government, to the exact nature and scope of the inquiry. From the statements of the hon. Member (Mr. Harrington) I gather now that certain documents should be produced which have been refused by the Irish Government. I cannot tell under what circumstances they were refused; and it is impossible that I could deal with a matter of this kind now, and state the exact nature and scope of the inquiry. What I have undertaken is that the matter shall be brought before the Government.

MR. HARRINGTON said, the only ground of the refusal was, that it was not usual to produce documents of this kind. He would not have pressed the matter so strongly if he had believed there were circumstances connected with them which would embarrass the Government; but the only ground of refusal alleged by the Chief Secretary for Ireland was that it was not usual to produce them; and he, therefore, declined to do so. That was an answer which could not satisfy the Irish people.

Schedule *agreed to.*

Bill *reported*, without Amendment; to be read the third time *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at a quarter after Four o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 12th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).*

Second Reading—Committee negatived—Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) * (252).

Second Reading — Committee negatived—Third Reading—Public Health (Members and Officers) *now* Public Health (Officers) * (253), and *passed.*

Third Reading — Disused Burial Grounds * (249); Cholera, &c. Protection * (247), and *passed.*

PARLIAMENT—JUDICIAL BUSINESS—APPEALS—NEW STANDING ORDER.

Moved, That Standing Order No. VIII., applicable to Appeals, be vacated, and that the following Order be made a Standing Order in lieu thereof:

(Abatement or defect.)

"Ordered, that in the event of abatement by death or defect through bankruptcy, an appeal shall not stand dismissed for default under Standing Orders Nos. III., IV., V., provided that notice of such abatement or defect be given by letter addressed to the Clerk of the Parliaments and lodged in the Judicial Office prior to the expiration of the period limited by the Standing Order under which the appeal would otherwise have stood dismissed.

(Revivor, &c.)

"Ordered, that all appeals marked on the Cause List of the House as abated or defective shall stand dismissed unless within three months from the date of the notice to the Clerk of the Parliaments of abatement or defect, if the House be then sitting, or, if not, then not later than the third sitting day of the next ensuing sittings of the House, a petition shall be presented to the House for reviving the appeal or for rendering the same effective.

(Supplemental cases to be delivered in where appeals are revived or parties added.)

"Ordered, that where any party or parties to an appeal shall die pending the same, subsequently to the printed cases having been lodged, and the appeal shall be revived against his or her representative or representatives as the person or persons standing in the place of the person or persons so dying as aforesaid, a supplemental case shall be lodged by the party or parties so reviving the same respectively, stating the Order or Orders respectively made by the House in such case.

"The like rule shall be observed by the Appellant and Respondent respectively, where any person or persons shall, by leave of the House, upon petition or otherwise, be added as a party or parties to the said appeal after the printed cases in such appeal shall have been lodged."—(*The Lord Chancellor*).

Motion *agreed to.*

PERSIA—RAILWAY CONCESSION TO A RUSSIAN COMPANY.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

LORD LAMINGTON asked Her Majesty's Government, Whether any official information had been received of a concession having been granted to a Russian Company to make a railway from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf? The noble Lord said, that if a concession had been granted, he must point out what a very important matter it was, not so much as regarded the safety of India,

but as regarded the right to make a railway down to the head of the Persian Gulf. There had been a question in reference to making the Euphrates Valley Railway, and as to the British Government advancing £8,000,000 of money for the purpose of widening the Suez Canal; and he wished to point out that the sum of £8,000,000 would be sufficient to make the whole of the railway which had been begun by an Ottoman Company through that Valley. This was certainly a most important matter; and he would like to know whether the Government had taken into consideration the idea of supporting the Euphrates Valley Railway?

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY said, he could not answer the noble Lord's Question as to the Euphrates Valley Railway; but he could answer that part of the Question of the noble Lord of which he had given Notice, and which had reference to the supposed concession to Russia. Her Majesty's Government had received no information of any such concession having been granted.

LORD LAMINGTON said, it was scarcely creditable that Her Majesty's Government should have no information on this point. He had also to ask if Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to consider the importance of constructing the Euphrates Valley line?

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY said, that on the hypothesis of something which, so far as the Government knew, did not exist, the Government could not be called upon to say what they would do in some possible contingency which might occur.

PUBLIC OFFICES SITE ACT.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL, who had given Notice of the following Question:—To ask Her Majesty's Government, Whether they can pledge themselves to take no further steps in carrying out the Public Offices Site Act until Parliament has re-assembled for the Autumn Session, said: I have put this Question on the Paper only with a view to urge the Government to delay still further the application of the Public Offices Site Act. Let me remind the House that the Act—which I have to-day looked over—is entirely permissive. The Government are empowered to appropriate a site by valuation and by purchase; but are not bound to take any steps of demolition or construction. As to construction, they are engaged, by what passed in 1882, to take no steps until a plan has gained the sanction of the Legislature. No plan has gained the sanction of the Legislature; and it is doubtful whether any of those exhibited at 18 Spring Gardens can obtain it. As there is no legal obligation to do anything, as the whole question is *sub judice*, at least, of the Executive, who have discretionary power, it is useful to recall, in a few words, the consequences of the measure if persisted in. It would be most disturbing and injurious to the residents on the eastern part of Carlton House Terrace, who hold their leases of the Crown, and are entitled to protection from it. It would invade the Admiralty, which has great associations. The plan favoured, which I have inspected in its drawing, would overshadow the Horse Guards, one of the few edifices in which architecture has been fortunate. Without the slightest reason, it would destroy Spring Gardens, a space available for new official residences, and really wanted for that purpose. The Act renounces the advantages of the site connected with Great George Street, which the noble Earl the Chairman of Committees (the Earl of Redesdale) has so frequently insisted on, and which the Protest signed among your Lordships thoroughly explained. It was resisted by the Institute of Architects. It is opposed both to inquiry and to evidence. On the other hand, it emanated from a Board to which we owe the anarchy of Hyde Park Corner—now so often likened to a railway junction—together with the mutilation and departure of the statue which belonged to it, against the recorded judgment of the House, and still more against the outraged feelings of society. Now, there is but one pretext for the measure. It is true the War Office are badly lodged at present. I readily admit their inconveniences. But if this scheme is carried out, they will be badly lodged for the next decade. Their wants admit of far more prompt and easy satisfaction than will be found in an extravagant and tawdry block of speculative architecture. My Lords, the conclusion is that the Treasury ought not to give their sanction to the measure. There is a special ground to justify such conduct, besides

the drain upon finance which foreign policy occasions at this moment. By accident the sense of this House was never taken on the Bill; and it is impossible to say that it would not otherwise have been defeated. Beyond the Government it had no clear support, and there is little reason to suppose that they were all united in its favour. What I ask to-day, in point of fact, is no more than the Government conceded, when they declared that the Act should not go on, until some one of the designs had gained the approbation of your Lordships.

LORD MONSON said, he had to inform their Lordships that the Government did not intend to take any further steps as to erection of the new War and Admiralty Offices until after the re-assembling of Parliament.

House adjourned during pleasure; and resumed by The Lord MONSON.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; and to be read 2ª *To-morrow;* and Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered in order to its being dispensed with (*The Earl Granville*).

House adjourned at Seven o'clock, till To-morrow, Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 12th August, 1884.

The House met at Three of the clock.

MINUTES.] — PUBLIC BILL — *Third Reading* —Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), and *passed.*

QUESTIONS.

EMIGRATION (IRELAND)—MR. TUKE'S COMMITTEE.

MR. KENNY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If "Mr. Tuke's Committee" obtained money from the Treasury for the purpose of emigrating families from portions of Ireland; if, instead of emigrating families, the Committee in question emigrated from one parish alone, viz. Ballinakill, county Galway, in the year 1883-4, thirty-eight unmarried persons not attached to any family, in addition to many others who were not *bonâ fide* members of the families sent off; if one Alexander M'Donnell, aged 24, sent to America three years ago by Mr. Tuke, returned twelve months since, was sent again to America on 26th April 1884; if others were sent who were well able to live at home; what check had the Treasury that the money given to Mr. Tuke and his Committee should not be misapplied; if he is aware that about twenty of the persons sent to America from this parish alone by Mr. Tuke have returned to Ireland; and, if the Government will insist that the money given to Mr. Tuke be returned to the Treasury?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): Mr. Tuke's Committee did obtain from the Treasury grants for emigrating families. In addition to, and instead of emigrating families, the Committee, as authorized by the Rules, assisted a limited number of single persons to emigrate. The proportion in Ballinakill was one single person to one family. In all cases single persons went with their friends. Mr. Tuke did not send Alexander M'Donnell to America three years ago. I am unable, from want of access to this year's papers, to state whether this man was sent to America on the 26th of April, 1884. No grants were obtained for any who were able to live at home. All grants were made up on the production of lists of names, and of particulars relating to the emigrants prescribed by the Rules laid down by the Local Government Board. The lists were supervised and sent to the Treasury by the Local Government Board. Mr. Tuke is not aware that 20 persons have returned as stated. If so, it might be at their own cost, as none have been returned by the American authorities. In the opinion of the Government, Mr. Tuke has been actuated by motives of the greatest benevolence.

MR. KENNY asked what guarantee had the Treasury that Mr. Tuke would not misappropriate the funds he obtained from the Treasury for family emigration by applying it to the emigration of individuals?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, the

Rules which affected the emigration of single individuals were followed.

MR. KENNY asked, was not the hon. and learned Gentleman aware that in almost every instance in which Mr. Tuke emigrated families he also emigrated individuals?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, he had no information at all upon the matter.

NAVY—CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN AT KINGSTOWN.

MR. KENNY asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, If, some years ago, the parish priest of Kingstown received a certain salary for allowing the use of his church and religious services to the Catholic sailors and Coastguardsmen stationed at Kingstown; if this salary was paid only upon one occasion, and why it has been discontinued; how much arrears of pay is now due to the reverend gentleman; and, when does the Admiralty purpose paying him?

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: No fixed salary has ever been paid to the parish priest at Kingstown; but, in 1877, a capitation allowance for his services was paid to him under the usual Regulations. This allowance is payable so long as the number of Roman Catholic seamen of the Navy attending his church is not less than 25. I do not find that since the year in question any claim has been made by this clergyman; but if he can show that for any year since then there has been present a number entitling him to the allowance it will be paid.

MR. KENNY asked whether the hon. Gentleman was aware that 34 men and seven officers from Her Majesty's ship *Belleisle* attended the service last Sunday, and that this was only a fair average; and whether, on the application of the parish priest, this capitation grant would be renewed?

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: I have already stated that if the clergyman makes application for the allowance, which he has not done either for this or any previous year, and is able to prove, which I dare say he may, that the proper number was present at the station, the allowance will be given.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked whether the Admiralty officers, who ought to be in possession of the information, would relieve the clergyman of the onus of proving the numbers by themselves supplying them?

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: If it appears that there was the proper number present, he will at once get the allowance. But he must make application.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—RENT REDUCTIONS.

MR. BIGGAR (for Mr. HEALY) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If he will consult the Land Commission as to whether they should prepare an index to the Reports of the Rent Reductions, giving the landlords' names alphabetically, and the amount by which each had been reduced, and also the reductions by counties, on the cases up to the present?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): An index would, no doubt, afford useful information; but I am informed that the Land Commission could not undertake the task without a large addition to their staff, and that, even with such an addition, it would take several months to complete.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (IRELAND)—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MR. BIGGAR (for Mr. HEALY) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If it is a fact that the examination papers for the intermediate examinations held in June 1884 were drawn up and printed several months before the date of these examinations; whether the requirements of the examination would be sufficiently met by giving the examination papers to the printers three weeks before the date of the examinations; what precautions are taken by the Commissioners of Intermediate Education to prevent masters and students from becoming surreptitiously possessed of these papers before the examinations; and, is he aware that at the late Queen's College Commission a Belfast Professor (Queen's College) stated that he was in a position to prove that the examination papers of the Royal University had on a late occasion come into the hands of candidates before the examination?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. WALKER): It is not the fact that the examination papers for the examinations of June, 1884, were drawn up and printed several months be-

fore the date of the examinations. They were sent to the printer as close to the examination as was possible to allow of their use. Three weeks would not be a sufficient time to allow. Ample precautions are taken to prevent those papers being got hold of before the examination. It would be inexpedient to divulge the means employed, as it would tend to defeat the precautions taken. I am not aware of such a statement being made as is mentioned in the last paragraph.

LOCAL TAXATION (IRELAND)—COLLECTION OF COUNTY CESS—BOFFIN ISLAND, CO. GALWAY.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY (for Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If it is a fact that for the two years preceding last May the High Constable for the barony of Ballinahinch, county Galway, Mr. H. Smyth never made an appearance in the Island of Boffin, or demanded county cess in that place; whether, in consequence of such neglect on his part, an arrear of cess accumulated which the poor people of the island could not possibly pay at once; whether those people were led to believe that the money would be taken from them by instalments, and whether they paid £50 of it when Mr. Smyth first came without a police escort to demand it; whether Mr. Smyth, with a gunboat and a force of police, came to the Island unexpectedly on the 6th of May, and immediately proceeded to distrain the sheep and cattle of the people for the balance of the money, thereby causing great excitement in the island, endangering the peace, causing injury to the cattle, and putting the tenantry to much trouble and cost; and, whether the Government will inquire into the proceedings which took place in the island?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): It is not the fact that Mr. Smyth never made his appearance in the Island of Boffin, or demanded county cess for the two years preceding May, 1884. In March, 1883, he was on the island with two constables, and served his notices; but he and his boatmen were assaulted with stones and threatened. In August, 1883, a gunboat and party of constables were detailed to protect him; but as the order was countermanded he did not go till the 10th of September, 1883, when he received about £52, and a fortnight after he paid another visit, and received £12. A gunboat and party were detailed to protect him in March, 1884; but this expedition was abandoned, owing to stress of weather, and he was not able to go then until May, 1884. It was not through any default of his the arrears accrued, and he did not lead the people to believe the money would be taken by instalments. He did, on the 6th of May, 1884, land with a force of police and made several seizures, and during his stay of a week levied about £70. The peace was not endangered, as he had a sufficient force with him; and I am informed no cattle were injured. Any cost incurred was the legal costs incidental to a distress when such was made. The only proceedings taken were the necessary ones in discharge of the collector's duty.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—CONVICTION FOR DRUNKENNESS, GLIN PETTY SESSIONS.

MR. SYNAN asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether Michael Flahavan and Roger Kelly were summoned to the Glin Petty Sessions on the 24th of July for being drunk and disorderly; whether the summonses issued by the police and charges entered in the Sessions Book were for being drunk and disorderly; whether the police proved the offence in both cases, and whether the police sergeants stated that Kelly was most disorderly as well as drunk; whether Flahavan was fined two shillings and sixpence, and Kelly ten shillings, by Captain Hatchell, R.M.; whether Daniel M'Coy, a member of the late Land League, and of the National League, was sentenced on the same day to a month's imprisonment for the same offence by Captain Hatchell, without the option of a fine, as is usual, and without examining M'Coy's witnesses; whether the answer given on the 4th of August that Flahavan and Kelly were summoned and fined for simple drunkenness is correct; and, whether he will advise the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to commute said imprisonment to a fine or to remit or reduce same under the circumstances?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): The summons and charge entered against Michael Flahavan was for being drunk and dis-

orderly. The summons against Roger Kelly was for being drunk. The police proved the offence in both cases. The police sergeant did not state that Kelly was most disorderly as well as drunk. Flahavan was fined 2*s.* 6*d.*, it being his first offence; Kelly 10*s.*, it being his third offence. Daniel M'Coy was summoned for being drunk and disorderly while in charge of a mule and trap, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. The same sentence was imposed upon another person for a like offence in a case immediately preceding. M'Coy did not tender any witness for examination. He had been twice previously convicted of assault, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in each case, and had been twice previously convicted of drunkenness. It did not in any way appear that he was a member of the Land or National League. It is open to M'Coy to apply to the Lord Lieutenant to commute the sentence, and His Excellency will consider any facts stated.

MR. SYNAN was understood to deny that M'Coy had been in prison.

EGYPT—COMMISSION OF THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK (for Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, When Lord Northbrook's Commission can be laid upon the Table?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: As stated by the Prime Minister yesterday, the Commission of the Earl of Northbrook will be laid before Parliament; but as it is not yet made out, and has not received the formal approval of Her Majesty, it cannot be laid on the Table at present.

NATIONAL DEBT CONVERSION ACT.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (for Mr. J. G. HUBBARD) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Why, seeing that according to his Budget speech he anticipated larger applications for the 2½ than for the 2¾ per cent. stock, the third section of the National Debt Conversion Act provides that the portion of Stock to be redeemed at one time after 1905 shall not be less than £5,000,000 in the case of the 2½ per cent. Stock, and not less than £14,000,000 in the case of 2¾ per cent. Stock?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): If the hon. Member refers to the 3rd sub-section of the 1st section of the National Debt Conversion Act, he will see that it provides exactly the reverse of what his Question implies—namely, that the portion of Stock to be redeemed at one time after 1905 shall not be less than £5,000,000 in the case of Two-and-Three-Quarter per Cent Stock, and not less than £14,000,000 in the case of Two-and-a-Half per Cent Stock.

EGYPT—THE CONFERENCE—THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND (for Sir ROBERT PEEL) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether it is a fact, as stated through Reuter's Agency, in the following terms:—

"That the British Ambassador to Italy has been instructed by Earl Granville to thank the Italian Government officially for the support which the British proposals received from the Italian Delegate at the late Conference, and to declare that the British Government highly appreciate the attitude of Italy at the Conference as indicating an enlightened solicitude for the prosperity of Egypt;"

whether, inasmuch as Turkey was the only other Power which, according to the Prime Minister and to Papers presented to Parliament, gave its support to the British proposals, similar instructions have been sent to the British Ambassador at Constantinople officially to thank the Ottoman Government, and to declare that the British Government highly appreciate the attitude of Turkey at the Conference as indicating an enlightened solicitude for the prosperity of Egypt; and, whether, following the precedent of 1873, set by the Administration of that day, after the Geneva Conference on the Alabama claims, Her Majesty's Government propose to make any provision for presenting another piece of plate to the Italian Delegate for his enlightened services?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: As I stated yesterday, the British Ambassadors in Italy and Turkey have been instructed to express the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Italian Government, and to the Porte, for the cordial support given by the Representatives of those countries at the Conference to the views laid before them by

Her Majesty's Government. The terms used are not precisely those on the Paper. They are "enlightened interest," not "enlightened solicitude;" but I do not take any exception to the general terms. In regard to the concluding paragraph, the precedent of 1873 is in no manner applicable. The circumstances are quite different, and there is no intention of following that precedent.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES (IRELAND)—THE PORTSTEWART FISHERMEN.

MR. BIGGAR asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If fishermen of Portstewart, county Londonderry, have made complaints to inspectors that they are prohibited from fishing for salmon in the sea off that coast by persons claiming several fisheries, and, although they have paid licence duty, the persons claiming such several fisheries will not give any information as to the bounds of their fisheries, so as to enable these people to exercise their rights without trespassing on private rights; and, if he will direct the Inspectors of Fisheries to hold a sworn inquiry into the matter, under the powers given to them by the Fishery Acts, and report the whole circumstances to the Government, accompanied with such suggestions as they may deem necessary to prevent acts of gross injustice and hardship being perpetrated?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): Complaints of the nature referred to were made by the fishermen at a recent inquiry. The Inspectors of Fisheries state that they are prepared to hold an inquiry if asked. I shall communicate with them on the subject.

PRISONS (IRELAND)—CAPTAIN DUNNE, LATE GOVERNOR OF CASTLEBAR GAOL.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, What are the reasons which justified the removal of Captain Dunne from the Governorship of Castlebar Gaol; whether Captain Dunne's removal to Nenagh Prison from Castlebar was founded on the use of water which he had several times reported as insufficient and impure; whether Nenagh Prison was closed six months after Captain Dunne's appointment; whether several vacancies have since occurred in the prison service, without his receiving an appointment; whether the Government have given up all idea of offering Captain Dunne further employment; and, whether the sum of £100 awarded to him by the Treasury can in any way be considered an adequate recompense for his loss of public employment?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): Unfortunately, the Papers are with the Prisons Commission, and I have not had time to obtain a full Report. The immediate cause of Captain Dunne's removal from Castlebar was the opening by him of a long-disused well without the knowledge of the medical officer, which led to an outbreak of fever. Nenagh Prison was closed some short time after Captain Dunne's appointment. I am not aware of any vacancies having since occurred in the prison service. The tendency is rather to a diminution of vacancies. I cannot hold out any hope of his being re-employed in the service. He would have been entitled, in the usual course, to two months' pay, £36; but the Treasury awarded him £100 as a gratuity. They expressed an opinion, at the time, that they would not be justified in increasing it.

SOUTH AFRICA—PONDOLAND—THE CHIEF UMQUIKELA.

SIR WILLIAM M'ARTHUR asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether any progress has yet been made towards settling the long-standing difficulties between Her Majesty's Commissioner at the Cape and Umquikela, Paramount Chief of the Pondos?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY, in reply, said, he was sorry to say that not much progress had yet been made towards settling the difficulties. A Memorial on behalf of Umquikela was sent to the Colonial Secretary in May last; and, according to the well-known rule, it was referred to Her Majesty's Commissioner at the Cape, from whom they were waiting a further communication.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—FEMALE CLERKS, DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked the Postmaster General, Why second-

class clerks on the female clerical staff in Dublin are allowed salaries from £55 to £70 instead of from £65 to £80, as in London, though the programme put forth by the Civil Service Commissioners offers the higher scale?

MR. FAWCETT, in reply, said, that with respect to the programme of the Civil Service Commissioners the scale of salaries applied only to the female clerks in London. The scale of salaries for the second class female clerks in Dublin had been raised some time ago from £40 rising to £60 to £55 rising to £70. Whenever there was a vacancy in the female staff in Dublin he always had numerous applications from clerks in London to be transferred to Dublin.

BOARD OF WORKS (IRELAND)—MR. OWENS, ARCHITECT TO THE BOARD.

MR. O'BRIEN asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether Mr. Owens, architect to the Irish Board of Works, was for many years director and chairman of the National Discount Company of Ireland, Limited; whether that Company is now being compulsorily wound up; whether he is aware that charges of falsification of the accounts have been made against the directors past and present; whether his attention has been drawn to the affidavits filed by Charles Cummins, public accountant, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, paragraph 5 of which is as follows:—

"That, from the beginning to the end, the said accounts were, as I believe, wilfully prepared and issued in an illusory and misleading form, so as to conceal from the shareholders and the public the true state of affairs and position of the Company, and that such state of affairs must have been fully within the cognizance of the directors for the time being;"

and portion of paragraph 22, as follows:—

"I believe that had the facts within the knowledge of the directors at the close of the year 1874 been honestly made known, the concern would then have been wound up, or such alteration in the management would have taken place as would have saved the shareholders the enormous loss to which they have been now subjected by reason of the suppressions and mis-statements put forth by the directors and auditors as aforesaid;"

whether in 1874, and for some years before and after, Mr. Owens was one of the auditors and chairman of the Company; whether this is the same Mr. Owens who recently valued for the Treasury the Friendly Brothers' Club in Dublin, which has been or is about to be purchased for £7,000 for Post Office purposes; whether he will now inquire of the principal house agents in Dublin whether for years they had that Club for sale at about one half the price at which it has been valued by Mr. Owens, and which is about being paid by the public; and, if he can say when Parliament will be asked to ratify this transaction?

MR. COURTNEY, in reply, said, that his attention was called to these statements yesterday evening by the hon. Member himself. He immediately wrote to the Chairman of the Board of Works for an explanation, and it would not surprise hon. Members to hear that he had not yet had a reply. It was impossible that in the interval any reply could have been received except by telegraph. He had also directed inquiries to be made in regard to the Friendly Brothers' Club.

MR. O'BRIEN intimated that on the first opportunity he would again bring the subject to the notice of the House.

MR. KENNY asked, was it not the fact that Mr. Owens' conduct was brought before the House of Commons 12 months ago?

MR. COURTNEY replied that that was in relation to another matter.

MR. CALLAN asked if it was not upon precisely the same subject, and if the hon. Gentleman himself did not reply to the charges made?

MR. COURTNEY said, he thought that the discussion had reference to some Building Society.

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Owens does not belong to any other Company; one is quite enough.

MR. O'BRIEN asked whether, before this bad bargain was concluded, the Secretary to the Treasury would not inquire whether the value put upon these premises was double their real value?

MR. COURTNEY: I am not aware how the bargain stands. I am under the impression that, so far as the Government is concerned, they are committed to the contract. However, the matter will be considered.

MR. CALLAN: If it is shown that a fraudulent bargain has been made, will the Government then proceed with this discreditable business?

MR. COURTNEY said, that the Government were liable for a contract entered into by one of their agents.

MR. BIGGAR: But in case corrupt collusion is shown, is it not within the right of the Government in that case to set aside the bargain?

MR. COURTNEY: That is a hypothetical case, and I guarded myself against that supposition in my first answer.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—THE PEARL FISHERIES.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND (for Mr. R. N. FOWLER, Lord Mayor) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether his attention has been drawn to the deliberate violation of the Laws for the protection of aboriginal Natives in Western Australia in the pearl fisheries of that Colony, and that, in consequence, more stringent measures are needed to protect the Natives against kidnapping and other cruelties; whether his attention has been called to the dreadful mortality among the Natives confined in the prison at Rottnest; and, what steps have been taken to put an end to the state of things which there exists?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY, in reply, said, that the attention of the Colonial Office had been called to some cases which looked very much like kidnapping on the Western Coast of Australia. The Governor paid a visit to those fisheries, and had sent in a Report. They expected him shortly in England, when they could confer with him as to the best course to be adopted to prevent such a state of things. It was quite true that there had been a good deal of overcrowding in the prison at Rottnest; but it had arisen from temporary causes, and he hoped would not occur again.

UNITED STATES—MR. ALFRED SHELDON (A BRITISH SUBJECT).

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he has received any information from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington concerning the safety of Mr. Alfred Sheldon?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: The latest despatch received from Mr. West on the subject arrived in England on the 6th instant, from which it appears that the authorities of Kansas City have, so far, exerted themselves in vain to discover Mr. Alfred Sheldon, and that the search for him is still being vigorously prosecuted. The correspondence on the subject will be communicated confidentially to Mr. Sheldon's brother in England.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, he had a letter from Mr. Sheldon's brother, who resided in Salford, in which it was stated that that gentleman had received many letters from Kansas City, which intimated that not a single step had been taken to recover his brother, or bring the guilty parties to justice. Mr. Sheldon's brother did not blame Her Majesty's Government.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: I can only say that the statement in the letter is quite opposite to the information which has been received; but I should be glad if my hon. Friend would communicate that document to me, and I will pay every attention to it.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD: I will do so.

DOMINION OF CANADA — THROUGH TRANSIT OF CATTLE FROM WYOMING.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD asked the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Whether a reply has been received from the Canadian Government as to the transit of cattle from Wyoming to this Country?

MR. DODSON, in reply, said, the answer had not yet been received. They hoped, however, that it would soon be forthcoming.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD asked what were the points which the Government had referred to the Government of Canada?

MR. DODSON said, the statements of the recent deputation were submitted to the Canadian Government, and their views asked thereupon. Obviously it was necessary to have the co-operation of the Canadian Government, the basis of the proposals being that animals from Wyoming should pass through Canada and be shipped from Canadian ports.

ARMY—ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. C. ROSS asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether the prefix "Royal" is to be omitted from the Army Medical Department, notwithstanding

the recommendation of Lord Morley's Committee that it should be constituted a Royal Corps?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: The recommendation of Lord Morley's Committee referred to in the hon. Member's Question was not a very strong one, and may, perhaps, be regarded rather in the light of a suggestion. Looking at the position of other Military Departments which have not this distinction, I do not think it desirable to act upon the suggestion of the Committee.

EMIGRATION — BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether Boards of Guardians are entitled to use the powers conferred on them by the Act 12 and 13 Vic. c. 103, as regards persons willing to emigrate and as regards the expenditure of £10 upon the emigration of such persons, without the consent of the Local Government Board?

MR. GEORGE RUSSELL, in reply, said, that the consent of the Local Government Board was required before the Boards of Guardians could exercise the powers referred to.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—SHERIFFS' FEES.

MR. HARRINGTON asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether it is a fact that a new scale of sheriffs' fees is being arranged by the Irish Judges; and, whether it is true that the fees are being increased?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER), in reply, said, that he had not time to get the information on this subject; but he would inquire into it.

TRADE AND COMMERCE — CONSULAR REPORTS—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MR. CALLAN asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If he will supply the Library of the House with Copies of the Commercial Reports of the Consuls and Ministers of the United States of America, many of which are of a most important character?

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE: Her Majesty's Minister at Washington will be instructed to forward a copy of these Reports to the Librarian of the House.

SOUTH AFRICA (ZULULAND)—USIBEPU AND THE BOERS.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (for MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether the statements in *The Times* of August the 5th, regarding the Boer attack upon Usibepu, and the ruin of several British subjects thereby, are correct; and, what steps Her Majesty's Government are taking to preserve the Zulu people from the horrible oppression to which the Native population of the Transvaal have been subjected by the Boers?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY, in reply, said, that Mr. Dodd was one of the men referred to in the Question. He was one of the White men who had taken service under Usibepu, and the other British subjects alluded to were men who for weal or woe had thrown themselves into the lot of Usibepu, and if ruin had occurred to them they had only themselves to blame. As to the second Question, he had nothing further to add to what he had previously stated in regard to the obligation of protecting the Reserve. They did not recognize any obligation to interfere at present between the Zulus and the Boers they had invited into their country.

INDIA (MADRAS)—THE SALEM RIOTS —CONVICTION OF THE CROWN WITNESSES FOR PERJURY.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether his attention has been called to the verbatim Reports of the trial of the Crown witnesses in the Salem case, contained in the Madras papers just received, and particularly to the full-length Reports of the Judge's sentences in *The Hindu* of the 14th, 16th, and 18th July; and, whether, as these Crown witnesses have been convicted of perjury, two having confessed that they were tortured so by the police that they had to give evidence for the Crown, he will order the release of the Salem prisoners now transported, and will direct that an inquiry be held into the behaviour of the magistracy and police in this case?

MR. J. K. CROSS: I have seen the reports of the trials to which the hon. Member refers; but I have no information on the subject beyond what may be derived from the newspapers. As these cases are being fully inquired into by the Government of Madras, it does not appear to be necessary that the Secretary of State should issue any orders at the present time.

IRELAND—EXAMINING OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS—PROMOTION.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY asked the Secretary to the Treasury, If it is true that there are in Ireland many Acting Examining Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at the outports, who have been doing the duties of Examining Officers for a period ranging from ten to fourteen years, and whose case has been brought under the notice of the House in February and in May last; and, whether, in any cases, those gentlemen have been kept back from promotion because they brought their grievances under the notice of this House?

MR. COURTNEY: There are only five or six men so situated. I do not think they are all stationed in Ireland; and I am sure that the action of the Board of Customs towards them has not been influenced by the fact that some over-zealous friends have attempted to bring Parliamentary influence to bear on their behalf.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY —MILITARY PRISONERS.

MR. HOPWOOD asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office, Whether the sum of £600, taken under Sub-head G, Vote 15, of the Army Estimates, and stated in the Vote to be a grant in Aid of certain Institutions, is the sum which Her Majesty's Government had it in contemplation to contribute to the funds of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society?

SIR ARTHUR HAYTER: The sum of £600 is the amount which the War Office estimates will be contributed to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society during the present financial year. Our intention is to assist those charitable societies which undertake to aid discharged soldiers in obtaining employment by grants not exceeding £2 in each case; provided that the military prisoner be well reported upon by the Governor of the prison in which he has been confined, and is likely to benefit by the privilege. I may add that this arrangement will be an amplification of the system now in operation in military prisons of allowing prisoners of good conduct to make their own clothing and bedding out of materials supplied by the Clothing Department in place of shot drill, as a reward for good conduct.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)—MISS QUINN, CLOUGHJORDAN NATIONAL SCHOOL.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether it is in the power of the Government to take any action against the Honourable H. O. C. Prittie, Manager of the National School, in order to compel him to recompense Miss Sarah F. Quinn, of Cloughjordan, for her losses as National School Teacher occasioned by his negligence?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER), in reply, said, it was not in the power of the Government to compel Mr. Prittie to recompense Miss Quinn; the matter appeared to be one between Mr. Prittie and Miss Quinn.

LABOURERS' (IRELAND) ACT, 1883—THE MULLINGAR SCHEME.

MR. HARRINGTON asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If he had any information regarding the Mullingar Labourers' Scheme? The scheme was coupled with the Limerick scheme, which was opposed; and he desired to know if the labourers of Mullingar would suffer in consequence?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER), in reply, said, he would make inquiries into the subject; but he had no reason to believe that the Mullingar scheme would be affected by the opposition to the Limerick scheme.

INLAND REVENUE (IRELAND)—COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX IN TRALEE.

MR. HARRINGTON said, that some time ago a Question was asked regarding the arbitrary increase of Income Tax, amounting to double and treble what it was in previous years, imposed by Mr. Turner, Income Tax Collector in Tralee, on traders there. Since then

the Tralee Town Commissioners had passed a Resolution on the subject. He would like to know from the Secretary to the Treasury whether he had made any inquiries into the subject?

MR. COURTNEY, in reply, said, that complaints of this nature came not only from Tralee, but from all parts of the United Kingdom. If the hon. Member would indicate to him any particular cases where the collector acted arbitrarily and unreasonably he would inquire into them.

MR. HARRINGTON: When the Income Tax has been raised in an evidently reckless manner on a whole district, does not the *onus* of inquiry lie with the hon. Gentleman who has the official facts?

MR. COURTNEY: No, Sir; it is necessary that some definite statement should be presented.

LAW AND POLICE—THE CLEATOR MOOR RIOTS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that he had received a telegram from Cleator Moor, stating that Mr. Ennis, President of the National League, Cleator Moor, who was the principal witness, who stated that Constable Hamil urged the Orangemen to fire on the Nationalists, had been arrested. He had not time to communicate with the Home Secretary on the matter and give him private Notice of a Question; but he hoped the right hon. and learned Gentleman would make close inquiries into the circumstances attending the arrest.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: If the hon. Member will forward to me any statement that he may have received, I will take care that inquiries are made.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—CASE OF MR. J. R. COX.

MR. O'BRIEN: I have not had time to give the Solicitor General for Ireland Notice; but perhaps he would be able to answer my Question without Notice. It is, Whether a Circular has been issued to the following effect:—

"Joseph R. Cox,

Midland Division, Crime Department, Mullingar, 24th June, 1884.

Mr. Jenkinson wishes to have the movements of the above-named watched, noted everywhere. Annexed is his description.—By order (signed),

M. JACQUES, D.I.C.S.

Joseph R. Cox, Secretary of the Lord Mayor, Dublin, 97, Stephen's Green, Dublin, 5 feet 10 inches, 33 years, rather stout, sandy hair, regular nose and mouth, fair complexion, round visage, small whiskers under ears; native of Kilmore, county Roscommon; wears glasses, dresses well, wears a silk hat; was arrested under P. P. Act. He was an organiser of the late Land League. His principal associates are leading Nationalists;"

whether that Circular was issued, and what really is his explanation of it?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): I never heard of the Circular before, and I have had no opportunity of inquiring into it.

MR. O'BRIEN: Will the hon. and learned Gentleman make inquiries; and in case he discovers that it was issued, will he intimate his opinion of it?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER): I will make inquiries.

MR. CALLAN: Might I ask the hon. and learned Gentleman whether the matters of a delicate nature in regard to which Mr. Jenkinson was called to London have yet been satisfactorily settled?

[No reply.]

ORDER OF THE DAY.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney.*)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: In view of the fact that the temperature has greatly lowered from what it was last night, and also of the facts that the afternoon is very early, that the Opposition have attended in great numbers, and that the attendance of the Liberal Party is scanty, the House will, perhaps, allow me to make a few short remarks on the general contents of this Bill before it finally passes from the control of the House of Commons. The first remark I am anxious to make is in connection with the enormous growth of the Expenditure of the country. This is a subject in which Her Majesty's Government ought to be particularly interested, but in which it is perfectly

clear from their action they have taken very little interest indeed. The right hon. Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) will observe what, perhaps, he has not noticed before, that the total appropriation of grants out of the Consolidated Fund amounts to £56,000,000, and I think he will find that is an increase of about £5,000,000 over the appropriation from the Consolidated Fund in the last year of Office of the late Government. Some of that increase may naturally be necessary, but I am certain that the whole increase is not necessary; and I think it is a subject for comment that the four years of Office of the present Government have been marked by a regular increase in the Public Expenditure, and also by a variety of extremely insincere statements and promises from Her Majesty's Government as to the necessity of reducing the Expenditure and as to the necessity of Parliamentary inquiry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, two Sessions ago, in answer to the hon. Member for Burnley (Mr. Rylands), distinctly promised a Parliamentary inquiry into the Public Expenditure of this country; but, like all the promises of the Government, it was made only to be broken, and it has been completely evaded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given no opportunity to Parliament to make a thoroughly exhaustive inquiry into the financial condition of the country; but he has contented himself with informing the House of Commons that he had himself occupied the Recess in going through the Expenditure of the various Public Departments. That is a statement which the House is perfectly unable to examine. The right hon. Gentleman may have been so occupied; but his occupation may have been extremely easy and light. What I want to impress on the House of Commons, and particularly on those outside the walls of Parliament, who take more interest in the subject than Members of the Liberal Party, is that there will be no possibility of checking the regular and rapid growth of the Public Expenditure until the Government of the day allow every single Department spending money to be brought under the rigid examination of a Select Committee of this House. I am certain that until that course is adopted, and until the Government are prepared, if necessary, to set aside a whole Session for financial reorganization by the method I have suggested, the House of Commons will exercise not the smallest or slightest control over the Expenditure, and, unless something is done before long, the Expenditure will be something like £100,000,000 a-year. I regret that I am unable to congratulate the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon his tenure of Office, in the character of the steward of the finances of this country. He has been almost as unsuccessful as he was at the War Office and the Admiralty. The finances of the country, as a whole, are in a disorganized state, and the various measures the right hon. Gentleman has brought forward, from time to time, to ease and remedy the state of things, are celebrated only by the fact that they have not passed into law. I will particularly invite the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take advantage, if he can, of this eleventh hour to make some explanation to the House of his conduct with regard to his measure for debasing the gold coins of this country. The proposal, which was apparently made seriously by him, was to issue from the Mint gold coins of the present nominal value, but of a debased manufacture. That proposal was received with hooting and a shout of laughter by the entire country, the moment it was produced at the Table; and I think it is really almost a case of Ministerial indecency, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having made such a proposal, I suppose with the consent of his Colleagues, and the suggestion having been scouted indignantly by the whole commercial and financial community, with the exception of a few interested bankers, who happen to have on their hands a considerable stock of light half-sovereigns—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not have given the House some explanation of the reasons for which it was brought forward and for which it was withdrawn. The fact will remain, however, that his tenure of Office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is now drawing to a close, will be marked by a measure for debasing the gold coinage, and by the successful protest of the public against that most nefarious transaction appearing on the Statute Book. It will not, perhaps, be pleasing to the House that I should make any remarks on the general failure of the Government to carry

into law any single one of the legislative proposals they made at the beginning of the Session. It would be unnecessary, as well as being inconvenient, to do so, because I imagine that the public outside, as well as the Members of this House, have all along been aware that every one of those proposals were never seriously made. No one will suppose that the right hon. Gentleman opposite the Secretary of State for the Home Department was serious in producing the Bill for the Government of London. One has only to remember the facts to see that he was indulging in one of his more than usually elaborate jokes. He made two speeches of great length and great humour on the proposal, and then being met by some slight opposition —an opposition confined to the Lord Mayor and a few Friends who usually dine with the Lord Mayor—he immediately threw up the proposal, refusing to proceed with it any further. I do not think that until the present Government came into Office, the House has ever been treated in that way by Ministers of the Crown. When legislative proposals have hitherto been brought forward, they have been introduced with a serious desire to pass them into law. If the action of the right hon. Gentleman had stood by itself, it might not have tempted one to have made any invidious comment upon it; but, as it is, there was also another measure which evidently was not intended seriously, but which was intended for far worse purposes than any which marked the right hon. Gentleman's measure. I mean the Merchant Shipping Bill. It is perfectly evident that it was never seriously the intention of the Government to press the proposal on Parliament, but that it was a device simply of the lowest, the meanest, the most wretched, and most miserable electioneering character, got up by that ill-famed circle in Birmingham, who assist in Ministerial elections, for the purpose of promoting, if possible, some kind of *pseudo*-sympathy in the Liberal ranks on behalf of the merchant seamen of this country. If the statements of the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Chamberlain) with respect to the merchant seamen of this country and the risks they run were true, he is evidently in this dilemma—that the action of the Government in dropping the measure is simply flagitious in the highest degree. A large proportion of the loss of life which may take place during the coming autumn and winter, owing to the conduct of the Government in dropping this Bill, may be laid directly at the door of the President of the Board of Trade, or else the inference arises that his statements were utterly inaccurate from beginning to end, in which case he is branded as a Minister who, for the chance of an electioneering advantage, does not hesitate to damage and injure one of the most important, if not the most important, industry of the country. I think the public will look to and hold the Government responsible for, and will free the Opposition from, any responsibility for the total waste of a whole Session of Parliament without a single thing being done which can, directly or indirectly, advance the prosperity of this country in the smallest degree. There has been an irrecoverable waste of time, seeing that this is almost the final Session of a Government that came in on the cry of legislative economy. I hope that the Government will not attempt to make any explanation of the fact, because it must be obvious to them that whereas, as a general rule, explanations are dangerous, in this case they would be absolutely fatal. I pass from the general subject to one or two of the details included in the Bill now before the House. I will invite the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to explain, with a little more detail than he did a short time ago, the action of the Foreign Office in suppressing the Commission under which Lord Northbrook is about to proceed to Egypt, by which it will not be laid on the Table of the House until too late to be of any service. It is a most transparent and ridiculous evasion to say that the Commission is not ready, and that the Foreign Office has not yet composed its terms. Lord Northbrook's journey to Egypt has been decided on by the Government for several days. It is perfectly well known by the Government what Lord Northbrook's title is to be, and in what form the Commission is to be couched. I am afraid it is only of a piece with the general suppression of all information relating to the foreign policy of this country, that documents which could so easily be produced should be suppressed, and kept back from Parliament

until some period when they will be of no use for the purpose of discussion. In regard to the noble Lord's appointment, I will make one remark that has not as yet been made. The Public Service of this country has hitherto been uniformly free from the least connection with the commercial and financial private enterprizes of the City of London or of the great commercial centres of the country, and up to the time of the present Government the Foreign Office has been scrupulously fair in this respect. Now I do hold, as a general statement of public policy, and without making any particular charge, that the appointment of Lord Northbrook is a departure from that sound general rule. There is no use whatever in concealing from the House or the public that Lord Northbrook is closely connected with the great financial house of Baring. If Lord Northbrook had gone out by himself, the objection I am making might seem to be strained, though I should still consider the appointment to be bad; but when I recollect that Lord Northbrook is going out in company with Sir Evelyn Baring, and that, therefore, two members of the great house of Baring are to be intrusted, as far as I can make out, with the sole disposal and almost unlimited control of England's political and financial interests in Egypt, I say that the appointment ought never to have been made, that members of that house ought to have been excluded, because of the fact that they are members of that financial house who are being intrusted with those duties. I should like to point out, in this connection, that there literally would be no difference whatever in sending out two members of the house of Rothschild to sending out two members of the house of Baring. The two are almost equal in greatness and in their great pecuniary interests in the East; and it stands to reason, that if Her Majesty's Government had proposed —supposing a member of the house of Rothschild, by circumstances and his public position, fitted to undertake the task—to send out such a member, there would have been a great cry of displeasure from the House of Commons and the country. But there would have been no difference between the position of Rothschild and Baring; and I hold that this mission of the two Barings to Egypt with the immense powers which have been intrusted to them, and knowing the enormous interest which the house of Baring has in the East, is a departure from that sound and scrupulous care, which, until the days of the present Government, has always been observed by Administrations to keep separate public interest from private enterprize. I do not wish to make any remark with regard to the general Mission of Lord Northbrook, nor do I wish to say anything with respect to the Vote of Credit for General Gordon, further than to say that the proceedings of the Government are obviously insincere, that they are not in the least connected with the good of the country, or with the future good of Egypt. They are simply two transparent electioneering devices. The process which the Government has gone through is very analogous to that which is gone through on the Turf, and if the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Hartington) had not left the House, he would be able to illustrate more easily than I can the process to which I allude. When a person owns a horse in a race on which he has invested a considerable sum of money, and is afraid of one or two other horses in the same race, it is not unusual for him to invest a small sum on each of the others, in order that, if his own horse is beaten, he may save himself from total loss or from ruin. This process is called "hedging." That, I believe, is a process not unknown on the Turf; and it is, as I have said, exactly analogous to the process which Her Majesty's Government have adopted in regard to their general position in this country. They have placed an enormous stake on the question of Parliamentary Reform — in fact, they have staked their whole existence on that question, and on whatever success may attach to them on the agitation for the abolition of the House of Lords. That is their principal stake; but the Prime Minister and his Colleagues, perhaps, thought it might be well before Parliament separated to "hedge," and it occurred, therefore, to the Prime Minister and his Colleagues to "hedge" on General Gordon and also on the general condition of Egypt. They, therefore, place a small sum of money on General Gordon —£300,000—but for the purposes of "hedging" they might as well have placed 3*d.*, and they also place a small stake on the general condition of Egypt

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in the shape of one of their own Colleagues. That is the policy to which a Liberal Ministry condescends. Merely for the purpose of preventing the Opposition from drawing the attention of the country forcibly and effectively to the position of Egypt and General Gordon, it has resorted to these two extremely unworthy and low and mischievous manœuvres. Turning now to another question, I have no doubt the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Evelyn Ashley), whom I am glad to see is in his place, will be glad of an opportunity of explaining to the House the position of Mr. Mackenzie in Bechuanaland. This matter is worthy the attention of the House, for it will recollect that when the Colonial Office informed Parliament that the original Convention with the Boers had broken down, and a new Convention was necessary, one of the guarantees which the Government gave to Parliament, that the interests of the Native tribes should be effectively and vigorously looked after by a Representative of the British Government—a guarantee which prevented any violent criticism of their policy—was the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie. It was known that he was a strong and vigorous philanthropist, devoted to the cause of the Native tribes, if anything, hostile to the Boer interest, well acquainted with their criminal and wicked modes of procedure, and that he would, as Representative of Great Britain on the borders of Bechuanaland and the Transvaal, exercise a decided Protectorate over the Native tribes. But now, in that appointment, we are enabled to detect the extreme insincerity, the utterly humbugging character of every step which Her Majesty's Government take for evading Parliamentary discussions, by a bogus appointment of this nature. The moment that Parliamentary discussion is evaded, the moment when the appointment appears likely to produce the effects which those who receive the news of the appointment expect from it, it is cancelled, and any inconveniences which may be likely to arise to the Government are removed. We read in the newspapers, the other day, that Mr. Mackenzie had been removed from Bechuanaland. No doubt, we shall be told that it is a mere temporary removal, and that he has simply been sent down to confer with Sir Hercules Robinson at the Cape, and that, in process of time, he will return. If the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies should say so, I know that he will be saying what the Colonial Department told him; and while I would not, for a moment, disbelieve the statements of the hon. Gentleman, yet I would take the liberty of disbelieving entirely the collective statements of the Colonial Department. I am certain that Mr. Mackenzie has been permanently removed, and that the only and great guarantee we have in this House that the interest and safety of the Native tribes shall be looked after has gone. No doubt, some cipher will be set up in Mr. Mackenzie's place, who will be a convenient instrument for allowing the Boers to work their entire will upon the unfortunate Natives of Bechuanaland. In referring to these subjects now, I am only casting bread on the waters, to which, when the House meets again in October, we shall, no doubt, be able to refer. But they are subjects which the Government must be aware are engaging the attention of the country as well as of the Opposition; and if the Government think that, in October, they are going to rivet the attention of Parliament to their proposals for enfranchising 2,000,000 of persons, they are making a very grievous and a very fatal mistake. Finally, I want merely to allude to a matter to which, by some very questionable manœuvres on the part of the Government, I was prevented from alluding the other night. I wish now to refer to the state of Ireland, and the forces, civil and military, which the Government still maintain in that country in order to preserve the peace. The Government took an immense Vote the other night for the Constabulary in Ireland, a Vote larger by some £600,000 or £700,000 than was thought necessary in the time of their Predecessors; and when I drew attention to the fact that in view of this large increase it was very essential that the Representatives of the Irish Government should make some statement, no reply was made from the Ministerial Bench, and the Prime Minister interrupted the business by his statement on Egypt and the Conference. It was promised that the Report of the Vote should be taken at a reasonable hour on Monday; but, in the absence of the Prime Minister, the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Court-

ney), who treats with the utmost disregard all pledges of that kind, brought on the Vote, and prevented my asking for some information. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) showed that the force of police was kept at a maximum while crime had fallen to a minimum; and what we want to know is, why, if the state of Ireland has really improved, this large demand has been made? If, on the other hand, the returns of crimes are fallacious, if the diminution of outrages is not to be relied on, if there is still seething among the Irish people criminal tendencies of a dangerous nature, then we want that statement made to the House from the Treasury Bench, and in an official manner. I will point out why we should have an authoritative statement of the condition of Ireland from the Treasury Bench. The great Crimes Act, which was passed by the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which, I believe, was entirely due to his genius, and which has been successful in restoring a semblance of order, draws to a close in the latter part of next year; and the question whether it is to be renewed, or not, must come up in the early part of the Session of 1885. It is, I contend, then, the duty of the right hon. Gentleman and the Irish Government to prepare the House of Commons, by previous statements, as to the condition of Ireland for the great problem as to whether the Act is to be renewed or not. It is altogether wrong that we should be left under the impression that crime is diminishing in Ireland, and that *bonâ fide* genuine order has been restored, while we see that a far larger expenditure is being incurred on the Police Establishment for the preservation of order in Ireland than we have spent before. It is wrong that Ireland should be left under the impression that Ireland is quiet, and that then in the early part of 1885 the Secretary of State for the Home Department should come down to the House and in his grandest and most imposing manner should demand a renewal of that Act. Or, perhaps, he or the Prime Minister might state to the House that the renewal is not necessary, without the House of Commons being in a position to judge as to the judiciousness of the policy to be pursued by the Government. I think I am justified in putting these interrogatories to the Government, and in making these general criticisms, both by the general features of this Parliamentary Session, and on account of the extremely bad character which Her Majesty's Ministers, as a collective Government, enjoy. I feel that Members of the Opposition cannot allow the Session to close without expressing once more their entire distrust of the policy pursued by the Government, whether at home or abroad, and calling upon the Government once more to explain to the House what course their policy is likely to take in the future.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): Sir, I came down to the House prepared to listen to the remarks of the hon. Member for Eye (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) on the subject of foreign affairs, being under the impression that that hon. Gentleman apparently had not exhausted all his *repertoire* last night, and that he, perhaps, intended to give us a second edition of his speech; but, instead of the hon. Member for Eye, we have listened to the speech of the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill), of which we, of course, had no Notice whatever. And possibly it is because we have had no Notice that the noble Lord commenced his speech by complaining of the thinness of the Benches on his own side. [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I said the other side.] Yes; but he alluded to his own side also, and, considering that when the noble Lord spoke there was no one on the Front Opposition Bench, and only one Member on the Back Benches, the sarcasm was well understood by the House. The noble Lord has given us a speech of some duration, from which it is quite evident that he thinks that the mantle of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Beaconsfield — at any rate, of Lord Beaconsfield in his earlier years—has fallen upon his shoulders; and, therefore, the noble Lord claims the right to make the House acquainted with his idea of the progress of Public Business during the Session. Now, Lord Lyndhurst always did that in the House of Lords, I think, after full Notice; and, certainly, the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield were always highly prepared, and for them the Benches where he sat were ready with much applause. Indeed, the cri-

ticisms I used to hear from him on the work of the Session when I was a young Member of this House, were delivered to a full audience, and amid the cheers of the supporters of those statesmen; whilst to-day I noticed—however much I may appreciate the cheers of the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton)—that the noble Lord's speech had for its chorus only that particular cheer. [Mr. WARTON, pointing to other hon. Members: No, no!] Then, if there was another cheer, it must have been like the "No" to the third reading of the Franchise Bill—inaudible. The noble Lord commenced by singling me out for attack with reference, not only to the Business of the Session, but also to my whole public career. He was very severe on what I had done both at the Admiralty, where I was 14 and 15 years ago, and at the War Office; but I noticed that, severe as his language was, he took very great care not to allude to any facts or any circumstances to which I could reply. This is the sort of argument which you meet with in some third-rate newspapers, and it is very much in accordance with the practice of the noble Lord. But, at the same time, I should have been very glad if he had given me something to which I could have replied. If he had done so, I should have answered him, and I hope with success; but not having done so, it would be altogether out of place if I defended myself without knowing what is the attack. The fact is, the noble Lord is extremely skilful in one mode of attack—that is to say, in calling names and using violent epithets. I took down some of them, and will read them to the House—"Ministerial indecencies," "nefarious transactions," "devices of the lowest and meanest character," "conduct flagitious to the highest degree," "transparent and ridiculous evasions," "obvious insincerity," "most unworthy manœuvres," "extreme insincerity." Now, that I characterized the other day, and I repeat it, as the favourite way of the noble Lord, to which we are perfectly accustomed both in and out of this House; but if the noble Lord wishes to emulate Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Beaconsfield, will he allow me to say that that was not their style of attacking their opponents? The weapon of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Beaconsfield was in each case a very sharp and telling weapon; but it did not consist of violent language and calling names. They might have used an occasional epithet which has remained—and the beauty of that kind of attack is that a particular epithet may remain; but, without meaning it in an offensive sense, I may say that they did not indulge in this sort of vulgar abuse. If the noble Lord will allow me to give him a little advice on matters of this kind, I should recommend him to give up this style of abuse, which really does not remain, and which hurts nobody, and attack us for our acts in some particular matter, and then leave his attack and our answer to the judgment of Parliament and of the country. In the few things which the noble Lord did say to us he showed great inaccuracy, which a little care would have enabled him to avoid. He said that, two years ago, I promised that there should be a Committee of this House to inquire into Expenditure. [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Several Committees.] And the noble Lord further said that I had not carried out that promise. Now, in the first place, let me tell him that it was not I who made the promise, but the Prime Minister, and that the promise was made not two years ago, but one year ago. In the discussion last year on the Budget, my right hon. Friend said that if it was the express wish of the House that a Committee or Committees should be appointed to inquire into Expenditure, that was a wish which he shared. What happened? We waited for the expression of some such wish, but heard of none, either on the part of the independent Members of the House, or on the part of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for North Devon (Sir Stafford Northcote); and, therefore, the suggestion of the Prime Minister naturally fell to the ground. What I subsequently undertook to do, with the assistance of my hon. Friend the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney) and the Heads of the Departments, was to make an exhaustive inquiry into the Expenditure of each of the spending Departments. I stated at the beginning of the Session that I had, during the last Recess, inquired into the Expenditure of half the Civil Departments, and I also stated that I hoped to complete the inquiry during the next Recess; and that if the House then desired to adopt a

Committee of its own, to go through the whole of the Expenditure, we should not only accept it, but should consider it a very judicious proposal. I repeat that now. I further stated that the result of the inquiry which I proposed to make would appear in the Estimates of the various Departments, and it has appeared. But let me remind hon. Members that, although there are, from time to time, suggestions in this House in favour of economy, the great mass of the suggestions on the subject of Expenditure are to increase it. It is the Treasury which is unpopular in the Departments, and, I am sorry to say, in this House, because it is perpetually fighting the battle of economy; and, if we had now the sort of support which the House of Commons used to give the Treasury in keeping down Expenditure, I can only say that we should be most glad of it. The suggestions to increase Expenditure are as 20 to 1 of those to reduce it. If this House can see its way to revise the Public Expenditure, there is no one who will more rejoice to receive that assistance than I shall, however much the noble Lord may think fit to depreciate the fact. The noble Lord has referred to the large increase which has taken place in the Expenditure since 1880, and said I had not explained the reason for it. But I made a most careful explanation of that increase in my Budget Speech not only this year, but also last year, and I went very much into detail in order, on the one hand, that those who are interested in questions of economy might see the direction of increasing Expenditure; and, on the other, that those who, like the noble Lord, are anxious, for political motives, to attack the Government in respect to their Expenditure, should be able to see clearly what is the cause of the increase in the last few years. I have pointed out that, first of all, almost the whole of the increasing Military and Naval Expenditure was due to an augmented charge for the Iron-clad Fleet and its armament. I once more submit that fact to right hon. Gentlemen opposite, who are constantly complaining that we do not spend enough money in that direction. They left the Iron-clad Fleet in an unsatisfactory and backward condition. ["Oh, oh!"] We found that the building of iron-clad ships had so run down, that it was absolutely necessary to increase that Expenditure. On some heads we have doubled it, and the only criticism we have received since is that we have not carried that increase far enough. And so with respect to guns. It fell to us to take Office when the old gun was condemned, and our Predecessors had done nothing towards introducing improved guns beyond, I admit, valuable inquiries. And so it became necessary for us to add largely to the Estimates for Guns, increasing them by several hundred thousand pounds. Again, since 1880, there has also been a large increase in the Vote for Education and the subsidies for local purposes, and in the Post Office and Telegraph Services; and if anyone will take the trouble to add up all these items—I have not got them with me now, not knowing that the noble Lord was going to make this attack—he will find that they will of themselves account for the increase in the Expenditure during the last four or five years. Then the noble Lord proceeded to attack me, because, as he said, my proposals have not been passed into law. I am afraid, if that is to be taken as a serious complaint against a Chancellor of the Exchequer, some of my most distinguished Predecessors sitting on both sides of the House have likewise been subject to severe blame. But, as a matter of fact, is it the case that I have failed to pass my proposals into law? Last year I made two considerable proposals, apart from small matters—one was the measure with reference to the permanent reduction of the National Debt, and the other the settlement of the different questions connected with the Railways as regards the Passenger Duty. Both these passed into law. This year I also made two proposals in my Budget Speech, and these were—first, the measure for reducing the interest on the National Debt, which has since passed into law; and, secondly, the Coinage Bill, which did not come before the House for second reading, because, owing to the failure of the Franchise Bill in the House of Lords, it became necessary to drop some nine or ten Government Bills, among which it was included. ["Oh, oh!"] It was dropped for no other reason, and I will point to the fact that at the time these Bills were dropped, the Coinage Bills stood for second reading the following week. The noble Lord

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said that I was guilty of gross Ministerial neglect because I did not give an explanation of the Bill. I should have been guilty of such neglect if I had inflicted on the House such explanations of a Bill which had not reached its second reading, or after its withdrawal. Then the noble Lord subjected the Bill to one of those attacks of a violent character which he is in the habit of making. He said that it was scouted with hooting and laughter by the whole commercial community. But will the noble Lord excuse me if I say that, after my original explanation of the Coinage plan, there was another statement put before the House and the public in a letter by the noble Lord, as to the grounds upon which he proposed to oppose it, and if anything was received with hooting and laughter it was the letter of the noble Lord. His arguments, at any rate, were universally received with hooting and laughter. I suppose it was my taking no notice of his letter that has hurt the noble Lord's feelings. But the House will agree with me, that I should have been doing a very extraordinary thing if I had taken the trouble to refute the statements of the noble Lord—statements which were received with so much ridicule that they could not have needed any serious refutation. There were, no doubt, objections of a solid character raised to the Bill by authorities who have every right to respect, which I should have been prepared to meet in the course of debate; but these objections were based on totally different grounds to those advanced by the noble Lord. Well, so much for myself and those matters to which, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I have thought it my duty to refer. But there is another thing which the noble Lord said, calling for remark and reprobation. He said that Lord Northbrook's appointment was ridiculous, and a transparent evasion of our duty; and he went on to say that his ground of objection to Lord Northbrook's appointment was that he was connected with the great house of Baring. [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: One of the objections.] I think he afterwards used the words that Lord Northbrook was a member of the house of Baring, and he went on to say that, considering the financial position of that house and the financial interest that house had in the affairs of Egypt, Lord Northbrook ought not to have been sent to Egypt as Her Majesty's Commissioner on the present occasion. If I were going to make use of violent epithets such as those made use of by the noble Lord, my first business would be to apply one to his absence of information as to Lord Northbrook's position and the position of the house of Baring. Lord Northbrook is not, and never has been, a member of the house of Baring.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: The right hon. Gentleman will allow me to explain. I said Lord Northbrook was a member of the house of Baring; but I did not imply that he was connected with the firm. I only meant to imply that he was a member of the house of Baring in the same way that the Secretary of State for the Home Department is a member of the house of Harcourt.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. CHILDERS): No; the noble Lord shall not escape in that way. He never said anything about the house of Harcourt. I appeal to the House whether he did not say that Lord Northbrook was a member of the house of Baring in the same way that a Rothchild is a member of the house of Rothschild. [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Hear, hear!] And then the noble Lord went on to ask, what would be thought if a member of the house of Rothschild were sent out to advise on the affairs of Egypt? I tell the noble Lord that there is no foundation for that statement. Lord Northbrook's position historically is, that he is the son of a most distinguished Member of Parliament, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, and that he has no connection whatever with the commercial house of Baring. Lord Northbrook is as free from fault in that way as the noble Lord would be, if anyone were to throw in his face that he was a member of the house of Churchill. What would the noble Lord have said when Lord Melbourne made Sir Francis Baring Chancellor of the Exchequer? I suppose he would have said that Lord Melbourne had selected as Chancellor of the Exchequer a member of the house of Baring, and that he had no right to do so. [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Certainly.] Nobody else said so, or would have dreamed of saying so. Lord North-

brook's connection with the house of Baring is, it is true, that he is a member of the highly respectable family of Baring, but with the firm of Baring Brothers, and the commercial transactions of that house, he has no more to do than I have. And I would say further, that if this line of argument is to be adopted with reference to gentlemen connected with great banking houses who are engaged in public affairs, what would the noble Lord have said of a Gentleman who, some years ago, was sent to Egypt by a Tory Government on a most important mission—I allude to that of Mr. Cave. Mr. Cave, a distinguished Member of Parliament and Privy Councillor, in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, was a banker, an actual member of a banking house; and yet there was not a single word heard from Gentlemen sitting on these Benches as to the propriety of sending out Mr. Cave to Egypt. I might multiply instances, and refer to the cases of Lord Ashburton and Mr. Herries, great banking names, especially the former, whose employment was of such great service to the public. However, I will only say that the attack made by the noble Lord on Lord Northbrook would be utterly unworthy of him, but for the fact that he makes these attacks so frivolously and so frequently that we are accustomed to attach no great importance to them. The other portion of the noble Lord's statements it is not for me to criticize. I have dealt with that portion which concerns myself and the financial business with which I have been directly or indirectly concerned of late; and all I can say is, that when the noble Lord attacks me again I hope he will, in the first place, be a little more moderate in his epithets, and, in the second place, a little more accurate in his facts.

AFRICA (SOUTH)—BECHUANALAND.

OBSERVATIONS.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, he was glad that the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill) had brought Bechuanaland under the consideration of the House, and glad to see the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) in his place, as he desired, before the House broke up, to get some more definite information concerning the actual condition of affairs in that country than he had been able as yet to elicit by Questions. He felt that it was somewhat hard upon the hon. Gentleman to be called upon, without Notice, to give this information; but, on the other hand, the House had been placed in an unfortunate position upon this question. They had not got any Papers upon the subject, although a promise was made that such Papers should be presented. It was unnecessary to point out the great inconvenience arising from this delay in presenting Papers until after debate. Only a few days ago a debate took place on Zululand, and a point that he (Sir Henry Holland) raised in the course of that debate was answered, or alleged to be answered, by a sentence in a despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, which was quoted from Papers that had not then been presented, and which had not even now been delivered to hon. Members. It might be that the sentence quoted was an answer to his point; but he should have liked to have seen the despatch, because, taken with the context, he might have been able to show that the sentence had really a different effect to that put upon it in the debate. And, in addition to not having got any recent Papers — he thought none since Mr. Mackenzie went there—there had been no opportunity of discussing this subject, owing to the joining of the Supplementary Estimate of £30,000 for Bechuanaland to the original Vote in Class V. The debate on Zululand, which was under the same Vote, lasted all day, and the Division was not taken till a quarter to 6, so that discussion on Bechuanaland could not take place. He thought, for these reasons, that the House was fully justified in seeking to have a clear statement from the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State as to the actual condition of affairs in Bechuanaland; and he would venture to ask him to answer the following questions:—What steps, if any, had been taken to protect the interests and property of our Native allies, Montsioa and Mankoroane? Had these Chiefs, or either of them, been attacked by the Boers? Had we recognized, or did we propose to recognize, the Boer Republics of Stellaland and Goshen; or had we warned the Boers that we should not allow these Republics to be continued?

Had the Boers in these places recognized our protecting authority, or had they disputed it by action? And, lastly, had Mr. Mackenzie been finally recalled, or had he been only sent for to the Cape to confer with Sir Hercules Robinson, and was he afterwards to return? He hoped the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State would be able to satisfy the House upon these points. Turning to another subject, he could not but regret the absence both of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the Secretary to the Treasury, as he desired to suggest to them a change in the mode of dealing with Supply. Owing to the withdrawal of Government Bills—of which the number had been modestly put by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at nine or ten, and of which it might certainly be said that nothing in their progress became them so much as their withdrawal—Supply had been more fully debated than usual. But what he desired to suggest to the Government was, that a different arrangement should be made in the mode of bringing on the Classes of Votes in Supply. As it was now, Classes I. and II. were always brought on first; the same points were raised over and over again, year after year, and much time was wasted on comparatively small points, as the wages of charwomen, the expense of cleaning and repairing of public buildings and so forth; while important Foreign, Colonial, and other questions, which were raised under the later Classes, were rushed through at the end of the Session in thin Committees. He would suggest that the Government next year should begin, say, with Class V., and not deal with the earlier Classes until they had completed Classes V., VI., and VII. He should also have wished to have known from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had he been in his place, whether he (Sir Henry Holland) was right in assuming that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had completed his examination of the Expenditure of the different Government Departments; and whether he—that was, the Government—would move for the appointment of the Expenditure Committees to which he had referred, and of which he had approved, or whether it was to be left to a private Member to do so? He thought the Government ought to undertake to move for the appointment of such Committees, and he hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would do so at the proper time.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY said, that in replying to the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill), he utterly repudiated the suggestion that the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie to the office which he held in Bechuanaland was a bogus appointment made to please certain people, and that Mr. Mackenzie was withdrawn as soon as that object had been obtained. If the Colonial Office had been guilty of such conduct, they were very foolish not to postpone the dismissal of Mr. Mackenzie for one week, by which time their alleged action would not be subject to Parliamentary criticism. Mr. Mackenzie owed his appointment, in a great degree, to the recommendation of Sir Hercules Robinson. Everyone who had come in contact with Mr. Mackenzie was impressed by his fitness for the post in many respects; but he was wanting in experience of the administration of public affairs of any importance. If he (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) was asked why Mr. Mackenzie had been recalled, and whether permanently or not, he could not give the House a confident answer. He had, as yet, no full information as to the recall, the only communication concerning it which had been received by the Colonial Office being contained in a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, who announced that he had thought it necessary, "for various reasons," to recall Mr. Mackenzie, in order to confer with him at Cape Town, and that in the meantime he had sent Mr. Rhodes in his place. No doubt, a despatch was on its way to this country giving the reasons for the step that had been taken. Whether the recall would be permanent or not, he was, as he had said, unable at present to say; but as to Mr. Rhodes, whom the noble Lord had described as "an unknown person," he might be unknown to the noble Lord—and, perhaps, was not the worse for that—but he was a gentleman of some distinction, who had always shown himself to be a great sympathizer with the Native races, and who had rendered great public service on the Griqualand West Commission and as a Member of the Legislative Council. He had gone at the invitation of Sir Hercules Robinson, and the Transvaal Government had directed M. Joubert to proceed

to the frontier of Bechuanaland to confer with him. With regard to the general state of affairs in Bechuanaland, he was sorry that he was unable to give a very positive or a very clear account, because the Government had been almost without despatches for the last three or four weeks, and had been obliged to depend upon telegrams. It appeared, however, that the Stellalanders had, more or less, accepted the proposals made by Mr. Mackenzie, and were anxious to be annexed to the Cape Colony. During the time that he was Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie gave them to understand that it was not proposed to confiscate, in a wholesale manner, the land tilled and occupied by the people of Stellaland, and that they would, under the proposed arrangement with the Cape Colony, be at liberty to continue in the occupation of land to which they could show a good title, provided that they respected the rights of the Natives living side by side with them. They were, therefore, somewhat anxious to become annexed to the Cape Colony. There was no conflict between them and Mankoroane; but whether they would remain under the Protectorate of England, or be annexed to the Cape, was still under consideration. The general aspect of affairs was very different when they came to consider the action of the band of freebooters who had made themselves conspicuous in Goshenland. According to the latest telegraphic intelligence, a very serious attack had been made on Montsioa by a body of men living within the Goshen territory. Montsioa's loss had been heavy, two Englishmen being among the killed. The Boers had lost 30 men. It was not clear from the telegram which had reached this country what was the result of the fight; but he gathered at least that the Boers had been driven back and temporarily checked. The supposition was that Mr. Rhodes had been sent out by the High Commissioner to discuss this affair with the authorities of the Transvaal. The Transvaal Government had put out that they would not countenance these acts of the Goshenites, and it was to be hoped that when General Joubert, or whoever was sent by the Transvaal Government, met Mr. Rhodes, some effective means would be taken to prevent further outrages. Her Majesty's Government maintained that if the Transvaal Government did not, as a body, join in the fray, and would abstain from these raids, the police force that was being established, and which he believed was now established, would be quite sufficient to keep order on the border. This unfortunate conflict was, he believed, merely an attempt on the part of freebooters to force a battle before the police force arrived on the spot.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: How many are there?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY replied, that there were 100 mounted police. With respect to the Bechuana Papers, it was not the intention of the Colonial Office to lay any further Papers on the Table of the House until the Autumn Session.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, that a promise had been previously made to present the Papers up to the close of the present Session. He hoped now that the Transvaal Government had ratified the Convention, that Her Majesty's Government would press the appointment of a Commissioner on the border.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY said, he thought he had not made any such promise; but as he was reminded of it, he would take care that the Papers up to date should be placed before the House before the end of the Session, with regard to the Convention that had been ratified by the Volksraad with certain reservations as to the frontier line.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he had been glad to hear the last statement of the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Evelyn Ashley), that the police force would be soon formed, and that with that force he expected to be able to preserve order; but he thought hon. Members would agree with him (Mr. W. E. Forster) that that order would not be preserved unless the police had power to act, and were told to act, as they might see necessity so to do. The Convention, it was said, had been confirmed by the Volksraad; but, looking back at the past, they might be perfectly certain that this second Convention would be a dead letter like the first, unless there was a determination on the part of Her Majesty's Government to see that it was observed. The hon. Gentleman said Her Majesty's Government hoped that a Government situated like the Transvaal Government would not sanction that action of these people on the Border, but that was of

very little use. A mere statement upon trust that there would be no such sanction was only empty words, and he hoped there would be some declaration on the matter, made in such a manner as to impress everyone in South Africa with a belief that it was intended—a declaration that Her Majesty's Government were determined not to allow this second Convention to follow the suit of the other Convention and be disregarded. From what had fallen from his hon. Friend, he understood that this was the determination of the Government, that the assurances given by Her Majesty's Government some time ago in regard to this Convention remained unchanged, and that what had happened in regard to the recall of Mr. Mackenzie had nothing to do with the general policy of the Government. As to this question of Mr. Mackenzie, he thought it had been left in a very unsatisfactory condition by his hon. Friend, and he would like to ask him if the Government had received any despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson upon this matter since the last answer was communicated to the House? [Mr. EVELYN ASHLEY: No.] He was somewhat surprised, if that was so, as to the changed tone of the hon. Gentleman's remarks on this subject. Hitherto the House had been told that Mr. Mackenzie had been sent for with regard to the settling of the frontier. Could the hon. Gentleman state whether or not Mr. Mackenzie had been dismissed?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY said, that he had not anticipated this debate, and being, therefore, unprepared for it, he had not in his mind the date of Sir Hercules Robinson's latest despatch; but his impression was that an additional answer to that he had communicated to the House had been received, in which it was stated there were certain reasons that had induced Sir Hercules Robinson to recall Mr. Mackenzie apart from his wish to consult him about the state of affairs.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that as Mr. Mackenzie's name had been mentioned, he thought he should say that he entirely agreed with the opinion that had been expressed as to the high character, motives, and general ability of this gentleman, who was appointed at the recommendation of Sir Hercules Robinson. He confessed he was glad when he heard he was appointed, though he had nothing to do with pressing forward his appointment. He thought there were good reasons why he was specially fitted for the appointment; but he could also understand why those whose misdoings it was the purpose of the Government to prevent, should naturally feel interested in trying to get rid of Mr. Mackenzie. He trusted that the fullest consideration would be given to this subject, and that Mr. Mackenzie would not be deserted, unless there was good reason why that should be the case. But, at any rate, they had the assurance that the policy of Her Majesty's Government had not changed, and that whether Mr. Mackenzie remained or not, the Government were determined to make the Convention a living reality, and that they intended to preserve order and peace in Bechuanaland, and to prevent, as far as possible, those Chiefs being sacrificed who had been attacked mainly because they had been our friends and had assisted Her Majesty's Government. There was only one other matter that he wished to allude to. As he (Mr. W. E. Forster) understood, an answer had been given that day by the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) to the effect that the Government were determined to preserve peace and order in the Reserve Territory, but could not undertake to protect those Zulus who suffered because they had invited the Boers to come to them. He thought that was an unfortunate reply to the question, because the condition of that part of Zululand could not be summed up in the misfortunes that came to the Zulus, because their Chiefs had asked the Boers to come over. There was a good deal of injustice and robbery happening in Zululand to Zulus whose Chiefs had not asked them to come over; and he hoped his hon. Friend would somewhat modify his answer, and explain that it was meant not to imply the general policy of the Government with regard to that territory, because, in that case, it would be a most complete disavowal of all duty and responsibility on our part for the disorganization of this district, which was due not to the Boers having been invited over by any Natives, but to the attacks made upon the unfortunate people by Boers brought over by their enemies. It would be a disavowal of a kind that would not bear examination in point of fact.

MR. RITCHIE said, he thought the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. W. E. Forster) was very sanguine if he expected this second Convention to be anything but a dead letter. He (Mr. Ritchie) believed that there had been nothing more disgraceful in the annals of this country than the way in which the Government had sacrificed those Natives who had assisted us in South Africa; and the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Bradford, and those who, like him, had declined to support their views by their votes, had, perhaps, done more than any other persons to lend countenance to the action of the Government. The idea that the Zulus had invited the Boers was too absurd for discussion; for it was very well known that the Boers were the prime means of inflicting all these evils on the Natives. The right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after his sarcastic allusions to the speech of the noble Lord the Member for Woodstock (Lord Randolph Churchill), and after condemning the epithets he had used, retreated. He was very severe on the noble Lord, both on the question of the noble Lord's epithets and with reference to the house of Baring.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present,

MR. RITCHIE, resuming, said, he did not propose to follow the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his remarks on the subject of the house of Baring; but the sending out of Lord Northbrook did seem as though there was an intention of the Government to make up a family party. It was said that Lord Beaconsfield, when Mr. Disraeli, had never used such epithets as the noble Lord employed; but the Liberal Party had never so conducted themselves during the time that Mr. Disraeli was alive. In their unsuccessful attempt to secure the friendship of France, the Government had sacrificed that of Germany and Austria, without succeeding in obtaining the goodwill they sought. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that the Prime Minister had made any promise to appoint a Committee to inquire into the Expenditure of the country; he had only said that if the House desired it, such a Committee might be appointed. But if it was advantageous, the Government ought to take upon itself the appointment, and not leave it to a private Member. He was not prepared to say that the Expenditure of the country was greater than it ought to be; but the fact that it was larger under the present Government than during the period of Office of the late Administration was a complete condemnation of the course they took when they were before the country in countenancing the gross charges of extravagance brought against the Conservatives, and promising to alter it. The Liberal Party were now far more extravagant than the Conservative Party had ever been. With regard to the Navy, the late Government had purchased several ships, which, in his opinion, was a better policy than building them, considering the enormous cost of construction in our Dockyards. The late Mr. Ward Hunt had described our Fleet as a "phantom Fleet," and had done so with the approval of the independent Members in the House. With regard to stores, also, the late Government left them in a better condition than that in which they had ever been before; whereas, on their coming into Office, it was notorious that the stores had been in a very exhausted condition. Again, in the speeches made on the subject of the Expenditure of the late Government by influential Members of the Liberal Party, it was remarkable to observe the way in which they completely ignored the additional expense which had been imposed on the Government with reference to education. He had no doubt but that the observations which they had heard from the right hon. Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) were directed not to the House but to the constituencies. With regard to the legislation of the Session, they were already at the 12th of August, and it would be two days more before the Prorogation would take place. That was about the duration of an ordinary Session, and yet what was the record of Business the Government had to show? Why, they were attempting to impose on the country the belief that all their great measures had had to be abandoned, because of the action of the House of Lords with respect to the Franchise Bill. The Government had never really intended to pass the London Government Bill, which had only been brought in in deference to a certain section of their followers. It

was the same with other Bills, for no one could for a moment contend that, in any case, there was ever the smallest chance of any one of those measures passing into law. It was a great convenience to the Government to be able to abandon them, and at the same time to be furnished with the cry that the legislative barrenness of the Session was due to the action of the House of Lords in refusing a half-scheme of Reform.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—MR. GEORGE BOLTON—PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. O'BRIEN said, he regretted to be obliged to bring a question with regard to Ireland before the House at that period of the Session. However, he had been left without any other alternative, as the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Walker) had thought proper to refuse to grant a Return bearing upon the action of the Government in respect to Mr. Bolton. He was therefore compelled to take the opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the matter. He had asked for a copy of the Report sent by Vice Chancellor Fry to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland respecting Mr. Bolton's fraud upon his wife; and, also, any Correspondence which had passed between the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Attorney General for Ireland upon the subject. He (Mr. O'Brien) had been anxious that the case should be investigated, and that the public should be made aware why the Report of Vice Chancellor Fry had not been acted upon. The charge of fraud had been thoroughly investigated by a high—very high — minded Liberal Lord Chancellor and a Tory Attorney General, and, upon full consideration, they came to the conclusion that no further action should be taken in the matter. He believed, from the information which he had, that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had been hoodwinked by misleading—for he supposed he should not say fraudulently misleading — representations in reference to Mr. Bolton's conduct. It had been, he believed, represented that the matter had been settled by a friendly compromise, the fact being that Mr. Bolton submitted unconditionally to a decree, branding him with the most shameful frauds, and that it was afterwards that he wrote a number of crawling letters to his wife—the unfortunate woman whom he had tried to strip of every shilling—begging her to write some letter which he might show to his superior to show that the whole thing was a friendly compromise. Now, Mr. Bolton's own evidence, and his correspondence which was produced at Belfast last week, made it pretty clear that there was something very like a conspiracy to deceive the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as to the state of facts. Mr. Bolton, in his letters to his wife, stated that the Attorney General for Ireland, at the time, was a very friendly but a very timid man; and he tried to get his wife to write a letter to the effect that the proceedings were of a friendly character, but she positively refused to state that there was any compromise. But, eventually, upon his statement that he would be driven into the workhouse, she ultimately wrote a dubious sort of letter, stating he had acted in a gentlemanly way, and that there had been negotiations going on for a settlement. It raised a very serious question as to the way that this scandal was hushed up at the time. He thought that, in the interests of fair play and for the sake of the Attorney General for Ireland, whose name had been very conspicuous in the matter, the whole business should be cleared up. It would be a scandal if any difficulty, such as the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland had suggested last night, were allowed to interfere with the right of the public to obtain access to this document. He hoped that, even now, the hon. and learned Gentleman would allow the Return to be obtained, so that the public should be placed in possession of all the facts of the case.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, it was true that he had refused to grant the Return asked for by the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien). The reason why he had done so was because the only documents in the possession of the Irish Government were of a confidential character between Heads of Departments, and embraced Minutes of the Law Officer with regard to a Correspondence with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. It had never been the practice,

so far as his own knowledge went, to produce in that House any such confidential documents; and he must, therefore, decline to do so now. Another thing was that these documents were not pertaining exclusively to the present Government—they were confidential documents of their Predecessors as well; and, therefore, it would be strange indeed, and contrary to all precedent, to produce the confidential documents of their Predecessors in Office. The documents which Mr. Bolton had produced were not official documents.

MR. O'BRIEN: Mr. Bolton swears it. I saw the documents with the official marks.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. WALKER) said, he thought that there was some mistake about this. He might have been able to produce copies of his own letters; but he could not produce any letters or documents from the files of the defendants, over which he had no control.

MR. CALLAN said, he was very much surprised that the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Walker) had made such a reply to the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien). He (Mr. Callan) noticed, however, that the hon. and learned Gentleman had added the qualification "as far as his experience went." Fortunately, the hon. and learned Gentleman not been long exposed to the contamination of Dublin Castle; for he (Mr. Callan) believed that he never was in Dublin Castle before his present appointment. His sole objection to the production of these documents had been that they were of a confidential character. He would ask the hon. and learned Gentleman did Lord Justice Fry mark his letters to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland "confidential?" If he did not so mark his letters, he maintained that the Irish Government were guilty of great audacity in coming to the House of Commons and pleading that they were confidential. It was also, he contended, equally audacious to say that a document written by Mr. Justice Fry, with reference to the proceedings in a public Court, were confidential. He could not see why any Member of that House, even the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Courtney), who was advising the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland not to consent to the production of this document, for the purpose of sheltering this criminal, could say that it was confidential. He believed that no attempt should be made to shield a swindler and a reprobate like George Bolton. The whole thing was a mere pretence and subterfuge on the part of the Government in order to escape the censure of the English Members. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland was a Gentleman who was respected by Members of every shade of opinion in the House; and he (Mr. Callan) was very glad, for his sake, that he had not been long exposed to the corrupting, degrading atmosphere of that "sink of iniquity, Dublin Castle." He would challenge the hon. and learned Gentleman, as a gentleman and a member of the Irish Bar, to state to the House that he would give credence to Bolton's oath. He would ask him whether he considered it fair to shelter himself behind the statement that the document belonged to the Conservative Party, when he knew well that if the document was in any way calculated to damage the Conservative Party he would at once produce it? He (Mr. Callan) well knew where the iniquity rested. Earl Spencer and Detective Jenkinson were responsible for what had been done in the matter.

MR. HARRINGTON said, he was not surprised at the manner in which the Government had acted in this matter. It was quite in keeping with the attitude which they invariably adopted towards hon. Members on the Benches where he stood. Every allegation that was made by them, however well-founded it might be, with regard to the misconduct of Irish officials, was met by the Government with a flat denial. The subject was one which called for grave and full inquiry; and, upon the most ordinary principles of justice, the Government were bound to grant the Return sought for by his hon. Friend. What they asked the Government for was simply justice; and he had no doubt whatever that if they were to prolong the Sitting, and press the Government, they would get the Return which the hon. Member for Mallow asked for. Mr. George Bolton had been allowed to extract, from the files of Dublin Castle,

the portion of the Correspondence which told in his favour. The hon. and learned Gentleman had yet a great deal to learn of the system of brotherhood which existed amongst the officials of Dublin Castle, by which one official helped to shield another from the consequences of iniquity, knowing that if he acted differently it might be brought to his own door. They did not accuse all the officials of being rotten; but they knew there were sufficient of them engaged in infamous transactions to make it their duty, whenever the names of those officials were brought forward in connection with a case, to see that their motives were exposed. He asked the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland to say whether he would not make further inquiry into the matter? Would the hon. and learned Gentleman inquire what official permitted Mr. Bolton access to the files in Dublin Castle, and, if he ascertained his name, have him punished; and would he, in justice, allow his hon. Friend the Member for Mallow access to the remainder of the Correspondence, so far as it was not strictly confidential?

MR. BIGGAR said, he would earnestly appeal to the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland to say that the Government would act impartially in the quarrel between his hon. Friend the Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) and Mr. George Bolton, and that he would not allow the Government to become the partizan of the disreputable party in the quarrel. His hon. Friend only desired to be conceded fair play. The Government ought to undertake an investigation of how Mr. Bolton obtained the documents. They really were making themselves responsible, in a great measure, for vicious and disreputable persons. If, on inquiry, it was found that Mr. Bolton had stolen the documents, he should be prosecuted.

PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) ACT, 1882—OPERATION OF THE ACT.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he had to complain that, in a remote district of his constituency, in the barony of Upper Land in the Queen's County, a certain sergeant of police, under cover of the Prevention of Crime Act, forced his way, on several occasions, into a private residence at night, and behaved in a rude and offensive manner. On six separate occasions he forced his way into the sleeping apartment occupied by female members of the family. In this way a respectable man, who was a publican, was subjected to persecution from the police sergeant, who was a dissolute ruffian. He had formal evidence that the constable was given to habits of intoxication, and that, on one occasion, he was found lying drunk on the public road. He trusted the Government would grant him a public inquiry. He had also to call attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the peaceable character of the Queen's County, and that its free force was below the proper number, extra police were quartered and charged upon it.

MR. COURTNEY said, that the particular complaint made by the hon. Member (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) regarding the apportionment of the free force in the Queen's County was part of the general complaint made by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) about a week or 10 days ago. The Government promised to look into the whole matter during the Recess, with a view to its being redistributed. As regarded the other complaint of the hon. Member an inquiry should be made into it. With regard to the demand made by the hon. Member for Mallow (Mr. O'Brien) as to the use of official Papers during the late trials in Belfast by Mr. Bolton, he thought the hon. Member must be under some misapprehension. The hon. Member must have mistaken the character of the Papers produced on the trial.

MR. HARRINGTON: Mr. Bolton himself swore that he got those Papers from the official file.

MR. COURTNEY said, that might be a mistake in the Report. If, however, the plaintiff in the case had been furnished with documents from the official files, which he did not believe, the person who was a party to that abuse of his official position would receive the treatment which was proper and becoming for such conduct. Even if the paper were given from the official file to Mr. Bolton, it would be only committing a double error now to grant the Papers

for which the hon. Member for Mallow had asked.

EGYPT (THE CONFERENCE)—THE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said, he had intended to move, in accordance with his Notice—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the conduct of Her Majesty's present Minister of Foreign Affairs has strained the relations of England with the French Republic, and has deprived this country of valuable Allies;"

but he did not propose to trouble the House on this occasion with any details on the subject. He considered that the words of his Motion had been justified by events. He wished, however, to place before the country that the Government had made one more conspicuous failure in the Conference, and that this failure was due to mistakes of their foreign policy. They had abandoned the alliance with Germany, and they had endeavoured to patch up with France an alliance which had proved a broken reed. The result of their failure in the Conference was that, while they had in no way conciliated France, they had set against themselves the dominant influence of Europe—namely, the great German Confederation. With regard to South African matters, our Native Allies had been neglected and unprotected, while a valuable official had been recalled, apparently without any other reason than that he had resisted the attacks of the Boers. He trusted that during the Recess Her Majesty's Government would take some steps to avert the consequences of the errors they had committed, and that some protection which the Convention had failed to give would be afforded to our Native Allies in Zululand.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, that he had intended to call attention to the interference of the Treasury with the printing of the Indian Accounts, and to the conduct of the Under Secretary of State for India in agreeing to withhold the regular and long-established set of Accounts which for nearly 100 years had been laid before Parliament. Owing, however, to the absence of the Under Secretary of State for India, he would postpone the matter till next Session.

Mr. Courtney

ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC —KIDNAPPING OF NATIVES.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he rose to call attention to the subject of Slavery in the Western Pacific. He hoped that, during the Recess, the attention of the Government would be directed to the painful disclosures which had been recently made with regard to the acts of combined piracy and slavery which were committed in the Western Pacific, under the guise of recruiting for free labourers. Over the whole of the Pacific Ocean, and among the most unsophisticated class of the Islanders, there was a most terrible amount of slave traffic going on. A number of ships went every year, and, by fair means or foul, carried off large numbers of labourers from the South Sea and other groups of Islands to Queensland, where they were kept in practical servitude, the result being that whole Islands, according to the official Reports, were becoming depopulated by it. At the time this country was celebrating the jubilee of the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies, he hoped this insidious and hypocritical form of man-hunting in the Pacific would not be lost sight of, and that the Government would take steps to put an end to the evil.

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

ADJOURNMENT.

House at rising to adjourn till *Thursday.*—(*Mr. Courtney.*)

House adjourned at Seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Wednesday, 13th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—*Committee enegatived*—*Third Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), and *passed.* *Third Reading*—Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) * (252), and *passed.*

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION (BILL.

(*The Earl Granville.*)

SECOND READING. COMMITTEE NEGATIVED. THIRD READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª." —(*The Lord Monson.*)

LORD DENMAN: I believe it is not unusual, at the end of the Session, for some remarks to be made in your Lordships' House on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, to show whether the moneys voted are compensated for by the value of the measures passed. Several valuable Bills have failed, and on the 10th of July three important measures—the Bill as to superseding the Lord Advocate, Scotland, the Women's Suffrage Bill, and the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill—were suddenly stopped. On the 10th of July, 1856, the Premier, in opposing the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill (House of Lords), stated that—

"The House of Commons is not reduced to such a sorry pass as that when a question of this kind is presented to it, touching most nearly the very foundations of one House of Parliament—touching most delicate matters with respect to the Prerogative of the Crown—and also involving most important topics with respect to the administration of justice—I say, when such a question is presented to the House at a time when the Appropriation Bill has begun to run its rapid course, I do not think the House is reduced to such a pass that every reason is to be confuted, every authority to be silenced, every argument to be set aside, and every objection to be met by the simple statement that the present condition of things is intolerable, and that the House has no choice but to accept what is offered to them."—(3 *Hansard*, [143] 597-8.)

The right hon. Gentleman went on to say—

"Does not even decency require—I will not say duty to our constituents—but does not even that decorum, which our constituents have a right to demand that we should observe, require that for some short weeks we should deliberate on a question of this kind, before finally committing ourselves to an arrangement over which our control ceases when once we adopt it?" —(*Ibid.* 599.)

The right hon. Gentleman further said—

"I believe that the independence of the House of Peers will be most secure so long as all the functions which that House has to discharge are discharged gratuitously."—(*Ibid.* 605.)

On the same measure, in the House of Lords, I was in a minority of 4 against 44, the Leader of the Opposition (the late Earl of Derby) voting with the Ministry; but in the House of Commons 155 voted against the Bill and 133 for it: Majority 22.—[*Ibid.* 613]—and so the necessity for three Law Lords was postponed for about 20 years. On the O'Connell case, the name of every Peer who spoke, although in the presence of the Judges, was placed with his words in the Law Report. On the appeal of Mr. Bradlaugh I attended every day, heard the whole argument, and gave my vote, and the reasons for it. I mention this for the sake of my brother Peers, not for my own sake, as I am in my 80th year, but that noble Lords and their sons may be well able to understand every clause in Committee on Bills; and I will venture in the Autumn Session—which I advocated in 1856—to sit on any Appeal of which I have heard the whole discussion, and claim my right. In the time of King Edward III., five Lords were expressly named to sit on Appeals—against delay of Courts of Justice—and to report to the House; but, latterly, the decisions have been of the Whole House—beginning the Sitting with Prayers. On the day of the great demonstration, at the International Health Exhibition—in the presence of Lord Mount-Temple and Dr. Farquharson (Member for Aberdeen)—I was asked to respond to part of the toast for the Houses of Parliament, and to avoid politics, and not to speak more than two minutes. Luckily, the proposer alluded to Life Peerages, as likely to be the result of the demonstration, and named two eminent individuals. I ventured to say that, if their presence were necessary, enough should be voted for them to sustain the burden of an hereditary Peerage—and I kept within the time. I added that the Business of the country could never be carried on unless speeches were shortened. I reminded the advocates of Life Peerages that we are living under an hereditary Monarchy, and that my father always upheld the Constitution, and that I had studied it and endeavoured to do the same. The past Session has been a most extraordinary one; but I am glad to see my noble Relative (Lord Monson) in the place he occupies,

as he will always redress grievances and support the Constitution.

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2ª accordingly.

Committee *negatived:* Then Standing Order No. XXXV. *considered* (according to order), and *dispensed with;* Bill read 3ª, and *passed.*

House adjourned at half past Three o'clock, till To-morrow, Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 14th August, 1884.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Royal Assent*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 73]; Cholera Hospitals (Ireland) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 59]; Metropolitan Asylums Board (Borrowing Powers) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 60]; Military Pensions and Yeomanry Pay [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 55]; Chartered Companies [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 56]; Trusts (Scotland) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 63]; Prosecution of Offences [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 58]; Superannuation [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 57]; Bishopric of Bristol [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 66]; New Parishes Acts and Church Building Acts Amendment [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 65]; Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 67]; Matrimonial Causes [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 68]; Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 70]; Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 75]; Criminal Lunatics [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 64]; Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 61]; Revenue, &c. [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 62]; Intestate Estates [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 71]; Disused Burial Grounds [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 72]; Cholera, &c. Protection [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 69]; Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 78]; Post Office Protection [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 76]; Public Health (Ireland) (Districts) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 77]; Public Health (Officers) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 74]; Education (Scotland) Provisional Order [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccl]; Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 8) [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccli.]

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

THE PARLIAMENT was this day prorogued by Commission.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR acquainted the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant two several Commissions, one for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Bills agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament, and the other for proroguing the Parliament:—And the LORDS COMMISSIONERS—namely, The LORD CHANCELLOR; The LORD STEWARD OF THE HOUSEHOLD (The Earl Sydney); HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (The Earl of Derby); The LORD CHAMBERLAIN (The Earl of Kenmare); and The LORD MONSON (Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard)—being in their Robes, and seated on a Form between the Throne and the Woolsack; and the COMMONS being come, with their Speaker, and the Commission to that purpose being read, the ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills.

Then THE LORD CHANCELLOR, pursuant to Her Majesty's Command, *delivered* HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH, as follows:—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"THE satisfaction with which I ordinarily release you from discharging the duties of the Session is on the present occasion qualified by a sincere regret that an important part of your labours should have failed to result in a legislative enactment.

"The most friendly intercourse continues to subsist between myself and all foreign Powers.

"Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Mexico, and a preliminary Agreement has been signed, providing for the negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

"I have to lament the failure of the efforts, which were made by the European Powers assembled in the recent Conference, to devise means for restoring that equilibrium in the finances of Egypt which is so important an element in its well-being and good order.

"I shall continue to fulfil with fidelity the duties which grow out of the presence of my troops in the valley of the Nile; and I trust that the

special mission, which I have determined upon sending to that country, may materially aid me in considering what counsels to tender to the Egyptian Government, and what steps to adopt in connection therewith.

"Imperial authority has been resumed in Basutoland, and as much progress made in the settlement of its affairs as I could reasonably have anticipated.

"The Convention concluded with the Delegates from the Transvaal has been ratified by the Volksraad.

"I regret that the condition of Zululand, outside of the Reserve, continues to be disturbed.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made to sustain the establishments of the country.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I continue to view with unabated satisfaction the mitigation and diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland, and the substantial improvement in the condition of its people.

"I acknowledge with thankfulness the favourable season, and the prospect it affords of an alleviation of the pressure which has so long and so severely affected the agricultural industry of the country.

"I have had pleasure in giving my assent to the Act for lightening the burden of the National Debt by the Conversion of Stock, the Act for the Repression of Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections, the Act relating to the Contagious Diseases of Animals imported from Abroad, and the Act for the Extension of the Hours of Polling in Boroughs.

"It is my design again at an early period to draw your attention, as I have done during the Session now expiring, to the great subject of the Representation of the People.

"I rejoice to observe, amidst the numerous indications of the interest generally felt in this subject, constant proofs of loyalty to the Throne and respect for the law. These indications inspire me with a full belief that a great national aim will, on this as on many other occasions, be pursued with order and moderation: the best securities for such a settlement as may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the happiness and liberties of the people, and the strength of the Empire."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Monday the fifteenth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the fifteenth day of September next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 14th August, 1884.

The House met at half after One of the clock.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Message to attend The LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—

The House went;—and a Royal Commission to that purpose having been read, the *Royal Assent* was given to several Bills.

And afterwards Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament by the Lord High Chancellor (in pursuance of Her Majesty's Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Monday the fifteenth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the fifteenth day of September next.

[TABLE OF STATUTES.]

A

TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

PASSED IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF

THE TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

47 & 48 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1884.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. AN Act for settling and securing an Annuity upon the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., in consideration of his eminent Services.
2. An Act to make further provision respecting the Conversion into Two and a half per Cent. Annuities of Three per Cent. Annuities held by the National Debt Commissioners on account of Savings Banks, and for the Redemption of the Indian Loan Annuity, 1881.
3. An Act for the Relief of the Brokers of the City of London.
4. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.
5. An Act to amend the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, by giving greater facilities for appeal to owners and lessees of houses paying rates and taxes in the place of the occupiers.
6. An Act to confer further powers upon the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland of acquiring lands in Dublin for all or any of the purposes of the Dublin Science and Art Museum Act, 1877.
7. An Act for amending the Isle of Man Harbours Acts, 1872 and 1874.
8. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.
9. An Act to amend the Law as to Appeals in Bankruptcy from County Courts.
10. An Act to amend the Irish Church Act 1869; and for other purposes.
11. An Act for the further Protection of Fish other than Salmon in Fresh Waters.
12. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as relates to the Confirmation of Byelaws.
13. An Act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
14. An Act to amend the sixteenth section of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882.
15. An Act to apply the sum of six million five hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.
16. An Act to apply to Scotland certain provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.
17. An Act to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and for other purposes relating to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of such Police.
18. An Act to amend the Settled Land Act, 1882.
19. An Act to amend the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts so far as they relate to Children and young Persons.
20. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages of Members of the Greek Church in England.
21. An Act to provide for the better administration of the Fund under the control of the Trustees to aid the Sea and Coast Fisheries

of Ireland; and for other purposes in relation thereto.

22. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Buildings of Non-vested National Schools and Training Colleges in Ireland.

23. An Act for giving Facilities for the Conversion of Three per Cent. Stock into Stock of a Lower Denomination, and for other purposes relating thereto.

24. An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act.

25. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.

26. An Act to amend the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877.

27. An Act to further amend the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

28. An Act to amend the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883.

29. An Act to extend Section forty-one of the Licensing Act, 1872.

30. An Act to simplify the passing of Instruments under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

31. An Act to make further provision respecting the removal of Prisoners and Criminal Lunatics from Her Majesty's possessions out of the United Kingdom.

32. An Act for transferring the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

33. An Act to make provision for the foundation of a Dean and Chapter for the Bishopric of Newcastle, and for the transfer to the Cathedral Church of Newcastle of one of the canonries in the Cathedral Church of Durham, and for the transfer of certain ecclesiastical patronage to the Bishopric and Chapter of Newcastle, and for other purposes connected therewith.

34. An Act to extend the hours of polling at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections in certain Boroughs.

35. An Act to facilitate the Revision of Lists of Jurors and Voters, and the Registration of Voters, in the county of Dublin.

36. An Act to amend the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, in certain particulars.

37. An Act to amend the Public Libraries Acts.

38. An Act to provide for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service.

39. An Act to amend the Naval Discipline Act, 1866.

40. An Act for enabling Manx Children to be sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools in Great Britain.

41. An Act to amend the Building Societies Act, 1874.

42. An Act to amend the Sheriff Court Houses Act, 1860.

43. An Act to repeal divers Enactments rendered unnecessary by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts and other Acts relating to Proceedings before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and to make further provision for the uniformity of Proceedings before those Courts.

44. An Act to amend the Law respecting the Payment of Naval and Greenwich Hospital Pensions.

45. An Act to amend the National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1879, in so far as it relates to the Loans for Teachers' Residences.

46. An Act to amend the Naval Enlistment Act, 1853, and for other purposes connected therewith.

47. An Act to enable Local Authorities to transfer the whole or certain parts of their Districts for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to the Districts of neighbouring Local Authorities.

48. An Act to promote the Cultivation of Oysters in Ireland.

49. An Act to grant Money for the purpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland and of loans and purchases by the Irish Land Commission.

50. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes.

51. An Act to remove doubts as to the powers of the Secretary of State in relation to the altering, enlarging, rebuilding, and building of Prisons, and appropriating any Building for a Prison.

52. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith.

53. An Act to continue various expiring Laws.

54. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Registration of Deeds and other matters affecting lands and hereditaments within the North, East, and West Ridings of the County of York.

55. An Act to make further provision with regard to the Pensions of Soldiers, and to the Pay and Pensions of the Yeomanry, and for other purposes.

56. An Act to declare the Law relating to the Incorporation of Chartered Companies.

57. An Act to extend certain Powers given by the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873.

58. An Act for amending the Prosecution of Offences Act, 1879.

59. An Act to enable sanitary authorities in Ireland to take possession of land for the erection of temporary Cholera Hospitals.

60. An Act to enable the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District to borrow for certain purposes of the Diseases Prevention (Metropolis) Act, 1883.

61. An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts; and for other purposes.

62. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Customs and Inland Revenue and to the Audit of Public Accounts, and for other purposes connected with the Public Revenue and Expenditure.

63. An Act to amend the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867.

64. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Criminal Lunatics.

65. An Act to further amend the New Parishes Acts and the Church Building Acts.

66. An Act to provide for the disunion of the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and the constitution of a separate Bishopric of Bristol.

67. An Act to prohibit charges for Improvements upon Ecclesiastical Lands otherwise

than with the consent of the Patron and Bishop.
68. An Act to amend the Matrimonial Causes Acts.
69. An Act to make better provision against Cholera and other dangerous Epidemic Diseases.
70. An Act for the better Prevention of Corrupt and Illegal Practices at Municipal and other Elections.
71. An Act to amend the Law respecting the administration of the Personal Estate and the Escheat of the Real Estate of Deceased Persons; and for other purposes.
72. An Act for preventing the erection of Buildings on Disused Burial Grounds.
73. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
74. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the Officers of Local Authorities.
75. An Act to amend the Canal Boats Act, 1877.
76. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Protection of the Post Office and to Offences committed in relation to the Post Office.
77. An Act to amend the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, with reference to Sanitary Districts.
78. An Act to suspend, on account of Corrupt Practices, the issue during the prorogation of Parliament of writs for the holding of an Election of a Member or Members to serve in the present Parliament for certain cities and boroughs.

The Acts contained in the following List, being Public Acts of a Local Character, are placed amongst the Local and Personal Acts.

i. An Act for legalizing Marriages heretofore solemnized in the District Church of Stopsley, in the parish of Luton, in the County of Bedford.

ii. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons (Amendment) Act, 1869, relating to Streatham Common.

iii. An Act to confirm a scheme under the City of Norwich Act, 1867, relating to Mousehold Heath, in the county of the city of Norwich.

iv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Bognor, Ealing, and Henley.

xii. An Act for legalizing Marriages heretofore solemnized in the Wood Green Congregational Church, in the district of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex.

xiii. An Act to confirm an Order made by the Board of Trade under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Ramsholt.

xiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, transferring certain Rights, Powers, and Obligations under certain Provisional Orders to the Edison and Swan United Electric Light Company (Limited), and for other purposes.

xxxix. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Colwyn Bay and District Gas, Crays Gas, Fleetwood Gas, Frome Gas, and Hull Gas.

xl. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Dyke District Water, Hoddesdon Water, and Thirsk District Water.

xli. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Land Drainage Act, 1861.

xlii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, relating to Bury Saint Edmund's.

xliii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Alton-Barnes, Barnstaple, Bishops Tawton, Buckland - Brewer, Bulkworthy, Drewsteignton, East Knoyle, Frithelstock (two), Hittesleigh, Horningsham, Maiden-Bradley-with-Yarnfield, Newton-Saint-Petrock, Parkham, Pertwood, and Sutton-Veney; and to the Chapelry of Alton Priors.

xliv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Bovey-Tracey, Broadwood Kelly, Calverleigh, Colyton, Combe - in - Teignhead, Denbury, East Ogwell, Haccombe, Hennock, High Week, Ipplepen, Loxbear, Lustleigh, Monk Okehampton, Moreton-Hampstead, North Bovey, Southleigh, Stoke-in-Teignhead, Torbryan (two), and Woolborough.

xlv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Ashill, Beckington, Berkeley, Broadway, Brockley, Chelvey, Crewkerne, Cricket, Malherby, Dinnington, Dowlish-Wake, Elm, Frome, Hawkridge, Ilton, Kilmersdon, Kingston, Knowle - Saint - Giles, Laverton, Marston - Biggott, Mells, Road, Seavington-Saint-Mary, Standerwick, Tellesford, Wayford, West Dowlish, Whatley, Whitelackington, Withypoole, and Woolverton.

xlvi. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Acton, Alphamstone, Assington, Belchamp - Otten, Belchamp - Water, Boxted, Bulmer, Bures-Saint-Mary, Castlecamps, Cavendish, Chilton, Foxearth, Glemsford, Great Cornard, Great Henny, Great Waldingfield, Helion's-Bumpstead, Lamarsh, Linstead Parva, Liston, Little Cornard, Little Waldingfield, Long Melford, Mendham (two), Metfield, Middleton, Newton (near Sudbury), Redenhall with Harleston, Somerton, Stoke (near Nayland), Twinstead, and Withersdale, and to the Hamlet of Buers.

xlvii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Ashen, Bildeston, Boxford, Brockley, Brettenham, Carlton, Colne - Engain, Great Maplestead, Great Yeldam, Groton, Hitcham, Kelsale, Kettlebaston, Lindsey, Little Maplestead, Little Yeldam, Naughton, Nedging, Polstead, Preston, Ridgewell, Semer, Sible-Hedingham, Stambourne, Tilbury juxta Clare, Toppesfield, Wattesham, Whatfield, Whepstead, and White Colne.

xlviii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amend-

ment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Abberley, Ashperton (two), Donnington, Holy Cross in Pershore, In-Liberties, Ledbury, Llangaran, Munsley (two), Norton juxta Kempsey, Putley (two), Rock, Saint Andrew, Saint Andrew in Pershore, Saint Martin, Saint Nicholas, Saint Peter, Stoke Edith, Stretton-Grandsome or Grandison, Stoulton, Upper Bullingham, Weston-Beggard, Whitchurch, Woolhope, and Yarkhill, to the Chapelries of Westhide and Whittington, and to the Township of Grafton.

xlix. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Abergwilly, Bettws Bledrws, Carmarthen, Cole Orton, Kings Sutton, Llandewi Aberarth, Llangybi, Llanpumpsaint, Llansaintfraed and Llannon, Llanvihangel Abercowin, Mydrim, Newbottle, Newchurch, and Thringston, and to the Townships of Thelwall and Woolstone with Martinscroft.

l. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of Redhill and Earlswood Commons, situate in the parishes of Reigate and Horley, in the county of Surrey, in pursuance of a Report of the Land Commissioners for England.

li. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Emsworth Gas, Hornsey Gas, Kirkburton Gas, Quorndon and Mountsorrel Gas, and Slough Gas.

lxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Belchalwell, Blackford, Bruton, Butleigh, Charlton Horethorne, Charlton Musgrove, Fifehead Neville, Henstridge, Holton, Horsington, Marston Magna, Milborne Port, North Brewham, North Cadbury, North Cheriton, Okeford Fitzpaine, Penselwood, Pitcombe, Queen Camel, Shepton-Montague, South Brewham, Stoke-Trister, Stowell, Walton, and Wincanton.

lxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Ashen, Birdbrook, Brockdish, Haverhill, Hundon, Little Wratting, Ovington, Peasenhall, Sibton, Steeple Bumpstead, Stoke-by-Clare, Stratton-Long-Saint-Mary, Sturmer, Thorpe Abbotts, Tilbury-juxta-Clare, Wacton Magna, Whixoe, and Withersfield; and to the Townships of Emswell-with-Kellythorpe, Eskdaleside, Great Driffield, Little Driffield, and Ugglebarnby.

lxxv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Charley (two), Eddlesborough, Helmdon, Ivinghoe, Little Gaddesden, Markfield, Marston Saint Lawrence (two), Middleton Cheney, Newtown Linford, Slapton, Syresham, Thenford, and Whitfield; to the Townships of Marnham and South Clifton; and to the Hamlet of Astwell-with-Falcutt.

lxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, relating to Saint James, Westminster, Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, and Saint George, Hanover Square.

lxxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of North Dublin, Kells, Kilmallock, Mitchelstown, Rathdrum, Tralee, Trim, and Tulla.

lxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the town of Bandon.

lxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Alperton and Sudbury Water, Market Weighton Water, Newmarket Water, and Wisbech Water.

lxxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under "The Tramways Act, 1870," relating to Leicester Tramways (Extensions), Walsall and District Tramways, and Wigan Tramways.

lxxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the County of Montgomery.

lxxxii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Barnwood, Brockthrop (two), Churchdown, Down Hatherly, Harescomb (two), Haresfield (two), Hempstead, Maismore, Matson, North Hamlet, Quedgley (two), Saint Catherine's with Kingsholm Saint Catherine's, Saint John Baptist, Saint Mary-de-Lode with Kingsholm Saint Mary, Saint Nicholas, Sandhurst, South Hamlet, Upton Saint Leonard's, Ville of Wotton, and Whaddon (two); to the Township of Over Higham and Linton, and to the Hamlets of Barton Saint Mary, Barton Saint Michael, Longford Saint Catherine's, Longford Saint Mary, Tuffley, Twigworth, and Wootton Saint Mary.

lxxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the City of Oxford and the Parish of Saint Mary, Whitechapel.

lxxxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the

Electric Lighting Act, 1882, relating to the Fulham District.

lxxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to new Streets in the City of Dublin, and to the Town of Dungarvan, and to Waterworks in Buncrana.

cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Colchester Tramways, Gravesend, Rosherville, and Northfleet Tramways (Extension), Hartlepool Tramways (Extension), Stockton-on-Tees Tramways (Extension), and Weymouth Tramways.

ciii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.

civ. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the town of Dundalk.

cv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the Naas Burial Ground and the Town of Thurles.

cvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Carrick-on-Suir Union.

cvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Barrow-in-Furness Tramways, North Birmingham Tramways, and South Birmingham Tramways.

cviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Acts, 1875 and 1880, relating to the improvement of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

cix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to the Burgh of Kirkintilloch.

cx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Cashel, Clogheen, Navan, and Tipperary.

cxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Delvin, Fermoy, and Newcastle.

cxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Birmingham and Aston Tramways, Blackpool Tramways, Bootle-cum-Linacre Corporation Tramways, Cardiff Tramways (Extensions) Dudley, Sedgley, and Wolverhampton Tramways, Liverpool Corporation Tramways (Extensions), and Nottingham Tramways.

cxiii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Bisley, Bratton Clovelly, Broadwood Wigder, Chittlehampton, Cranham, East Worlington (two), Haresfield, Hay, Lapford, Llowes, Meshaw, Miserdine, Randwick (two), Standish, Stonehouse, Thelbridge, West Worlington, Witheridge (two), and Woolfardisworthy.

cxiv. An Act to confirm an Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Dawlish and Kenton.

cxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parish of Saint Luke (Middlesex).

cxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers Act, 1883, relating to the Nenagh Union.

cliv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Tipperary Union.

clv. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Acts third and fourth Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and thirty-second and thirty-third Victoria, chapter ninety-four, in relation to the Consolidation of Benefices called "Medieties," or "Portions," and to extend the same to the Parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon.

clvi. An Act to confirm Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Enniscorthy, Clonakilty, Gorey, Killadysert, and Shillelagh.

clvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881, relating to Salt Works.

clviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Dorking and Hendon, the Rural Sanitary District of the Kingston Union, the Local Government District of Malvern, the Borough of Portsmouth, the City of Truro, and the Local Government Districts of Wimbledon and Ystradyfodwg.

clix. An Act to provide for ascertaining any Rights of Common or other rights in or over Strensall Common, in the North Riding of the county of York, and for the acquisition and compensation of such rights, and the use of the said common and adjoining land for military and other purposes.

clx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Arlecdon and Frizington, the Borough of Bradford (Yorks), the Falmouth United Sewerage District, the Special Drainage District of Flaxley, the Local Government Districts of Holmfirth and Lindfield, the Borough of Over Darwen, the Local Govern-

ment Districts of Rothwell and Saint Mary Church, and the Warwick Joint Hospital District.

ccxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City and County of Bristol, the Cities of Carlisle and Coventry, the Local Government District of Northwich, the Borough of Preston, the Rural Sanitary District of the Taunton Union, and the Borough of Warrington.

ccxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Improvement Act District of Bournemouth, the Special Drainage District of Clacton-on-Sea, the Local Government District of Farnham, the Boroughs of Hythe and Margate, the Improvement Act Districts of Milton-next-Sittingborne and West Worthing, and the City of Winchester.

ccxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Clonmel, Croom, Glin, Kanturk, Limerick, Lismore, Macroom, Mullingar, Rathkeale, and Wexford.

ccxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Accrington and Church Outfall Sewerage District, the Boroughs of Bangor, Barnsley, and Burnley, the Local Government District of Fulwood, the City of Liverpool, the Local Government District of Llanelly, the Borough of Middlesbrough, the Improvement Act District of Milford, and the Borough of Nottingham.

ccxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Aberavon, the Local Government Districts of Brighouse, and Denton and Haughton, the City of Manchester, and the Local Government Districts of Shipley, Skelton and Brotton, Sowerby Bridge, and Sutton in Ashfield.

ccxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Aldborough, Baltimore and Skibbereen, Carlingford, Lough, Chatham, Cromer, Cullen, Dawlish, Eyemouth, Fraserburgh, Hove, and Newlyn.

ccxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland relating to the West Clare Railway.

ccxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland relating to the Clogher Valley Tramway.

ccl. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Scotch Education Department under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1878, to enable the School Board for Ardchattan and Muckairn, in the county of Argyll, to put in force the Land Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.

ccli. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Drogheda Union.

LOCAL ACTS.

The Titles to which the Letter **P.** *is prefixed are Public Acts of a Local Character.*

P. i. AN Act for legalizing Marriages heretofore solemnized in the District Church of Stopsley, in the Parish of Luton, in the County of Bedford.

P. ii. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons (Amendment) Act, 1869, relating to Streatham Common.

P. iii. An Act to confirm a scheme under the City of Norwich Act, 1867, relating to Mousehold Heath, in the county of the city of Norwich.

P. iv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Bognor, Ealing, and Henley.

v. An Act for enabling the President and Fellows of Sion College within the City of London to acquire a new site for the buildings of the said College from the Mayor Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London; and for other purposes.

vi. An Act to amend the Railway Clearing System Superannuation Fund Association Act 1873; and for other purposes.

vii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Haddenham Level and to provide for the making and maintaining of Roads in the said Level and for other purposes.

viii. An Act to extend the period limited by the Belfast Strandtown and High Holywood Railway Act 1881 for the compulsory purchase of lands and for other purposes.

ix. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to George Francis Bradbury and Henry Lomax for Improvements in Sewing Machines.

x. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the Clyde Lighthouses to raise an additional sum of money, and for other purposes.

xi. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to Alfred Julius Boult of 323 High Holborn in the County of Middlesex for Improvements in the method and means of removing Dust from Carpets.

P. xii. An Act for legalizing Marriages heretofore solemnized in the Wood Green Congregational Church, in the district of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex.

P. xiii. An Act to confirm an Order made by the Board of Trade under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Ramsholt.

P. xiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, transferring certain Rights, Powers, and Obligations under certain Provisional Orders to the Edison and Swan United Electric Light Company (Limited), and for other purposes.

xv. An Act to enable the London and Saint Katharine Docks Company to make a new entrance to their Royal Albert Dock; and for other purposes.

xvi. An Act to confer further powers on the Trustees of the Port and Harbours of Greenock in relation to their Harbours and Docks; and for other purposes.

xvii. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Rickmansworth Waterworks Company.

xviii. An Act for confirming certain Leases granted by the Governors of the London Hospital and for enabling them to grant building and other Leases of their Estates and for enlarging their Powers with respect to the reception of Patients and for other purposes.

xix. An Act to authorise the West Lancashire Railway Company to borrow Money for the payment of Debts.

xx. An Act to authorise the construction of the Ayr and District Tramways, in the county of Ayr; and for other purposes.

xxi. An Act for the winding-up of the affairs and the dissolution of the Highgate Archway Company.

xxii. An Act to enable the Commissioners for Public Baths and Wash-houses in the parish of Saint Mary Abbotts Kensington to acquire otherwise than by agreement certain Lands in the said parish and for other purposes.

xxiii. An Act to alter the Memorandum of Association of the Scottish Imperial Insurance Company; and for other purposes.

xxiv. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Scottish Provident Institution, and the Deed of Constitution and Laws and Regulations of the Institution; to confer further powers on the Institution; and for other purposes.

xxv. An Act to confer further powers on the Corporation of Glasgow in relation to their Markets and Slaughter-houses Undertaking; and to enable the Corporation to construct

additional Tramways; to borrow further money; and for other purposes.

xxvi. An Act to confer further powers upon the Great Northern Railway Company with respect to their own and other undertakings and for other purposes.

xxvii. An Act to extend the borough of Longton and for other purposes.

xxviii. An Act to extend the time for completing an embankment and other works in connection with the Reclamation of certain Lands in Morecambe Bay in the county of Lancaster and for other purposes.

xxix. An Act to sanction the purchase by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board of certain Lands and to confirm an Agreement between the Board and the Earl of Sefton and to amend in certain respects the Acts relating to the Board.

xxx. An Act to amend the Dublin (South) City Market Acts 1876 to 1883 and for other purposes.

xxxi. An Act for the abandonment of the Upwell Outwell and Wisbech Railway.

xxxii. An Act to enable the Corporation of Leicester to consolidate their Loans and convert the same into Stock and to make further provision for the improvement and good government of the borough; and for other purposes.

xxxiii. An Act to authorise the construction of a tidal harbour dock and other works at Sutton-le-March in the county of Lincoln; and for other purposes.

xxxiv. An Act for the abandonment of the Railways authorised by the Severn Bridge and Forest of Dean Central Railway Act 1873 and the Severn Bridge and Forest of Dean Central Railway Act 1876 and for other purposes.

xxxv. An Act to make further provision with respect to the payment of the cost of the Bridge across the River of Ayr within the Burgh of Ayr; and for other purposes.

xxxvi. An Act for authorising the Ayr Harbour Trustees to borrow additional money; and for other purposes.

xxxvii. An Act to authorise the Belfast Central Railway Company to deviate part and to abandon other parts of their authorised Western Extensions and to extend the periods limited for the purchase of lands for and for the completion of the remainder of those Extensions and for other purposes.

xxxviii. An Act to provide for the effectual maintenance of the navigation of the River Trent from Wilden Ferry in the counties of Derby and Leicester or one of them to Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln.

P. xxxix. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Colwyn Bay and District Gas, Crays Gas, Fleetwood Gas, Frome Gas, and Hull Gas.

P. xl. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Dyke District Water, Hoddesdon Water, and Thirsk District Water.

P. xli. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Land Drainage Act, 1861.

P. xlii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, relating to Bury Saint Edmund's.

P. xliii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Alton-Barnes, Barnstaple, Bishops Tawton, Buckland-Brewer, Bulkworthy, Drewsteignton, East Knoyle, Frithelstock (two), Hittesleigh, Horningsham, Maiden-Bradley - with - Yarnfield, Newton-Saint-Petrock, Parkham, Pertwood, and Sutton-Veney; and to the Chapelry of Alton Priors.

P. xliv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the parishes of Bovey-Tracey, Broadwood Kelly, Calverleigh, Colyton, Combe-in-Teignhead, Denbury, East Ogwell, Haccombe, Hennock, High Week, Ipplepen, Loxbear, Lustleigh, Monk Okehampton, Moreton-Hampstead, North Bovey, Southleigh, Stoke-in-Teguhead, Torbryan (two), and Woolborough.

P. xlv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Ashill, Beckington, Berkeley, Broadway, Brockley, Chelvey, Crewkerne, Cricket Malherby, Dinnington, Dowlish-Wake, Elm, Frome, Hawkridge, Ilton, Kilmersdon, Kingston, Knowle-Saint-Giles, Laverton, Marston-Biggott, Mells, Road, Seavington-Saint-Mary, Standerwick, Tellesford, Weyford, West Dowlish, Whatley, Whitelackington, Withypoole, and Woolverton.

P. xlvi. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Acton, Alphamstone, Assington, Belchamp-Otten, Belchamp-Walter, Boxted, Bulmer, Bures-Saint-Mary, Castlecamps, Cavendish, Chilton, Foxearth, Glemsford, Great Cornard, Great Henny, Great Waldingfield, Helion's-Bumstead, Lamarsh, Linstead Parva, Liston, Little Cornard, Little Waldingfield, Long Melford, Mendham (two), Metfield, Middleton, Newton (near Sudbury), Redenhall with Harleston, Somerton, Stoke (near Nayland), Twinstead, and Withersdale, and to the Hamlet of Buers.

P. xlvii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating

to the Parishes of Ashen, Bildeston, Boxford, Brockley, Brettenham, Carlton, Colne-Engain, Great Maplestead, Great Yeldam, Groton, Hitcham, Kelsale, Kettlebaston, Lindsey, Little Maplestead, Little Yeldam, Naughton, Nedging, Polstead, Preston, Ridgewell, Semer, Sible-Hedingham, Stambourne, Tilbury juxta Clare, Toppesfield, Wattesham, Whatfield, Whepstead, and White Colne.

P. xlviii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Abberley, Ashperton (two), Donnington, Holy Cross in Pershore, In-Liberties, Ledbury, Langaran, Munsley (two), Norton juxta Kempsey, Putley (two), Rock, Saint Andrew, Saint Andrew in Pershore, Saint Martin, Saint Nicholas, Saint Peter, Stoke Edith, Stretton-Grandsome or Grandison, Stoulton, Upper Bullingham, Weston-Beggard, Whitchurch, Woolhope, and Yarkhill, to the Chapelries of Westhide and Whittington, and to the Township of Grafton.

P. xlix. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Abergwilly, Bettws Bledrws, Camarthen, Cole Orton, Kings Sutton, Llandewi Aberarth, Llangybi, Llanpumpsaint, Llansaintfraed and Llannon, Llanvihangel Abercowin, Mydrim, Newbottle, Newchurch, and Thringston, and to the Townships of Thelwall and Woolstone with Martinscroft.

P. l. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of Redhill and Earlswood Commons, situate in the parishes of Reigate and Horley, in the county of Surrey, in pursuance of a Report of the Land Commissioners for England.

P. li. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Emsworth Gas, Hornsey Gas, Kirkburton Gas, Quorndon and Mountsorrel Gas, and Slough Gas.

lii. An Act for incorporating the West Cheshire Water Company and conferring powers on them with reference to the construction of Works and the Supply of Water and otherwise and for other purposes.

liii. An Act to dissolve and re-incorporate the Plympton and District Waterworks Company (Limited) and for other purposes.

liv. An Act for the granting of further Powers to the Walker and Wallsend Union Gas Company.

lv. An Act for the abandonment of the Totnes Paignton and Torquay Direct Railway.

lvi. An Act for authorising the Corporation of the Borough of Birkenhead to execute certain Street Improvements; for better regulating the erection of new buildings in the Borough; for amending certain local Acts, and making further police and sanitary regulations, and for other purposes.

lvii. An Act to amend the London Tramways Company (Limited) Capital Act 1880 and for other purposes.

lviii An Act for enabling the North-eastern Railway Company to make a new Railway and to acquire additional Lands and for other purposes.

lix. An Act to enable the Corporation of Southampton to enlarge their Cemetery; and for other purposes.

lx. An Act for empowering the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull to make better provision for the supply of Water to their borough and other parts of their district of supply and to supply Water to the Cottingham Local Board; and for other purposes.

lxi. An Act for enabling the Local Board for the district of West Ham, in the county of Essex, to free the North Woolwich or Victoria Dock Road and Liliput Road from toll, and to purchase lands, and to construct certain works, and for granting additional powers to the said Local Board; and for other purposes.

lxii. An Act to confer further powers upon the King's Lynn Dock Company; and for other purposes.

lxiii. An Act to amend the Nar Valley Drainage Act 1881 and to empower the Nar Valley Drainage Board to raise further money by borrowing.

lxiv. An Act to amalgamate the Undertakings of the Swindon Marlborough and Andover and the Swindon and Cheltenham Extension Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

lxv. An Act to remove doubts respecting certain provisions in the Deed of Settlement of the Star Life Assurance Society, and respecting the participation in profits by holders of certain policies of the Society; and for other purposes.

lxvi. An Act for empowering the Imperial Continental Gas Association to raise further Capital and for other purposes.

lxvii. An Act to revive the powers and extend the periods for the compulsory purchase of Lands and for the construction of the Railway authorised by the Henley-in-Arden and Great Western Junction Railway Act 1873 and for other purposes.

lxviii. An Act to confer further powers on the Swindon and Cheltenham Extension Railway Company; and for other purposes.

lxix. An Act for carrying into effect the purchase of the Windsor and Eton Waterworks by the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of New Windsor and for other purposes.

lxx. An Act for the abandonment of the Ruthin and Cerrig-y-druidion Railway and for other purposes.

lxxi. An Act to authorise the Hull Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company to construct new Railways and other Works to amend the Acts relating to the Company and for other purposes.

lxxii. An Act to extend the District to enlarge the Powers and to change the name of the Wharves and Warehouses Steam Power and

Hydraulic Pressure Company; and for other purposes.

P. lxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Belchalwell, Blackford, Bruton, Butleigh, Charlton Horethorne, Charlton Musgrove, Fifehead Neville, Henstridge, Holton, Horsington, Marston Magna, Milborne Port, North Brewham, North Cadbury, North Cheriton, Okeford Fitzpaine, Pensalwood, Pitcombe, Queen Camel, Shepton-Montague, South Brewham, Stoke-Trister, Stowell, Walton, and Wincanton.

P. lxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Ashen, Birdbrook, Brockdish, Haverhill, Hundon, Little Wratting, Ovington, Peasenhall, Sibton, Steeple Bumpstead, Stoke-by-Clare, Stratton-Long-Saint-Mary, Sturmer, Thorpe Abbotts, Tilbury-juxta-Clare, Wacton Magna, Whixoe, and Withersfield; and to the Townships of Emswell-with-Kelleythorpe, Eskdaleside, Great Driffield, Little Driffield, and Ugglebarnby.

P. lxxv. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Charley (two), Eddlesborough, Helmdon, Ivinghoe, Little Gaddesden, Markfield, Marston Saint Lawrence (two), Middleton Cheney, Newtown Lingford, Slapton, Syresham, Thenford, and Whitfield; to the Townships of Marnham and South Clifton; and to the Hamlet of Astwell-with-Falcutt.

P. lxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, relating to Saint James, Westminster, Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, and Saint George, Hanover Square.

P. lxxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of North Dublin, Kells, Kilmallock, Mitchelstown, Rathdrum, Tralee, Trim, and Tulla.

P. lxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the town of Bandon.

P. lxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Alperton and Sudbury Water, Market Weighton Water, Newmarket Water, and Wisbech Water.

P. lxxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under "The Tramways Act, 1870," relating to Leicester Tramways (Extensions), Walsall and District Tramways, and Wigan Tramways.

P. lxxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the County of Montgomery.

P. lxxxii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Barnwood, Brockthrop (two), Churchdown, Down Hatherly, Harescomb (two), Haresfield (two), Hempstead, Maismore, Matson, North Hamlet, Quedgley (two), Saint Catherine's with Kingsholm Saint Catherine's, Saint John Baptist, Saint Mary-de-Lode with Kingsholm Saint Mary, Saint Nicholas, Sandhurst, South Hamlet, Upton Saint Leonard's, Ville of Wotton, and Whaddon (two); to the Township of Over Higham and Linton, and to the Hamlets of Barton Saint Mary, Barton Saint Michael, Longford Saint Catherine's, Longford Saint Mary, Tuffley, Twigworth, and Wootton Saint Mary.

P. lxxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the City of Oxford and the Parish of Saint Mary, Whitechapel.

P. lxxxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882, relating to the Fulham District.

P. lxxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to new Streets in the City of Dublin, and to the Town of Dungarvan, and to Waterworks in Buncrana.

lxxxvi. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Sandbach Gas Company.

lxxxvii. An Act for enlarging and improving the Court House and for erecting public buildings at Hamilton and for other purposes.

lxxxviii. An Act to authorise the construction of a bridge over certain railways near the western end of Cromwell Road Kensington with roads and approaches in connection therewith.

lxxxix. An Act to make provision with reference to the Arrears of Dividend on the Preference Shares in the Capital of the Buenos Ayres and and Ensenada Port Railway Company Limited; and for other purposes.

xc. An Act to enable the Stalybridge Gas Company to purchase additional Land and to raise further Capital and for other purposes.

xci. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation to construct Quays or Wharfs and other Works and to acquire Lands in connexion with their undertaking, and to borrow Money; and for other purposes.

xcii. An Act to make further Provisions respecting the Capital of the Limerick and Kerry Railway Comany and for other purposes.

xciii. An Act to authorise the Construction of New Streets and other Works in the Borough of Belfast and to make further Provision for the Improvement and Government of the Borough and for other purposes.

xciv. An Act to authorise the London Street Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways and for other purposes.

xcv. An Act to further amend the Metropolitan District Railway Act, 1881; and for other purposes in relation thereto.

xcvi. An Act to confer further Powers on the Eastern and Midland Railway Company.

xcvii. An Act to confer further Powers on the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company; to transfer to them the powers of the Oxted and Groombridge Railway Company; and for other purposes.

xcviii. An Act to confer additional Powers upon the Midland Railway Company for the construction of Railways and other Works and the Acquisition of Lands and for raising further Capital; and upon that Company and the Great Western Railway Company jointly in respect of a portion of the Railway of the Bristol Port Railway and Pier Company; and for other purposes.

xcix. An Act for empowering the Scarborough and Whitby Railway Company to raise additional capital and for other purposes.

c. An Act to authorise the West Metropolitan Tramways Company to raise additional capital and for other purposes.

ci. An Act for defining or extending the powers of the India Rubba, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Company, Limited, and for other purposes.

P. cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Colchester Tramways, Gravesend, Rosherville, and Northfleet Tramways (Extension), Hartlepools Tramways (Extension), Stockton-on-Tees Tramways (Extension), and Weymouth Tramways.

P. ciii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.

P. civ. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the town of Dundalk.

P. cv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the Naas Burial Ground and the Town of Thurles.

P. cvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Carrick-on-Suir Union.

P. cvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Barrow-in-Furness Tramways, North Birmingham Tramways, and South Birmingham Tramways.

P. cviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Acts, 1875 and 1880, relating to the improvement of the Burgh of Aberdeen.

P. cix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to the Burgh of Kirkintilloch.

P. cx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Cashel, Clogheen, Navan, and Tipperary.

P. cxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Delvin, Fermoy, and Newcastle.

P. cxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Birmingham and Aston Tramways, Blackpool Tramways, Bootle-cum-Linacre Corporation Tramways, Cardiff Tramways (Extensions), Dudley, Sedgley, and Wolverhampton Tramways, Liverpool Corporation Tramways (Extensions), and Nottingham Tramways.

P. cxiii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Bisley, Bratton Clovelly, Broadwood Widger, Chittlehampton, Cranham, East Worlington (two), Haresfield, Hay, Lapford, Llowes, Meshaw, Miserdine, Randwick (two), Standish, Stonehouse, Thelbridge, West Worlington, Witheridge (two), and Woolfardisworthy.

P. cxiv. An Act to confirm an Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, relating to the Parishes of Dawlish and Kenton.

P. cxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parish of Saint Luke (Middlesex).

P. cxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Nenagh Union.

cxvii. An Act to authorise the Construction of additional Water Works at Swanage in the county of Dorset and for other purposes.

cxviii. An Act to empower the Local Board for the District of the Town of Ventnor in the Isle of Wight to construct a Pier and to acquire Lands for Street Improvements and other purposes; and to confer further powers upon the said Local Board, and for other purposes.

cxix. An Act for the permanent Establishment Regulation and Management of the Butter Market of the City of Cork and for other purposes.

cxx. An Act to transfer to the Belfast and County Down Railway Company the Belfast Holywood and Bangor Railway; and for other purposes.

cxxi. An Act for incorporating and conferring Powers upon the Liverpool Hydraulic Power Company and for other purposes.

cxxii. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers upon the Newport (Monmouthshire) Hydraulic Power Company and for other purposes.

cxxiii. An Act to provide for the consolidation of the Loans of the Corporation of Rochdale and the conversion of those Loans into Stock; and to alter the Charges made by the Corporation for a supply of Water; and for other purposes.

cxxiv. An Act to extend the periods for the compulsory purchase of lands for and for the completion of the railways authorised by the Ballyclare Ligoniel and Belfast Junction Railway Act 1881 and for other purposes.

cxxv. An Act to empower the Belfast Street Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways to raise further money and for other purposes.

cxxvi. An Act for enabling the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to extend their railway to Tullow in the county of Carlow; and for other purposes.

cxxvii. An Act to extend the time limited by the Clonakilty Extension Railway Act 1881 for the purchase of Lands and the completion of the Railway by that Act authorised; to authorise the Cork and Bandon Railway Company to subscribe towards the construction of such Railway and to convert certain debenture shares into debenture stock; and for other purposes.

cxxviii. An Act to authorise the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company to construct Tramways from Broughshane to Clonetrace and from Retreat to Cushendall; to vest the Undertaking of the Ballymena Cushendall and Redbay Railway Company in the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company; to authorise that Company to purchase Hotels and to make agreements with the Belfast Harbour Commissioners and the Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners; and for other purposes.

cxxix. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to construct certain Railways and other Works in the Counties of Renfrew, Forfar, Stirling, and Clackmannan, to acquire and complete the Alloa Railway, and to take in lease the Moffat Railway; for extending the time for completing the Alloa Railway, for dissolving the Alloa Railway Company; for abandoning the Larbert and Grangemouth Connecting Lines of the Caledonian Railway Company, and confirming an agreement between that Company and the North British Railway Company with respect to the use of the Stirlingshire Midland Junction and Grangemouth Railways and other matters; and for other purposes.

cxxx. An Act for making the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts applicable to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company in relation to their Holyhead and Kingstown Mail Contract Service; and for other purposes.

cxxxi. An Act to authorise the Corporation of the City of Coventry to purchase the Undertaking of the Coventry Gas Company; and to confer further powers on the Corporation.

cxxxii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and the London and North Western Railway Company in respect of their Preston and Wyre Railway and for other purposes.

cxxxiii. An Act to provide for the Commutation of the Liability of Landowners in the Levels of the Hundreds of Caldicot and Wentlooge in the County of Monmouth to maintain Seawalls and other Works and to provide for the making and maintaining of Roads in the said Levels and for other Purposes.

cxxxiv. An Act to extend the powers of the Corporation of the Borough of Jarrow in the County of Durham with respect to the local government and improvement of the Borough; to extend the boundary of the Borough; and for other purposes.

cxxxv. An Act to confer further powers on the London Tilbury and Southend Railway Company.

cxxxvi. An Act for the granting of further powers to the Woolwich Equitable Gas Company.

cxxxvii. An Act to extend the periods respectively limited for the construction of the Cranbrook and Paddock Wood Railway and for the compulsory purchase of lands required for the said railway and the deviations thereof.

cxxxviii. An Act to confer further powers on the Newry Navigation Company and for other purposes.

cxxxix. An Act to authorise the Treferig Valley Railway Company to lease their Railway to the Taff Vale Railway Company and for other purposes.

cxl. An Act for dissolving the Abercarn and Newbridge Gas and Water Company Limited and re-incorporating the Members thereof with others and for enabling them to supply Gas and Water in the parishes of Mynyddyslwyn and Llanhilleth in the county of Monmouth and for other purposes.

cxli. An Act for making further provision for the better government and for the preservation of the Health of the Inhabitants of the borough of Croydon to authorise the creation of Corporation Stock and for other purposes.

cxlii. An Act to provide for the working and rental of the East London Railway Whitechapel Junction and for other purposes.

cxliii. An Act to authorise the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to make a railway in substitution for a portion of the existing Cork and Youghal and Great Southern and Western Junction Railway; to remove and replace a certain bridge; to divert and stop up certain roads; to acquire additional lands; and for other purposes.

cxliv. An Act to authorise the Cork and Kenmare Railway Company to construct a branch railway from Loo Bridge to Headfort in the County of Kerry to abandon so much of the railway authorised by the Cork and Kenmare Railway Act 1881 as lies between Macroom and Loo Bridge to reduce the Company's

capital and borrowing powers to alter baronial guarantees and for other purposes.

cxlv. An Act for conferring further powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with relation to their own undertaking and undertakings in which they are jointly interested and for other purposes.

cxlvi. An Act to authorise the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company to construct a new Railway and other works and to confer further powers upon that Company in connection with their undertaking and for other purposes.

cxlvii. An Act for making Tramways in the Parishes of Greenwich Lewisham and St. Paul Deptford in the County of Kent; and for other purposes.

cxlviii. An Act to authorise the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company to construct railways and works in the counties of Surrey and Kent and in the city of London and for other purposes.

cxlix. An Act for extending the Limits of Jurisdiction of the Tees Conservacy Commissioners; for conferring further powers on the Commissioners; for amending the Tees Conservancy Acts; and for other purposes.

cl. An Act for regulating the Society of Solicitors before the Courts of the Commissary the Sheriff and City of Edinburgh commonly called the Society of Solicitors at Law for making provision for the present and contingent liabilities thereof for the distribution of the Funds and the ultimate dissolution of the Society and for other relative purposes.

cli. An Act for re-incorporating and conferring powers on the Llanfairfechan Waterworks Company Limited.

clii. An Act to empower the Llanfrechfa Upper Local Board to make Waterworks and supply Water; and for other purposes.

cliii. An Act to confer further powers on the Teign Valley Railway Company.

P. cliv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers Act, 1883, relating to the Tipperary Union.

P. clv. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Acts third and fourth Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and thirty-second and thirty-third Victoria, chapter ninety-four, in relation to the Consolidation of Benefices called "Medieties," or "Portions," and to extend the same to the parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon.

P. clvi. An Act to confirm Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Enniscorthy, Clonakilty, Gorey, Killadysert, and Shillelagh.

P. clvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881, relating to Salt Works.

P. clviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Dorking and Hendon, the Rural Sanitary District of the Kingston Union, the Local Government District of Malvern, the Borough of Portsmouth, the City of Truro, and the Local Government Districts of Wimbledon and Ystradyfodwg.

clix. An Act to revive the powers and extend the periods for the compulsory purchase of lands and for the construction of the works authorised by the Walton-on-the-Naze and Frinton Improvement Act 1879 and for other purposes.

clx. An Act for the sale of the Gravesend Town Quay and Pier to the London Tilbury and Southend Railway Company: and for other purposes.

clxi. An Act to authorise the Undertakers of the Navigation of the Rivers Aire and Calder in the west riding of the county of York to deepen and improve the lower Navigation of the River Ouse and for other purposes.

clxii. An Act to make better provision for the Health Local Government and Improvement of the Local Board district of West Derby in the County of Lancaster and for other purposes.

clxiii. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to make a Railway to Gourock, with a quay or pier there, and to connect their railways with the Paisley Canal Line of the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, with facilities over that Line; for extending the time for the sale of certain superfluous Lands; and for other purposes.

clxiv. An Act for incorporating and conferring Powers on the Manchester Bury Rochdale and Oldham Steam Tramways Company.

clxv. An Act to authorise the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway from the Railway of the Cheshire Lines Committee at Chester to Connah's Quay and for other purposes.

clxvi. An Act for making tramways in the county of Kent and for other purposes.

clxvii. An Act to authorise the Construction of a Subway under the River Thames from King William Street in the City of London to Short Street in the parish of St. Mary Newington in the County of Surrey and for other purposes.

clxviii. An Act for empowering the North Metropolitan Tramways Company to construct New Tramways; and for other purposes.

clxix. An Act to confer further powers on the Perth General Station Committee; and for other purposes.

clxx. An Act for authorising the Construction of Railways in the county of Lincoln to be called the Sutton and Willoughby Railway and for other purposes.

clxxi. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of lands for and for the completion of the railways authorised by the Burry Port and North Western Junction Railway Act 1876 and the Burry Port and North Western Junction Railway Amendment Act 1881 and for other purposes.

clxxii. An Act for incorporating the Dundee Suburban Railway Company and for other purposes.

clxxiii. An Act for empowering the South Stockton Local Board to acquire a share in the waterworks undertaking of the Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Board and for other purposes.

clxxiv. An Act to empower the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Swansea to make and maintain additional Waterworks,

to make other provisions in relation to their Waterworks Undertaking to borrow money and for other purposes.

clxxv. An Act for the prevention of Encroachments upon the Malvern Hills, and for other purposes.

clxxvi. An Act to enable the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London to establish a Free Steam Ferry across the River Thames east of London Bridge to apply the income and to raise monies on the security of the rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates and for other purposes.

clxxvii. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Weston-super-Mare Grand Pier Company; and for other purposes.

clxxviii. An Act to continue and extend the powers of the Bank of South Australia and for other purposes.

clxxix. An Act to authorise the Barrmill and Kilwinning Railway Company to construct new Railways; to change the name of the Company; and for other purposes.

clxxx. An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Dewsbury to make new Streets and Street Improvements and to make further provision for the Improvement and good Government of the Borough and for other purposes.

clxxxi. An Act to incorporate a Company for the Construction of the Dore and Chinley Railway and for other purposes.

clxxxii. An Act to enable the Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway Company to construct in the City of Dublin connecting railways between Westland Row Terminus and the Railways of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) and the Midland Great Western Railway (Ireland) on the north side of the River Liffey to be called the City of Dublin Junction Railways and for other purposes.

clxxxiii. An Act to authorise the Highland Railway Company to construct new Railways; and for other purposes.

clxxxiv. An Act to amalgamate the Undertakings of the Highland, the Sutherland, and the Sutherland and Caithness Railway Companies, and the Duke of Sutherland's Railway; and for other purposes.

clxxxv. An Act to authorise the Metropolitan Railway Company to deviate parts of the Rickmansworth Extension Railway and Chorley Wood Lane to purchase additional lands to extend the time for compulsory purchase of lands and completion of works to give effect to an arrangement for vesting in them the powers to make and maintain Railway No. 2 authorised by the Metropolitan and District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act 1879 to provide for consolidation of debenture stocks and for other purposes.

clxxxvi. An Act to extend some of the powers of the Sutton Bridge Dock Company to make further provisions with respect to their unissued capital and for other purposes.

clxxxvii. An Act for incorporating a Board of Drainage Commissioners with powers to drain and improve certain lands in the townships of Reedness and Swinefleet in the parish of Whitgift in the West Riding of the County of York.

clxxxviii. An Act to alter and amend the Clacton-on-Sea Special Drainage District Act 1880.

clxxxix. An Act to enable the Trustees for the District and Harbour of Maryport to raise a further Sum of Money for the Improvement of the Harbour of Maryport and for other purposes.

cxc. An Act for constituting a portion of the Railways authorised by "The North Cornwall Railway Act 1882" a separate Undertaking; and for other purposes.

cxci. An Act to authorise the London Southern Tramways Company to raise additional capital and for other purposes.

cxcii. An Act to extend the time for constructing the North London Tramways; to empower the North London Tramways Company to raise additional Capital, and for other purposes.

cxciii. An Act to extend the Time for the Compulsory Purchase of Lands for the Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway.

cxciv. An Act for reviving and rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to Edward Wright for Improvements in Paint Brushes.

cxcv. An Act for authorising the Liskeard and Caradon Railway Company to extend their Railway to Launceston and for authorising arrangements between them and the Liskeard and Looe Union Canal Company and for other purposes.

cxcvi. An Act to amend the Neath Harbour Acts, to alter the Constitution of the Neath Harbour Commissioners, to authorise the Construction of New Works, and to confirm and regulate the borrowing of moneys, and for other purposes.

cxcvii. An Act for incorporating the West Worthing Waterworks and Baths Company and for vesting the West Worthing Waterworks and Baths in that Company and for other purposes.

cxcviii. An Act for conferring further powers on the South Eastern Railway Company in respect to their own undertaking and of the undertakings of other Companies.

cxcix. An Act to incorporate and confer powers on the Birmingham Compressed-Air Power Company and for other purposes.

cc. An Act to revive and extend the powers of the Cleveland Extension Mineral Railway Company.

cci. An Act for conferring further powers on the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company.

ccii. An Act to empower the Taff Vale Railway Company to construct a New Railway at Cardiff and to acquire additional lands and to raise further Capital and for other purposes.

cciii. An Act to amend the Stockton and Middlesbrough Corporations Waterworks Act 1876 and to confer further powers upon the Corporations of the Boroughs of Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough and the Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Board for the supply of Water to the said boroughs and their neighbourhoods and for other purposes.

cciv. An Act to provide for the vesting of the undertaking of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company in the Secretary of State in Council of India and for other purposes.

ccv. An Act to enable the Great North of Scotland Railway Company to extend their Railway to Rosehearty, in the County of Aberdeen, and for other purposes.

ccvi. An Act to authorise the Great Western Railway Company to make and maintain certain railways in the county of Gloucester and to acquire lands and to confer further powers upon that Company and the Corporation of Carmarthen the Swindon and Cheltenham Extension Railway Company and the Llanelly Harbour and Burry Navigation Commissioners; and for other purposes.

ccvii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the London and North Western Railway Company in relation to their own undertaking and other undertakings in which they are interested jointly with other companies and also for conferring powers upon the North Staffordshire Railway Company the Great Western Railway Company the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company in relation to such other undertakings and upon the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway Company in relation to their own undertaking and for vesting in the London and North Western Railway Company the undertaking of the Vale of Towy Railway Company and for other purposes.

ccviii. An Act to provide for a further Supply of Water to the Town of Northampton and adjacent Places and for other purposes.

P. ccix. An Act to provide for ascertaining any Rights of Common or other rights in or over Strensall Common, in the North Riding of the County of York, and for the acquisition and compensation of such rights, and the use of the said Common and adjoining land for military and other purposes.

P. ccx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Arlecdon and Frizington, the Borough of Bradford (Yorks), the Falmouth United Sewerage District, the Special Drainage District of Flaxley, the Local Government Districts of Holmfirth and Lindfield, the Borough of Over Darwen, the Local Government Districts of Rothwell and Saint Mary Church, and the Warwick Joint Hospital District.

P. ccxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City and County of Bristol, the Cities of Carlisle and Coventry, the Local Government District of Northwich, the Borough of Preston, the Rural Sanitary District of the Taunton Union, and the Borough of Warrington.

P. ccxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Improvement Act District of Bournemouth, the Special Drainage District of Clacton-on-Sea, the Local Government District of Farnham, the Boroughs of Hythe and Margate, the Improvement Act Districts of Milton-next-Sittingbourne and West Worthing, and the City of Winchester.

P. ccxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Unions of Clonmel, Croom, Glin, Kanturk, Limerick, Lismore, Macroom, Mullingar, Rathkeale, and Wexford.

P. ccxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Accrington and Church Outfall Sewerage District, the Boroughs of Bangor, Barnsley, and Burnley, the Local Government District of Fulwood, the City of Liverpool, the Local Government District of Llanelly, the Borough of Middlesbrough, the Improvement Act District of Milford, and the Borough of Nottingham.

P. ccxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Aberavon, the Local Government Districts of Brighouse, and Denton and Haughton, the City of Manchester, and the Local Government Districts of Shipley, Skelton and Brotton, Sowerby Bridge, and Sutton in Ashfield.

P. ccxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Aldborough, Baltimore and Skibbereen, Carlingford Lough, Chatham, Cromer, Cullen, Dawlish, Eyemouth, Fraserburgh, Hove, and Newlyn.

P. ccxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland relating to the West Clare Railway.

P. ccxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland relating to the Clogher Valley Tramway.

ccxix. An Act for providing a better supply of Water to the high-level districts of the borough of Belfast and other places adjacent thereto; for conferring further powers on the Belfast Water Commissioners; and for other purposes.

ccxx. An Act to empower the Coventry and District Tramways Company to abandon the construction of one of their authorised Tramways; to extend the time for constructing the remainder of their authorised works, and for other purposes.

ccxxi. An Act to authorise the Construction of a Railway from the Bishop's Castle Railway at Lyndham in the County of Salop to Montgomery in the County of Montgomery.

ccxxii. An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan to obtain a supply of Water from the River Taff Fawr in Breconshire; and to make further provision for the improvement and good government of the borough; and for other purposes.

ccxxiii. An Act for enabling the Metropolitan Board of Works to make certain New Streets in the Metropolis; for amending the Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1877; for conferring further powers upon the said Board with respect to Plumstead Common and Hackney Commons and for other purposes.

ccxxiv. An Act for authorising the construction of a railway in Lancashire, to be called the Blackpool Railway; and for other purposes.

ccxxv. An Act to empower the Metropolitan Railway Company to extend their Railway to Hendon in the county of Middlesex and for other purposes.

ccxxvi. An Act to authorise the making of Railways in the County of Lancaster to connect the Railway of the West Lancashire Railway Company with the Railway of the Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension Railway Company and for other purposes.

ccxxvii. An Act to authorise the Mersey Railway Company to make a Branch Railway in Birkenhead and for other purposes.

ccxxviii. An Act for enabling the Metropolitan Board of Works to alter the situation of the New Battersea Bridge authorised by "The Metropolitan Bridges Act 1881" and for other purposes.

ccxxix. An Act to confer further powers on the Metropolitan District Railway Company.

ccxxx. An Act to enable the West Lancashire Railway Company to extend their Railway to the Preston Docks in the county of Lancaster and to confer further powers in relation to their Undertaking on the Company and for other purposes.

ccxxxi. An Act for vesting in the Plymouth Devonport and South Western Junction Railway Company the powers conferred by "The Devon and Cornwall Central Railway Act 1882" and for the abandonment of a portion of the Railway authorised by that Act and for the dissolution of the Devon and Cornwall Central Railway Company and for other purposes.

ccxxxii. An Act for extending the boundaries of the city of York and county of the same city; for consolidating and amending various provisions of the Local Acts in force within the city; and for other purposes.

ccxxxiii. An Act to authorise the Leominster and Bromyard Railway Company to complete their authorised Railway from Steens Bridge to Bromyard; and for other purposes.

ccxxxiv. An Act for incorporating the Chatham and Brompton Tramways Company and empowering them to construct street tramways in the parishes of Chatham and Gillingham in the County of Kent and for other purposes.

ccxxxv. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Great Western Railway Company in connexion with their own and other Undertakings and upon them and other Companies in connection with Undertakings in which they are jointly interested; for vesting in the Great Western Railway Company the Undertakings of the Coleford Railway Company and the Bristol and North Somerset Railway Company; for authorising and confirming agreements between the Great Western Railway Company and other Companies; and for other purposes.

ccxxxvi. An Act to revive the powers and extend the time for the compulsory Purchase of Lands for and to extend the time for the completion of parts of the Railways of the Rosebush and Fishguard Railway Company to enable that Company to raise additional Capital to change the name of the Company and for other purposes.

ccxxxvii. An Act for the construction maintenance and regulation of a Pier and Lift at Folkestone in the county of Kent and for other purposes.

ccxxxviii. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Llandrindod Wells Water Company.

ccxxxix. An Act to consolidate the city of Chester into one parish; make improved provision for the levying of Rates; provide for the issue of Corporation Stock; make provision as to Markets and Fairs; for freeing the Dee Bridges of Tolls; and for the improvement government and health of the city; to amend the Improvement Act; and for other purposes.

ccxl. An Act to extend the time for the completion of the Tramways authorised by the Plymouth Devonport and District Tramways Act 1882 and for other purposes.

ccxli. An Act to authorise the Construction of Street Tramways in certain parts of Edinburgh and Leith; and for other purposes.

ccxlii. An Act for incorporating the Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway Company and authorising them to make and maintain the Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway and for other purposes.

ccxliii. An Act to revive and extend the powers of the several Acts relating to the Poulnasherry Reclamation and for other purposes.

ccxliv. An Act to authorise the Lea Bridge Leyton and Walthamstow Tramways Company to construct new Tramways in the counties of Middlesex and Essex and for other purposes.

ccxlv. An Act for empowering the Rotherham and Bawtry Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.

ccxlvi. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company.

ccxlvii. An Act for authorising the London and South-western Railway Company to construct additional works and to purchase additional lands and for conferring other powers upon them; for the widening of the Somerset and Dorset Railway; for authorising agreements between the Company and the Wimbledon and West Metropolitan Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.

ccxlviii. An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway from Pwllheli to Porthdinllеyn in the county of Carnarvon; and for other purposes.

ccxlix. An Act for incorporating the West Gloucestershire Water Company and conferring powers upon them with reference to the construction of Works and the supply of Water and otherwise, and for other purposes.

P. ccl. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Scotch Education Department under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1878, to enable the School Board for Ardchatton and Muckairn, in the county of Argyll, to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.

P. ccli. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, relating to the Drogheda Union.

cclii. An Act to enable the Golden Valley Railway Company to abandon a portion of their authorised Railway; to construct new Railways; and for other purposes.

ccliii. An Act to authorise the Wirral Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to Birkenhead and for other purposes.

ccliv. An Act to authorise the Hull Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company to raise further money by debentures.

cclv. An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the City of Bristol to purchase the undertakings of the Bristol Port and Channel Dock Company the Bristol Port and Channel Dock Warehouse Company Limited and the Portishead Warehouse Company Limited and the Dock Undertaking of the Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Company and for other purposes.

cclvi. An Act to authorise the Great Western Railway Company to acquire the Pier and Railway Undertaking of the Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Company and for other purposes.

cclvii. An Act to authorise the Construction of a Dock at Barry Island and Railways and Works in Glamorganshire connected therewith and for other purposes.

cclviii. An Act to authorise the Eastern and Church Hope Railway Company to make branch Railways in the Parish of Portland in the County of Dorset and for other purposes.

cclix. An Act to amend the provisions of the London and South-western and Metropolitan District Railway Companies (Kingston and London Railway) Act 1882.

cclx. An Act for constructing a Subway or Tunnel between East and West Cowes under the River Medina and approaches thereto and for other purposes.

cclxi. An Act for empowering the Milford Docks Company to construct railways and for other purposes.

cclxii. An Act to increase the number of Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Brighton: to authorise the Corporation of the said Borough to make and maintain certain Works and Improvements to provide a New Market to regulate the Race-course and certain Squares and Enclosed Places and Burial Grounds to purchase Lands and to make further provision for the good Government of the Borough and to borrow further moneys: and for other purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

PRINTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER.

AND WHEREOF THE PRINTED COPIES MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE.

1. An Act to enable the Executors and surviving Trustee of the Will of Augustus John Smith Esquire deceased to surrender existing Leases and to accept a new Lease of the Scilly Isles and to determine a Trust for Accumulation contained in the said Will and for other purposes.
2. An Act to authorise certain arrangements with regard to the Trust Estate of the late Robert Montgomery Hamilton Lord Belhaven and Stenton, and to empower his Trustee to carry the same into effect.
3. An Act to confirm certain Leases Conveyances and Assignment under the Will of William Hallett Esquire deceased and to give the Trustees powers of leasing and sale and for other purposes.
4. An Act to enable the Sale of the Glebe Lands of the Rectory of Winwick, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and the disposal of the proceeds for the endowment of that Rectory, and additional endowments of other Benefices.
5. An Act to further amend "The Earl of Aylesford's Estate Act, 1882."
6. An Act to facilitate the Sale, free from incumbrances, of the Estates in England and Ireland of the Right Honourable William Reginald Earl of Devon, and the Honourable Edward Baldwin Courtenay, commonly called Lord Courtenay.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1884.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 August 1884 ;—*for,*

RETURN "of the Number of Days on which The House Sat in the Session of 1884, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings" (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.115, of Session 1883).

(*Sir Charles Forster.*)

Month.	Day.	House met.		House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1884		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
Feb. 5	Tu	1	30	10	30	9	0	-	-	93
„ 6	W	12	0	5	0	5	0	-	-	126
„ 7	Th	4	0	12	45	8	45	0	45	114
„ 8	F	4	0	12	30	8	30	0	30	158
„ 11	M	4	0	2	45	10	45	2	45	180
„ 12	Tu	4	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	63
„ 13	W	12	0	5	50	5	50	-	-	31
„ 14	Th	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	58
„ 15	F	4	0	12	45	8	45	0	45	49
„ 18	M	4	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	100
„ 19	Tu	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	74
„ 20	W	12	0	5	50	5	50	-	-	39
„ 21	Th	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	55
„ 22	F	4	0	1	15	9	15	1	15	47
„ 25	M	4	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	83
„ 26	Tu	4	0	4	59	0	59	—		—
„ 27	W	2	0	5	50	3	50	-	-	61
„ 28	Th	4	0	12	45	8	45	0	45	70
„ 29	F	4	0	1	15	9	15	1	15	56
Total ...	19	-	-	-	-	151	5	16	45	1,463
Mar. 3	M	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	90
„ 4	Tu	4	0	8	50	4	50	-	-	50
„ 5	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	50
„ 6	Th	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	76
„ 7	F	4	0	12	45	8	45	0	45	70
„ 10	M	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	93
„ 11	Tu	4	0	8	10	4	10	-	-	49
„ 12	W	12	0	5	50	5	50	-	-	74
„ 13	Th	4	0	3	45	11	45	3	45	71
„ 14	F	4	0	2	5	10	5	2	5	69
„ 15	S	12	0	5	45	17	45	5	45	29
„ 17	M	4	0	3	45	11	45	3	45	91
„ 18	Tu	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	68
„ 19	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	71
„ 20	Th	4	0	3	0	11	0	3	0	76
„ 21	F	2	0	1	15	11	15	1	15	64
„ 24	M	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	133
„ 25	Tu	2	0	9	25	7	25	-	-	63
„ 26	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	61
„ 27	Th	4	0	1	15	9	15	1	15	88
„ 28	F	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	71
„ 31	M	4	0	12	15	8	15	0	15	85
Total ...	22	-	-	-	-	197	10	32	5	1,592
April 1	Tu	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	110
„ 2	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	77
„ 3	Th	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	86
„ 4	F	4	0	3	45	11	45	3	45	81
„ 7	M	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	118
„ 8	Tu	2	0	1	15	11	15	1	15	94
„ 21	M	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	130
„ 22	Tu	2	0	1	0	11	0	1	0	78
„ 23	W	12	0	5	50	5	50	-	-	68
„ 24	Th	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	97
„ 25	F	2	0	1	30	11	30	1	30	77
„ 28	M	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	127
„ 29	Tu	2	0	11	15	9	15	-	-	69
„ 30	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	109
Total ...	14	-	-	-	-	131	25	18	30	1,321
May 1	Th	4	0	1	15	9	15	1	15	86
„ 2	F	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	74
„ 5	M	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	130
„ 6	Tu	2	0	1	15	11	15	1	15	81
„ 7	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	83
„ 8	Th	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	108
„ 9	F	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	64
„ 12	M	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	107
„ 13	Tu	2	0	2	0	12	0	2	0	94
„ 14	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	71
„ 15	Th	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	87
„ 16	F	2	0	12	30	10	30	0	30	74
„ 19	M	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	130
„ 20	Tu	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	60
„ 21	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	101
„ 22	Th	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	79
„ 23	F	2	0	11	15	9	15	-	-	66
„ 26	M	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	127
„ 27	Tu	2	0	6	55	4	55	-	-	88
Total ...	19	-	-	-	-	167	5	19	0	1,710

Month.	Day.	House met.		House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
1884		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
June 5	Th	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	57
„ 6	F	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	53
„ 9	M	4	0	1	15	9	15	1	15	134
„ 10	Tu	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	77
„ 11	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	79
„ 12	Th	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	80
„ 13	F	2	0	1	0	11	0	1	0	63
„ 16	M	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	123
„ 17	Tu	2	0	2	45	12	45	2	45	66
„ 18	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	67
„ 19	Th	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	98
„ 20	F	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	51
„ 23	M	4	0	2	45	10	45	2	45	122
„ 24	Tu	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	44
„ 25	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	76
„ 26	Th	4	0	3	0	11	0	3	0	94
„ 27	F	2	0	12	15	10	15	0	15	57
„ 30	M	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	85
Total...	18	-	-	-	-	161	5	21	0	1,426
July 1	Tu	4	0	7	0	3	0	-	-	34
„ 2	W	12	0	5	50	5	50	-	-	57
„ 3	Th	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	88
„ 4	F	2	0	10	45	8	45	-	-	57
„ 7	M	4	0	2	45	10	45	2	45	105
„ 8	Tu	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	66
„ 9	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	53
„ 10	Th	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	108
„ 11	F	4	0	7	45	3	45	-	-	47

Month.	Day.	House met.		House adjourned.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.		Entries in Votes.
cont.		H.	M.	H.	M.	M.	H.	H.	M.	
July 14	M	4	0	4	0	12	0	4	0	110
„ 15	Tu	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	100
„ 16	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	53
„ 17	Th	4	0	3	45	11	45	3	45	74
„ 18	F	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	76
„ 21	M	4	0	2	45	10	45	2	45	78
„ 22	Tu	4	0	3	15	11	15	3	15	69
„ 23	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	47
„ 24	Th	4	0	3	30	11	30	3	30	86
„ 25	F	4	0	3	45	11	45	3	45	65
„ 28	M	4	0	5	15	13	15	5	15	103
„ 29	Tu	4	0	3	35	11	35	3	35	64
„ 30	W	12	0	6	0	6	0	-	-	60
„ 31	Th	4	0	3	5	11	5	3	5	77
Total...	23	-	-	-	-	211	15	46	10	1,682
Aug 1	F	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	50
„ 2	S	12	0	8	15	8	15	-	-	13
„ 4	M	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	50
„ 5	Tu	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	42
„ 6	W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	39
„ 7	Th	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	56
„ 8	F	4	0	12	20	8	20	0	20	60
„ 9	S	12	0	4	15	4	15	-	-	28
„ 11	M	4	0	4	15	12	15	4	15	31
„ 12	Tu	3	0	7	0	4	0	-	-	58
„ 14	Th	1	30	Prorogation.				-	-	22
Total...	11	-	-	-	-	83	45	13	20	449

SUMMARY.

Month.	Days of Sitting.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1884		H. M.	H. M.	
February.....	19	151 5	16 45	1,463
March.....	22	197 10	32 5	1,592
April	14	131 25	18 30	1,321
May	19	167 5	19 0	1,710
June.....	18	161 5	21 0	1,426
July	23	211 15	46 10	1,682
August.....	11	83 45	13 20	449
Total.....	126	1,102 50	166 50	9,643

Average Length of Sitting, Daily, 8 Hours 49 Minutes.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1884,

Distinguishing the Divisions on Public Business from Private; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight.—(Parl. Paper 0.122.)

SUMMARY.

Number of Divisions on Public Business	before Midnight	... ...	99
Ditto „	after Midnight	... ...	105
Ditto—Private Business „	before Midnight	... ...	12
Ditto „	after Midnight	... ...	—
Total Number of Divisions in Session 1884		... ...	216

PUBLIC BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of Public Bills introduced, and brought from the House of Lords; and of Acts passed in the Session of 1884.—(Parl. Paper 0.124.)

Total Number of Bills which received the Royal Assent :		
(1.) Introduced into the House	116	
(2.) Brought from the House of Lords	28	
		144
Total Number of Bills introduced into, but not passed by, the Commons ...		141
Total Number of Bills brought from the Lords, but not passed by the Commons		6
Total Number of Bills passed by the Commons, but not by the Lords ...		4
Total		295

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of Private Bills introduced, and brought from the House of Lords; and of Acts passed in the Session of 1884.—(Parl. Paper 0.120.)

Number of Private Bills, *introduced in the House of Commons*	173
Number of Private Bills (*originating in the House of Lords under Standing Order* 79)	100
Estate Bills, &c. brought from the Lords	6
Total	279

Number of Private Bills which have received the Royal Assent 203

PUBLIC PETITIONS (0.125).

Petitions presented, Session 1884 21,294

COUNTS OUT.

Total Counts-out, Session		1880	... 8	Total Counts-out, Session		1883	... 17
Ditto	ditto	1881	... 19	Ditto	ditto	1884	... 26
Ditto	ditto	1882	... 20				

[*P.P.* 350.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

(Days appropriated to Government Business).

Total No. of Days, Session 1884 45

[*P.P.* 251.]

GENERAL INDEX TO SESSION 1884.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

It being a principal object of this Index, that the proceedings on each Motion shall be completely recorded, some abbreviations of forms were necessary. Those who are accustomed to the proceedings of Parliament will readily fill up the voids. Those who are not so familiar, may find the following explanation useful, but will find the whole *formulæ* set out at length in the "Contents."

The names which immediately follow the title of a Bill are those of the Peers or hon. Members who have charge of the Bill.

The numbers which are added at stages of Bills are the official numbers of the prints and reprints ordered at each stage, and, with the Statute, will enable the reader to follow all the changes the Bill has undergone.

The entries—Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a;" Amendt. "this day six months;" Question put, "That 'now,' &c."—indicate the usual form of raising the issue—namely, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

"*The Ballot*, Amendt. on Committee of Supply" indicates that the Question was raised by means of an Amendment moved on the Motion (after the Order of the Day for the House to go into Committee of Supply had been read), "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." In this case the issue is formally raised by the Motion "To leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the Question, in order to add" other words. The decision is taken on the Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The Nos. added to the "Parliamentary Papers" are in most cases those given in the Commons' "List of Papers for Sale."

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TO

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

47° & 48° VICTORIÆ.

1884.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

In Bills, Read 1°, 2°, 3°, or 1ª, 2ª, 3ª, Read the First, Second, or Third Time.—In Speeches, 1R., 2R., 3R., Speech delivered on the First, Second, or Third Reading.—*Amendt.*, Amendment.—*Res.*, Resolution.—*Comm.*, Committee.—*Re-Comm.*, Re-Committal.—*Rep.*, Report.—*Consid.*, Consideration.—*Adj.*, Adjournment or Adjourned.—*cl.*, Clause.—*add. cl.*, Additional Clause.—*neg.*, Negatived.—*M. Q.*, Main Question.—*O. Q.*, Original Question.—*O. M.*, Original Motion.—*P. Q.*, Previous Question.—R. P., Report Progress.—*A.*, Ayes.—*N.*, Noes.—*M.*, Majority.—*1st. Div.*, *2nd. Div.*, First or Second Division.—*l.*, Lords.—*c.*, Commons.

When in this Index a * is added to the Reading of a Bill, it indicates that no Debate took place upon that stage of the measure.

When in the Text or in the Index a Speech is marked thus *, it indicates that the Speech is reprinted from a Pamphlet or some authorized Report.

When in the Index a † is prefixed to a Name or an Office (the Member having accepted or vacated office during the Session) and to Subjects of Debate thereunder, it indicates that the Speeches on those Subjects were delivered in the speaker's private or official character, as the case may be.

Some subjects of debate have been classified under the following "General Headings:"—ARMY — NAVY — INDIA — IRELAND — SCOTLAND — PARLIAMENT — POOR LAW — POST OFFICE — METROPOLIS — CHURCH OF ENGLAND — EDUCATION — CRIMINAL LAW — LAW AND JUSTICE — TAXATION, under WAYS AND MEANS.

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Africa (*South-West Coast*)—*Angra Pequena*

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Papers relating to the assumption by the Emperor of Germany of sovereignty over the bay and harbour of Angra Pequena, on the West Coast of Africa, and neighbouring territories" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *May* 12, [288] 3; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Angra Pequena and Wallfisch Bay, Question, Observations, Viscount Sidmouth; Reply, The Earl of Derby *May* 19, [288] 645; Question, Observations, Viscount Sidmouth; Reply, Earl Granville *May* 27, 1449; Question, Viscount Sidmouth; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley; Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon *June* 13, [289] 237

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Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Reports addressed by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the coast of South Africa to the Lords of the Admiralty in reference to the Bay of Angra Pequena and adjacent islands and mainland" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *June* 19, [289] 787; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Copy of a letter addressed by a mercantile house in the Cape Colony to the Colonial Office in July 1883, with reference to Angra Pequena, with the Secretary of State's answer to that document" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *June* 30, 1653; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 7, [290] 210; Questions, Sir Henry Holland; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *July* 29, [291] 851

Africa (*West Coast*)

Administration of the British Colonies, Question, Mr. Roe; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 9, [288] 1774

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Consular Jurisdiction, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 24, [291] 315

Sierra Leone—The Recent Annexations, Question, Mr. Dick-Peddie; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 28, [285] 75

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The International African Association, Question, Observations, The Earl of Fife; Reply, Earl Granville *April* 24, [287] 447; Question, Mr. A. H. Brown; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 5, 1314;—*Rumoured Treaty*, Questions, The Earl of Fife; Answers, Earl Granville *May* 16, [288] 529; *May* 20, 799; Question, Mr. A. H. Brown; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 22, 980; Questions, Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 29, [291] 850; Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 31, 1175

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Political Meetings—The Queen's Regulations, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 18, [284] 1185; Question, Mr. Noel; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 8, [287] 1692

Religious Services for Soldiers (Barbadoes), Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 26, [288] 1317

Sale of Sites at Southsea, Question, Mr. Sclater-Booth; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 22, [288] 1011

The Campaign in the Transvaal—Recognition of Military Services, Question, Mr. Tottenham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 26, [289] 1401

Use of Party Tunes (Ireland), Questions, Mr. Biggar; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 19, [288] 657

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Army of Occupation (Egypt)—War Strength, The, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 18, [284] 1169

Allowance to Subalterns, Question, Sir Henry Fletcher; Answer, Sir Arthur Hayter *Feb* 22, [284] 1725

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ARMY—*The Egyptian Expedition*—cont.

Expeditionary Force in the Soudan, Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 31, [286] 1146

Small Arms—Cutlasses and Bayonets, Questions, Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 17, [286] 33; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Brand *Mar* 20, 296

Gratuity to Troops in the Soudan, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 14, [290] 918

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Army (India)

Arrears of Non-Effective Army Charges, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 26, [288] 1301

Furlough Pay, Question, Colonel Milne-Home; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 7, [290] 204

General List of Indian Officers, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 28, [291] 648

Indian Gradation List—General Order No. 579, Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 27, [286] 864

Indian Leave, Question, Mr. Baxter; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Feb* 25, [284] 1862

Indian Medical Service, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Feb* 28, [285] 89; Questions, Mr. Leamy; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 4, 503; *Mar* 18, [286] 160; Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 24, 589; *April* 3, 1471

Indian Staff Corps—Promotion, Question, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 16, [289] 421; Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 19, [288] 665

Major Hutchinson, Question, Viscount Lewisham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 14, [285] 1541

Medical Department—Executive and Administrative Grades, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 16, [289] 390

Military Library at Allahabad—Exclusion of certain Irish Publications, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Aug* 11, [292] 426

Pensions—Capitalized Value—The Treasury Minute, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 26, [288] 1295

Retiring Pensions—Leave, Question, General Feilden; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 19, [289] 807

Quartermasters—Pay and Allowances, Question, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Feb* 18, [284] 1162; Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 6, [285] 643; Questions, Mr. T. Thornhill, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Aug* 4, [291] 1576

Re-organisation, Question, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 5, [287] 1299

The Kirwee Booty, Questions, Sir John Hay, Mr. Stewart Macliver; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 31, [286] 1143

The North-West Frontier—Quetta, Question, Mr. Slagg; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 31, [291] 1170

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Antrim Artillery—Major Johnston, Questions, Mr. Biggar; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 14, [285] 1537; *April* 3, [286] 1503

Pensioners, Question, Colonel O'Beirne; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 12, [288] 12

Militia

Catholic Chaplain for Militiamen at Carrickfergus, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 5, [287] 1315

East Kent Mounted Rifles—Disorderly Proceedings at Margate, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 13, [289] 243

Eligibility of Militia Officers for Staff Appointments, Question, The Earl of Galloway; Answer, The Earl of Morley *May* 27, [288] 1438

Examination of Militia Officers, Question, Major General Alexander; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 28, [285] 84

4th Lincolnshire Militia, Question, Mr, Roundell; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 5, [287] 1303

Irish Militia, Question, The Earl of Granard; Answer, The Earl of Morley *July* 3, [289] 1860

Leitrim Militia — Case of Sergeant Major Walsh, Question, Colonel O'Beirne; Answer, Sir Arthur Hayter *June* 30, [289] 1682

Royal South Down Rifles (Ireland), Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 26, [289] 1411

Second Brigade, North of Ireland Royal Artillery—Provision for Divine Service during Training, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 21, [287] 126

Wicklow Militia, Training of, Question, Mr. M'Coan; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 8, [287] 30

Militia Officers

Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 16, [289] 425

Appointment and Retirement, Statistics of, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 14, [285] 1542 (*P.P.* 118)

Deficiency, Question, Mr. Guy Dawnay; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 28, [286] 1018; Questions, Sir Frederick Milner; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 24, [291] 338

Militia Quartermasters—Retirements, Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 28, [291] 649; — *Promotion*, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir Arthur Hayter *Aug* 1, 1358; — *Retired Pay*, Question, Dr. Lyons; Answer, Sir Arthur Hayter, 1358

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Militia Recruiting, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 9, [288] 1779

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The Militia (*Numbers*), Question, Mr. Tottenham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 27, [286] 875

Militia Regiments—Return . [3923]

The Militia Uniform, Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 10, [290] 680

Volunteers

Questions, Sir Henry Fletcher, Mr. Tomlinson; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 2, [287] 1166

Easter Volunteer Review, Question, Lord Henry Lennox; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 21, [286] 459

18*th* (*Liverpool*) *Rifle Volunteers—Church Parades*, Question, Dr. Commins; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 7, [286] 1796

Rifle Ranges at Wormwood Scrubbs, Question, Mr. Boord; Answer, Mr. Brand *Feb* 11, [284] 431

Small Arms—The Martini-Henry Rifle, Question, Viscount Lewisham; Answer, Mr. Brand *Feb* 12, [284] 679

3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Rifles—Sergeant Instructor Lyne—Pension, Question, Viscount Lewisham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 8, [287] 1694

Volunteer Camps, Question, Mr. Forester; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 15, [288] 430

Volunteer Hospital Corps, Question, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 21, [290] 1726

Volunteer Surgeons, Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, Sir Arthur Hayter *July* 3, [289] 1885

Return for 1883 . . . . *P.P.* [3925]

The Yeomanry

Question, Mr. Sidney Herbert; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 5, [287] 1320

The Staffordshire Yeomanry, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 7, [290] 205

Yeomanry Riot at Lichfield, Question, Observations, Lord Dorchester; Reply, The Earl of Morley *June* 17, [289] 550; Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 19, 803; Observations, The Bishop of Lichfield *June* 23, 1062; Questions, Dr. Cameron, Colonel Levett; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 26, 1399

Return for 1883 . . . . *P.P.* [3925]

Army—Commissariat and Transport Services (*Egyptian and Afghan Campaigns*)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 7, To leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the working of the Commissariat and Transport Services of the British and Indian Armies in the recent Egyptian and Afghan Campaigns, and to consider what changes, if any, are required to secure increased efficiency in these Services" (*Dr. Cameron*) *v.*, [285] 878; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

[*cont.*

Army — Commissariat and Transport Services (*Egyptian and Afghan Campaigns*)—cont.

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the working of the Commissariat and Transport Services of the British Army in the recent Egyptian Campaign, and to consider what changes, if any, are required to secure increased efficiency in these Services" (*Dr. Cameron*) *v.*, 910; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived

Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

And, on *April* 8, Committee nominated as follows: — Mr. Brand (Chairman), Mr. Brown, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Carington, Lord Edward Cavendish, Mr. Dawnay, Mr. Earp, Sir Henry Fletcher, Mr. Herbert, Colonel Milne Home, Mr. Jackson, Colonel Kingscote, Colonel Nolan, and Colonel Stanley

Report . . . . (227) 285

Army—Constitution of the Army

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for copy of the official return from which General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., quoted in a recent speech at the Artists Volunteers' Dinner, in allusion to 'the whole of the Army *at the present moment* comprising men of 91 per cent over 20 years of age, and 20 per cent over 30; 58 per cent over 5 ft. 7. in. in height, and 83 per cent over 35 in. round the chest; and 78 per cent over two years' service" (*The Earl of Galloway*) *Feb* 11, [284] 409; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Army (*Head-Dress*)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, for Copy of the instructions received by the Committee of which Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., was appointed President, on the subject of change in the head-dress of the Army" (*The Earl of Galloway*) *Mar* 6, [285] 611; after short debate, Motion withdrawn *P.P.* (19) 79

Army (*Officers*)—*Voluntary Retirements—The New Warrant*

Moved for, Return of number of first appointments to cavalry and infantry of line respectively (excluding household cavalry, foot guards, and colonial corps) in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883; number of lieutenants promoted captains in cavalry and infantry of the line, respectively, in each of those years; and number of cavalry regiments and line battalions on establishment (*The Earl of Powis*) *July* 28, [291] 617; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Army (*Term of Service*)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 17, To leave out from "That," add "experience shows that no system will provide adequately for the military requirements of the British Empire which does not provide for two distinct classes of soldiers, short service men to stay at home and form a reserve for de-

[*cont.*

Army (*Term of Service*)—cont.
fence, and long service men to form a professional Army to serve in India and distant Foreign possessions" (*Sir George Campbell*) *v.*, [286] 53; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Army — War Department — Mr. Lynal Thomas
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 13, To leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to consider the claims of Mr. Lynal Thomas against the War Department" (*Mr. Macfarlane*) *v.*, [289] 310; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A 42, N. 20; M. 22 (D. L. 120)

Army (Annual) Bill
(*The Marquess of Hartington, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 21 [Bill 144]
286] 2R. deferred, after short debate *Mar* 27, 979
Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 28, 1108
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *April* 3, 1591; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Parnell*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
Committee; Report *April* 4, 1739
Considered; read 3°, after short debate 287] *April* 8, 70
l. Read 1a* (*Earl of Morley*) *April* 21 (No. 59)
Read 2a; Committee negatived, after short debate *April* 22, 257
Read 3a, after short debate *April* 24, 446
Royal Assent *April* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. 8]

ARNOLD, Mr. A., *Salford*
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage), Res. [285] 940
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. [292] 481
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Cattle Importation from Ireland, [291] 865, 866; —Slaughter of Foreign Cattle, [285] 363
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. Amendt. [286] 166; Comm. 782; *cl.* 1, [287] 299, 322, 324, 328, 355, 904, 925, 927; *add. cl.* 1253, 1257; 3R. Amendt. 1807
Copyhold Enfranchisement, 2R. [285] 1281
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Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Funds for the Repair of Westminster Abbey and Peterborough Cathedral, [284] 1875
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Elections (Hours of Poll), 2R. [284] 532
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India—East India Revenue Accounts—Annual Financial Statement, Comm. Amendt. [292] 302, 308
Ireland — Franchise — Electoral Statistics, [285] 1329
Population — Inhabited Houses, &c. Returns, [286] 33
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—New Circuit Arrangements, [289] 414
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Licensing Act (1872) Amendment, 2R. [289] 1203
Manchester Ship Canal, 2R. [289] 1379
Middlesex Land Registry, 2R. [284] 781, 786; Comm. 1676
Middlesex Registry, [288] 994
Middlesex Registry of Deeds, 2R. [288] 787, 790; Comm. [289] 1740, 1746
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. [289] 1705; *cl.* 16, [291] 460
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Parliament—Ascension Day, Motion for Meetings of Committees, [288] 936
Parliament—Private Business—Estate Bills—New Standing Order, Res. [289] 1279
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 227; Report, 1783
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1921
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Representation of the People, Motion for Leave, [285] 144; 2R. [286] 1247; Comm. *cl.* 2, [287] 1521; [288] 552, 560, 1199, 1200; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1383, 1384; *cl.* 5, 1829, 1830; *add. cl.* [289] 274, 852; Consid. *add. cl.* 1153
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General Valuation, &c. of Ireland, [291] 221, 222, 225, 226, 234, 252
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Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882
Lieutenant-Colonel Digby, J.P., Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 3, [286] 1486; Questions, Mr. Harrington; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 7, 1808; Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 19, [289] 808; Questions, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 14, [290] 918; Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan; Questions, Mr. Healy, Colonel King-Harman; [no replies] *July* 17, 1395; Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 24, [291] 324; Questions, Mr. Harrington; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 8, [292] 263; *Aug* 11, 433
James Farrell, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 22, [291] 33
Case of James Gaffey, Co. Roscommon, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 28, [287] 730
Mr. Edward Kendall, J.P., Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 6, [285] 642
Case of Patrick Malley, of Rossmuck, Turlough, Co. Galway, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 31, [286] 1141
The Tenantry near Gweedore, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 14, [285] 1532 [See title *reland*]

Parl. Papers—
Return of Applications and Proceedings to October, 1883 . [3904]
Irish Land Commission—Payments to Landlords . . [4059]

Arrests for Drunkenness in England (Sunday)
Moved an Address for, "Return similar to No. 127, of 1882, and completed to the 29th day of September 1883, regarding the Arrests for Drunkenness on Sunday in England" (*Mr. Onslow*) *Mar* 6, [285] 815; after short debate, Motion agreed to
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Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings
Clearances in Whitechapel, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *May* 22, [288] 989
The Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 21, [286] 458
The Peabody Trustees, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 19, [288] 660
Reports (Metropolis) . . *P.P.* [3868]
[See title *Housing of the Labouring Classes*]

Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings (Scotland) Provisional Order Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 22 [Bill 222]
Read 2° * *June* 10
Report * *June* 18
Considered * *June* 19
Read 3° * *June* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Dalhousie*) *June* 24 (No. 148)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee *; Report *July* 3
Read 3ª * *July* 4
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ASHBURNHAM, Earl of
Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865—Colonial War Vessels. [291] 1338, 1342
Law and Police — Police Protection of H.M. Ministers, [288] 1292

ASHER, Mr. A. (Solicitor General for Scotland), *Elgin Burghs*
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1881

ASHLEY, Hon. E. M. (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), *Isle of Wight*
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 24 [Bill 179]
Read 2° * *May* 7
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l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Camperdown*) *May* 16
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 12 [Bill 135]
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 53]
2R. [Dropped]

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(*Colonel Makins, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Caine, Mr. Meldon*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 101]
2R. [Dropped]

BRIGGS, Mr. W. E., *Blackburn*
Post Office—Telephone Call Offices—Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Company, [289] 82

BRIGHT, Right Hon. J., *Birmingham*
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 481
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 634, 690, 691

BRIGHT, Mr. J., *Manchester*
Africa (West Coast)—Congo River—International African Association, [291] 850
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. [291] 1008
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 920
Manchester Ship Canal, 2R. [289] 1376
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 664
Portugal—Congo Treaty, [284] 300; [286] 158, 301, 302, 1163, 1172; [287] 36, 1700; [288] 665; [289] 1543, 1544
Post Office—Telephone Communication—Rate of Maintenance—Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Company, [289] 82
Telephone Companies, [291] 335
Supply—Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Dublin, [291] 1195
Post Office Telegraphs, [292] 131

BRINTON, Mr. J., *Kidderminster*
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 741
Elementary Education Act, 1870—Offences against the Act—Incidence of Costs, [286] 885
Mercantile Marine—Harbours of Refuge, [290] 25
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 291, 305

Bristol Corporation (Docks Purchase) Bill [Lords] (by Order)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 29, [291] 841
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House declines to sanction a Bill which involves the principle of trading by a Corporation, which provides for the sale of Docks to the Corporation of Bristol at an excessive price, which is opposed to the interests of the ratepayers of that city, which is obnoxious to a large number if not the majority of those ratepayers, and on which those ratepayers have not had a fair opportunity of expressing their views" (*Mr. Warton*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question put; Bill read 2°
Considered, after short debate *Aug* 7, [292] 86

BROADHURST, Mr. H., *Stoke-on-Trent*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 907; *add. cl.* 1261, 1264; 3R. 1809
County Courts (Ireland)—Jurisdiction as regards Working Men, [286] 1147
Education Department—Political Emblems in National Schools, [288] 432, 1007
Punishment in Board Schools—Board School at Kidlington, Oxfordshire, [285] 660
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. [289] 1476; *cl.* 1, 1477, 1478, 1480, 1481, 1490, 1491, 1495, 1499; Consid. *cl.* 1, 1991, 1992, 1995,
Health Exhibition—Factory Acts, &c. [290] 202
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple), 2R. [286] 212, 251

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BROADHURST, Mr. H.—*cont.*
Marriage Act, 1835—Marriage with a Deceased 25; Res. [287] 1549, 1557, 1576
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, [286] Wife's Sister, [284] 1722
Metropolis—Questions
Law and Police — Reform Demonstration, [291] 44
Livery Companies of the City of London, [284] 1844; — The Royal Commission, [284] 176; [288] 436, 1009; [290] 203
Public Health—London Bakehouses, [285] 347, 348
Metropolitan Railway (Park Railway and Parliament Street Improvement) 2R. [285] 1260
Metropolitan District Railway, 3R. [288] 978
Mines Regulation Act, 1872—Inspectors of Mines, [291] 1363
Mining Industry, Res. [290] 92
Navy—H.M.S. "Polyphemus," [284] 1017, 1018
Parliament—Business of the House, [286] 312; [287] 1063; [289] 829
Rules of Procedure, [290] 1420
Poor Law (England and Wales)—Farnham Workhouse, [289] 806
Representation of the People, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [286] 1360, 1551
Scotland—Disastrous Fire at Dundee—Casualty to Firemen, [284] 1583
Supply—General Valuation, &c. of Ireland, [291] 255
Offices of the House of Lords, [290] 765
Truck Act—Sick Clubs and Pension Funds, [287] 1031

BRODRICK, Hon. W. St. J. F., *Surrey, W.*
Burial Boards—New Cemeteries, [285] 1037
Dwellings in Crowded Districts, Res. [285] 548
Education Department — Elementary School Teachers, Res. [287] 939, 957
Elections (Hours of Poll), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [284] 531
Ireland—Questions
Irish Land Commission—Purchase Department—Mr. Murrough O'Brien, [292] 267, 268; — Supplementary Estimate, [290] 1110
Irish Land Commision (Sub-Commissioners)—Mr. W. Gray, [288] 1172; — Number of, [288] 1894
Magistracy—Captain M'Ternan, R.M. [284] 668, 670
Irish Land Court Officers (Exclusion from Parliament, 2R. [287] 837; [288] 1883; Motion for Adjournment, 1884
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [285] 560, 563
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices, 2R. [287] 830
Parliament—Business of the House, [287] 755
Representation of the People, Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [287] 780, 791; *cl.* 2, Amendt. [288] 571, 583, 912; Consid. *add. cl.* [289] 1184

BROGDEN, Mr. A., *Wednesbury*
Public Offices—New Admiralty and War Office, [288] 839

BROGDEN, Mr. A.—*cont.*
Straits Settlements—Rajah of Tenom—Crew of the "Nisero," [289] 816, 1873, 1875, 1901; [290] 1403

Brokers (City of London) Bill
(*Mr. Richard Martin, Mr. Magniac, Mr. Francis Buxton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 69]
Read 2° * *Feb* 15
Committee; Report *Feb* 25, [284] 1957
Considered * *Feb* 28
Read 3° * *Feb* 29
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Lyttelton*) *Mar* 3 (No. 24)
Read 2ª * *Mar* 14
Committee *; Report *Mar* 17
Read 3ª * *Mar* 20
Royal Assent *Mar* 24 [47 *Vict.* c. 3]

BROOKS, Mr. M., *Dublin*
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, Instruction to the Committee, [287] 876
Ireland—Museum of Science and Art, Dublin, [291] 1181
Parliament—Business of the House, [288] 448
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), [285] 1268, 1269; [287] 472; 2R. [289] 1008

BROWN, Mr. A. H., *Wenlock*
Africa (West Coast)—Questions
France and the International African Association, [288] 980
International African Association, [287] 1314
River Congo — Rumoured Disturbances, [287] 739
Criminal Law Amendment (Protection of Minors, [290] 220
Portugal—Congo Treaty, [287] 1700

BRUCE, Sir H. H., *Coleraine*
Ireland—Questions
Collection of Customs at Coleraine, [285] 217
Irish Land Commission—Sittings of the Sub-Commissioners on Good Friday, [287] 1678
National Schools—Supply of Books, &c. [286] 1157, 1158
Prisons Act, 1877—Conveyance of Prisoners, [286] 1156
State of Ireland—Riots at Londonderry, [284] 302; Case of Doherty, 1040; — Report of Commission of Inquiry, [285] 870; [286] 1160
Sub-Commissioners—Mr. W. Gray, [287] 1845; [288] 21, 430, 432, 1299, 1301
Ireland—Constitution of the Magistracy, Res. [286] 1671, 1675, 1676, 1688, 1734
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 361
Petty Sessions Clerks Act, 1881—The Dog Tax, [290] 906
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland), Comm. *add. cl.* [290] 1248
Trees Planting (Ireland), 2R. [290] 645

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BRUCE, Hon. R. P., *Fifeshire*
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland), 2R. [289] 18
Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Amendment, [289] 1881
Supply—Public Education, Scotland, [290] 1448

BRUCE, Hon. T. C., *Portsmouth*
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1383
Navy, State of the—The Armour-Clad Navy, [286] 348
Navy Estimates—Seamen and Marines, [287] 1747

BRYCE, Mr. J., *Tower Hamlets*
Army—Small Arms Factory at North Bow, [289] 1680
Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts—Clearances in Whitechapel, [288] 989
The Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, [286] 458
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 208; Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 924
Crofters and Cottars (Highlands and Islands of Scotland), Report of the Royal Commission, Res. [289] 1636
Crown Lands, Motion for a Select Committee, [288] 1263
Disused Burial Grounds, 2R. [285] 1308
Egypt (Eastern Soudan)—Military Operations, Res. [285] 1716
Egypt (Events in the Soudan) — Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1272
Endowed Schools Acts — Christ's Hospital, [286] 614
Endowed Schools (England and Wales)—Cam School, Motion for an Address, [286] 733
Ennerdale Railway, 2R. [284] 1551; Instruction to the Committee, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1833
Infants, 2R. [286] 811, 829, 841; Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [290] 1061, 1063, 291] 192; *cl.* 2, 193; *cl.* 3, 196, 197, 599; *cl.* 8, Amendt. 600, 601; *add cl.* 604, 606, 607, 608, 609; Consid. Amendt. 1014, 1017; *add cl. ib.* 1022, 1024, 1026, 1328, 1329; Amendt. 1330, 1331; 3R. *ib.*
Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales)—Aberystwith College, [285] 1623
London and South Western Railway, 2R. [286] 1130
London Government, 2R. [289] 1953
Medical Act Amendment, 2R. [289] 1273
Metropolis—Open Spaces [290] 219
Public Parks—Paddington Park, [284] 1024
Metropolitan Board of Works (Thames Crossings), 2R. [285] 486
Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 731
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Parliament—Business of the House—Setting up of Supply, Res. [290] 942
Payment of Wages in Public-Houses Prohibition Act, 1883, [285] 75
Evasion of the Act, [286] 1145

BRYCE, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 1203, 1225; *add. cl.* 1932, 1939; [289] 166, 175, 178
Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.), Consid, *add. cl.* [296] 1135
Supply — Charity Commission of England and Wales, [290] 1494, 1497, 1516
Consular Services, [291] 1696, 1697
Woods, Forests, &c. [290] 1539, 1553, 1555
Turkey—European Provinces—Christians in Macedonia, [287] 1317, 1318
Turkey in Asia—American Schools in Armenia, [286] 1789

BUCCLEUCH, Duke of
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 6, [284] 1537
Metropolis (Hyde Park Corner)—The Wellington Statue, [284] 291, 292

BUCHANAN, Mr. T. R., *Edinburgh*
Africa (West Coast)—Consular Jurisdiction, [291] 315
Army (India)—Arrears of Non-Effective Army Charges, [288] 1301
Quartermasters, [291] 1576
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. [291] 993
Church of England—Clerical Fees, [290] 897
Copyhold Enfranchisement, Res. Nomination of Select Committee, [286] 1115
Edinburgh Northern Tramways, Lords Amendts. Consid. Amendt. [290] 1096
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Battle of El Teb—Colonel Burnaby, [286] 460, 461
India—East India Revenue Accounts—Annual Financial Statement, Comm. [292] 344
Medical Act Amendment, 2R. [289] 1461; Comm. 1750
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 660
Parliament—Business of the House, [288] 1011; [289] 247
Post Office—Telegraphic Communication between Scotland and England, [286] 26
Public Works Loans, Comm. *cl.* 2, [291] 488
Redistribution of Seats, 2R. [287] 1453
Reformatories and Industrial Schools—Recommendations of the Commission, [288] 654
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 4, [288] 1812; Consid. *add. cl.* [289] 1157
Scotland—Questions
Burgh Police and Health Bill, [287] 1477
Local Government Board—A Secretary for Scotland, [286] 455, 456, 457
Queen's Park, Edinburgh—Permission to play Football during the Autumn and Winter Months, [289] 1409;—Right of Meeting, [290] 681
Scotland — Literature, Science, and Art — Questions
Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh, [290] 900; [291] 329
Royal Edinburgh Observatory, [289] 73
Scottish Meteorological Society—Marine Zoological Station at Granton, [286] 1275, 1276
Supply—Learned Societies, &c. [291] 1430, 1431
Public Education, Scotland, [290] 1452

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BUCHANAN, Mr. T. R.—*cont.*
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances, [285] 1513
Universities (Scotland), Leave, [288] 1433

Building Societies Acts Amendment Bill
[H.L.] (*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª *July* 11, [290] 795 (No. 188)
Read 2ª * *July* 15
Committee *; Report *July* 17
Read 3ª * *July* 18
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. H. H. Fowler*) *July* 21 [Bill 301]
Read 2° * *July* 25
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 28
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 41]

Bulgaria—Treaty of Berlin—Article X.—The Varna-Roustchouk Railway
Moved for, "An Address for Papers and Correspondence relative to the Varna-Roustchouk Railway" (*The Earl De La Warr*) 285] *Feb* 26, 5; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 29, 207; *Mar* 3, 368; Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 4, 502; Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 7, 866 *P.P.* [3931]

BULWER, Mr. J. R., *Cambridgeshire*
Army Estimates — Volunteer Corps, [287] 1438, 1449
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 3, [287] 937
Education Department—Political Lectures in Board School Rooms, [288] 17
Law and Justice—Arrangement of the Assizes [288] 176
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1882
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 4, [288] 1810, 1819, 1823
Supply—Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1045
Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 536, 540, 541, 548

BURGHLEY, Lord, *Northamptonshire, N.*
Parliament—Public Business—Tuesday Sittings, Res. [290] 32
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 251
Supply—Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 492, 494, 496

Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill
Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 6, [287] 1477:—*Burghs of Barony*, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 17, [290] 1402:—Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 25, [291] 503; Question, The Marquess of Lothian; Answer, The Earl of Dalhousie *July* 31, 1150

Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 3 [Bill 167]
Read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee, after short debate *June* 9, [288] 1875
And, on *June* 18, Committee nominated as follows:—The Lord Advocate, General Alexander, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Armitstead, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Richard Campbell, Lord Colin Campbell, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr. Crum, Mr. Dalrymple, Lord Elcho, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Andrew Grant, Admiral Sir John Hay, Colonel Milne Home, Mr. Houldsworth, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Newzam-Nicholson, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, Mr. Dick-Peddie, Lord Algernon Percy, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Sellar, and Mr. Webster
Report of Select Comm * *July* 18 [No. 286]
Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *July* 29, [291] 979
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. Hopwood*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 53, N. 32; M. 26 (D. L. 193)
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
Bill withdrawn * *July* 31 [Bill 296]

Burial Acts
Nonconformist Funerals at Maidenhead, Questions, Mr. G. Palmer, Earl Percy; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *May* 1, [287] 1024
Nonconformist Burial at Newton, Lancashire—Refusal to admit Corpse into the Church, Questions, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *May* 6, [287] 1483
Parochial Burial Places, Question, Mr. Richard; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 5, [287] 1326

Burial Boards—New Cemeteries—Legislation
Question, Mr. Brodrick; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 10, [285] 1037

Burial Fees Act, 1882 — *Ecclesiastical Burial Fees*
Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 28, [286] 1019

Burial Fees Bill
(*Sir Alexander Gordon, Mr. Brinton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 74]
2R. [Dropped]

BURT, Mr. T., *Morpeth*
Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment, 2R. [288] 793
India—Finance, &c.—Salt Tax, [286] 275
Madras—Salt Laws, [288] 426
Law and Justice—Sentence on Frank Stockmel, an Infant, [290] 1407

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BURT, Mr. T.—*cont.*
Merchant Seamen (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880, [286] 591
Mining Industry, Res. [290] 76, 94
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 485
Prisons (England and Wales)—Mat Making, [286] 1645
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 1860
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, 2R. [286] 1393

BURY, Viscount
Army (Annual), 2R. [287] 258
Egypt (Affairs of the Soudan)—Policy of the Government—The Slave Trade, Motion for a Paper, [285] 196, 206
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Questions
Admiral Sir William Hewett's Proclamation—Osman Digna, [286] 153
General Gordon, [287] 271
Khartoum, [286] 1620, 1621
Reinforcements, [284] 293
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 631
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Military Operations on the Red Sea, [285] 615
London, Reigate, and Brighton Railway, [286] 417
Ordnance Survey (Scotland), Motion for a Paper, [286] 152

BUSZARD, Mr., M. C. *Stamford*
Ennerdale Railway, Instruction to the Committee, [284] 1829

BUXTON, Sir R. J., *Norfolk, S.*
Freshwater Fisheries Act Amendment, Consid. *add. cl.* [286] 551

BUXTON, Mr. F. W., *Andover*
Bishops (House of Peers), Res. [286] 546
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 2R. [292] 400
Egypt—Policy of H.M. Government, [286] 1509;—Failure of, [292] 400
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—General Gordon's Mission—Vote of Censure, [288] 102
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1485
National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Act, [290] 919
Railways—Cheap Trains Act—Urban Districts, [284] 422
Metropolis—Metropolitan Urban Districts for Railways—The Map [288] 1781
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances, [285] 1511
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [287] 541
Ways and Means—Inland Revenue—Carriage Tax, Res. [291] 520

BUXTON, Mr. S. C., *Peterborough*
Army—Military Examinations, [289] 1872
Ireland — Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1883—Clause 10, [286] 1780

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BUXTON, Mr. S. C.—*cont.*
London Government, 2R. [290] 525
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. *cl.* 30, [291] 471
Parliament—Business of the House, [286] 885; [288] 1784
Supply—Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 459
Superannuation and Retired Allowances to Persons formerly Employed in the Public Service, [291] 1880

CADOGAN, Earl
Africa (South)—Transvaal Convention of 1881, Article 20, [286] 1, 5, 8
Housing of the Working Classes—Royal Commission — Precedence of Roman Catholic Prelates — Cardinal Archbishop Manning, [286] 270
Literature, Science, and Art—The Blenheim Pictures, [288] 1287, 1288
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Metropolis (Hyde Park Corner)—The Wellington Statue, [284] 291, 292
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CAINE, Mr. W. S., *Scarborough*
Bishopric of Bristol, Comm. [292] 365
Elections (Hours of Poll), Consid. *cl.* 1, [289] 1992; 3R. [290] 345
Merchant Shipping — Quarantine Arrangements at Madeira, [291] 1746
Mining Industry, Res. [290] 91
Parliament — Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, Report, [284] 1791
Poor Law (England and Wales)—Emigration of Pauper Children, [289] 797
Poor Law (Metropolis)—Refusal of Admission into Casual Wards of Metropolitan Workhouses, [285] 74
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1601, 1602, 1603

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Criminal Law Amendment, 2R. [286] 1460; Comm. [288] 395; *cl.* 2, 397; *cl.* 4, 404; *cl.* 5, 405; *cl.* 8, 408, 409, 412, 414; Motion "That the Bill do pass," *cl.* 5, [289] 1213, 1215; *add cl.* 1222; Personal Explanation, 1518
Egypt—Conference, [288] 155, 157; Ministerial Statement, [289] 1056, 1057
Negotiations with France, [288] 1443
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 598, 602, 611
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Hyde Park Corner (New Streets), 2R. [289] 565
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Ireland — Public Meetings — Nationalist and Loyalist Meetings in the North of Ireland, [289] 1079
Ireland — Magistracy — Supersession of Lord Rossmore, Res. [284] 1148, 1149, 1151
Law of Evidence Amendment, 2R. [284] 1302
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Public Notaries, 2R. [288] 144
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Representation of the People, Notice of Motion, [289] 1770; 2R. Amendt. [290] 112, 115, 118, 123, 480
Settled Land, 2R. [287] 1013
Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment, Comm. [290] 885
Yorkshire Registries, 2R. [290] 1721

CALLAN, Mr. P., *Louth*
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. [292] 563, 566, 580, 581, 643; *cl.* 2, 585; *cl.* 3, 586, 587; Schedule B. 590
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Ireland—Law and Justice—Questions
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Mr. George Bolton—Proceedings in Bankruptcy, [292] 643
Ireland—Law and Justice—Tubbercurry Prisoners, Res. [292] 563, 566, 580, 581
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Supply—Consular Services, [291] 1695
Trade and Commerce—Consular Reports—United States of America, [292] 609

CAMBRIDGE, Duke of (Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief)
Army—Royal Military College, Sandhurst—Examinations, [286] 851

CAMERON, Dr. C., *Glasgow*
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Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Staffordshire Yeomanry, [290] 205
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Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Mr. Brewster, Sub-Governor of Suakin, [288] 1460
India (Madras)—Cholera, [290] 1128
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Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 586
Navy—H.M.S. "Impérieuse," [286] 161
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Canada, Dominion of
Climate of Manitoba, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 6, [287] 1472
Enfranchisement of Women, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 25, [286] 744
State-aided Emigrants at Toronto, Questions, Mr. Leamy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 29, [287] 889; Questions, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 9, 1852
The Orange Society, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar* 24, [286] 593
Through Transit of Cattle from Wyoming, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Aug* 12, [292] 608

Canada, Dominion of—State-Aided Emigration
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for copies or extracts of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the President of the Canada Pacific Railway in regard to State-aided emigration to Canada; also, for

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Canada, Dominion of—State-Aided Emigration —cont.
copies or extracts of correspondence on the same subject between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mr. F. Boyd" (*The Earl of Carnarvon*) *Mar* 28, [286] 987; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Correspondence . . . *P.P.* (110) 210

Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Burt, Colonel Makins, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. Pell, Mr. Broadhurst*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 18 [Bill 111]
Read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee, after short debate *May* 19, [288] 793
And, on June 16, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Burt, Mr. Carington, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. Algernon Egerton, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. William Edward Forster, Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kenny, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. J. W. Lowther, Mr. Stewart Macliver, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Slagg, and Mr. Isaac Wilson
Report of Select Comm.* *July* 11 [No. 263]
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 14
Read 3° * *July* 15 [Bill 282]
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Carrington*) *July* 17 (No. 198)
Read 2ª *July* 28, [291] 620
Committee, after short debate *July* 31, 1139
Report * *Aug* 5 (No. 228)
Read 3ª; after short debate, Bill passed *Aug* 7, 77
Personal Explanation, The Earl of Wemyss; Reply, Lord Carrington *Aug* 8, 260
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 75]

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Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, Res. [286] 441, 444

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South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 368
Spain—Quarantine, [290] 23

Cardiff Corporation Bill
c. Read 2°, after short debate *Feb* 19, [284] 1315

Cardiff Corporation Bill—University College of South Wales
c. Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations that they have power to insert in the Cardiff Corporation Bill provisions enabling the said Corporation to contribute the sum of Ten thousand pounds to or for the purposes of the 'University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire'" (*Sir Edward J. Reed*) *June* 9, [288] 1742; after short debate, Question put; A. 185, N. 141; M. 44 (D. L. 108) *P.P.* 216

Carington, Hon. R. C., *Bucks*
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Suez Canal (British Directors), [285] 1777, 1778
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Trust Investments — Colonial Government Stocks, [289] 1864
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Channel Tunnel—Suspension of Works
Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 26, [288] 1309

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Parliament—Business of the House (Procedure on Wednesdays), Res. [289] 672
Parliament—Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, Motion for Postponement, [285] 94, 101; [286] 1289
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, Amendt. [284] 203, 214, 224
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Representation of the People Bill—Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1568, 1569

Charitable Trusts Acts
Legislation, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Mar* 4, [285] 499
Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts 1853 to 1869, and to consider and report how far it may be expedient to amend the powers exercised under them by the Charity Commissioners" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) *Mar* 17

[*cont.*

Charitable Trusts Acts—cont.
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee to inquire into the working of "The Allotments Extension Act, 1882" (*Mr. Jesse Collings*) *April* 2
And, on *April* 8, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Bulwer, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Collins, Mr. Davey, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Walter James, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Long, Mr. Mayne, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Pell, and Mr. Yorke
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Charity Commissioners
General Policy of their Schemes, Observations, Mr. Jesse Collings; Reply, Mr. Mundella; short debate thereon *May* 22, [288] 1077
Sutton St. Edmund's Charity Lands, Question, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 22, [284] 1716
Scheme for Cam Charity School, Questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 28, [285] 67
The Dauntsey Trust, Question, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 28, [285] 90
Allotments Extension Act, 1882—*Holy Cross, Clent, Charity Lands*, Question, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April* 21, [287] 136; Observations, Mr. Jesse Collings; Reply, Mr. Mundella; short debate thereon, 179
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Chartered Companies Bill
(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Solicitor General*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 22 [Bill 304]
Read 2° * *July* 28
Committee; Report; read 3° *July* 29, [291] 1012
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Chancellor*) *July* 31 (No. 231)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 4
Committee *; Report *Aug* 5
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 56]

Cheap Trains Act, 1883—*Railway Passenger Duty*
Question, Mr. Whitworth; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 7, [290] 210

CHEETHAM, Mr. J. F., *Derbyshire, N.*
Crown Lands, Motion for a Select Committee, [288] 1248
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Army—Ordnance Department—New Small-bore Rifle, [291] 617

Chester Improvement Bill [*Lords*]
c. Considered, after short debate *July* 28, [291] 629

CHILDERS, Right Hon. H. C. E. (*see* Chancellor of the Exchequer)

Chili and Peru—Ratification of the Treaty of Peace
Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 18, [284] 1176

China—The Opium Trade
Question, Sir Joseph Pease; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 21, [284] 1601
Opium Smuggling at Hong Kong, Question, Mr. Cropper; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar* 28, [286] 1009

Cholera, &c. Protection Bill
(*Mr. Gray, Mr. Dawson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 22 [Bill 303]
Read 2° * *July* 30
Committee; Report *July* 31, [291] 1327
Considered *; read 3° *Aug* 5
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *Aug* 7 (No. 247)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 8
Committee *; Report *Aug* 11
Read 3ª * *Aug* 12
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 69]

Cholera Hospitals (Ireland) Bill
(*Colonel Nolan, Mr. Gray, Mr. Biggar, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. O'Shea, Dr. Cameron*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 15 [Bill 289]
Read 2° * *July* 17
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 18
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Keane*) *July* 21 (No. 204)
Read 2ª * *July* 28
Committee; after debate *July* 31, [291] 1142
Report * *Aug* 4 (No. 229)
Read 3ª * *Aug* 5 (No. 246)
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 59]

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Navy — Dockyard Re-organization — New Scheme, [291] 1748
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Stockton Carrs Railway, 3R. [287] 4, 6, 7, 8

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Church of England
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Colonial Church—The Bishopric of Natal, Question, Sir William M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 19, [284] 1338
The Benefice of St. Olave, Jewry, Question, Observations, The Earl of Milltown; Reply, The Lord Chancellor; Observations, The Bishop of London *Aug* 4, [291] 1548
The Church at Vienna, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Causton; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 29, [291] 860
The Church in the Colonies—Grenada, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Aug* 4, [291] 1569
The Church in Wales—Disestablishment, Question, Mr. Morgan Lloyd; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 25, [287] 651
Tombstones, &c. in Churchyards — Clerical Fees, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 14, [290] 897

Church Patronage Bill

(*Mr. Leatham, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Shield*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 17]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 18, [289] 723
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House, affirming the principle that Church Patronage is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the parishioners, is of opinion that no reform in the Law affecting Church Patronage will be efficient or satisfactory which

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Church Patronage Bill—cont.
does not enable the parishioners to veto the presentment to a benefice of any clergyman whom they consider unsuitable" (*Mr. Albert Grey*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 141, N. 83; M. 58 (D. L. 124)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee
And, on *July* 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Lord Edward Cavendish, Mr. Cropper, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Edward Leatham, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Walter and Mr. Stuart-Wortley
July 16, Mr. Hardcastle *disch.*; Mr. Brinton *added*
Special Report of Select Comm. *July* 24 [No. 297]

Church Patronage (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. John G. Talbot, Mr. Stanley Leighton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 16 [Bill 251]
Read 2° *, and committed to the Select Committee on Church Patronage Bill
Special Report of Select Comm. *July* 24

City of London Livery Companies Commission
Questions, Mr. Broadhurst; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 7, [284] 176; *Feb* 25, 1844
The Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 15, [288] 436; Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Sir R. Assheton Cross *May* 22, 1009
Legislation, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 7, [290] 203
Report and Appendix, Vol. I., *P.P.* [4073]

City of Norwich (Mousehold Heath) Provisional Order Bill

(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 105]
Read 2° * *Mar* 6
Report * *Mar* 19
Read 3° * *Mar* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) *Mar* 21 (No. 35)
Read 2ª * *April* 1
Committee *; Report *April* 3
Read 3ª * *April* 4
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Civil List, The
Revenues of the Episcopal Sees of Scotland, Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 30, [289] 1665
The Royal Palaces, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *June* 9, [288] 1773

Civil Service, The
Civil Servants of the Crown in connection with Financial Undertakings, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *June* 23, [289] 1085;—*Sir William Gurdon*, Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 31, [291] 1171
Civil Service Clerks—Compulsory Retirement, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 8, [290] 503; Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 14, 926
Civil Service Examinations, Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 26, [289] 1421
Civil Service Pensions—Retirement Age, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 16, [289] 420
Civil Service Writers—Order in Council, 1876, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 5, [291] 1740
Copyists, Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 20, [288] 845
Lower Division Clerks, Question, Baron Henry de Worms; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 24, [286] 591; Question, Mr. Ion Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 18, [290] 1609
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Civil Service Commissioners
Examinations—Candidates from Ireland, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 28, [287] 734
The Report—Examination Papers, Question, Mr. Jerningham; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 7, [290] 211
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The Examiners, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 8, [287] 1673

CLARENDON, Earl of
Southwark and Vauxhall Water, 3R. [290] 1581

CLARKE, Mr. E. G., *Plymouth*
Intestates Estates, 2R. [287] 245
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1882
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, Res. [287] 1561
Merchant Shipping, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [288] 786
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. *cl.* 30, [291] 470
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Parliament—Business of the House (Procedure on Wednesdays), Res. [289] 668
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Royal Courts of Justice, Comm. *cl.* 3, [288] 1878

CLIVE, Colonel Hon. G. W., *Ludlow*
Army—Recruiting, [286] 23

COHEN, Mr. A., *Southwark*
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 3, [288] 1374
Thames Crossings, Report of the Select Committee, [290] 1415

Coinage Bill
(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Resolution in Committee * *May* 1
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *May* 2 [Bill 187]
Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 19, [288] 670
Profit and Loss of Mintage, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 26, [288] 1295
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

Coinage, The—Mint Charges Abroad
Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 1, [287] 1049
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Colonies 200
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Coinage and Banking Acts
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to consider the Weights and Measures Acts" (*Mr. Courtney*) *May* 1, [287] 1145; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Matter considered in Committee
Moved, "That it is expedient to amend the Laws relating to Coinage, Banking, and Weights and Measures" (*Mr. Courtney*); Motion agreed to

COLCHESTER, Lord
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—The Mahdi, [286] 1122
Elementary Education Act—Over-Pressure in Board Schools, [289] 1541
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Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland), 2R. [289] 49
India—East India Revenue Accounts—Annual Financial Statement, Comm. [292] 334
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 663
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Scotland—Procurators Fiscal, Res. [287] 162
Supply—Public Education, Scotland, [290] 1446

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College Charter Act, 1881—*St. Paul's Hostel, Cambridge*
Question, Mr. Charles Roundell; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 24, [286] 597

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Burials—Nonconformist Burial at Newton, Lancashire—Refusal to admit Corpse into Church, [287] 1483
Cardiff Corporation Bill—University College of South Wales, Instruction to the Committee, [288] 1763
Charity Commissioners—Questions
Allotments Extension Act, 1882, [287] 179, 184
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Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 742
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 684, 693; Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 1196, 1205; *add. cl.* [289] 638
Scotland—Crofters and Cottars in the Highlands and Islands—Cases of Eviction for giving Evidence before the Royal Commission, [290] 197
Smith's Trust Estate, 3R. [289] 1230
Supply—Charity Commission of England and Wales, Amendt. [290] 1483, 1496, 1500, 1535
Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1019, 1077, 1081, 1083, 1090, 1091, 1092

COLLINGS, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Education, Science and Art, [289] 436, 446
General Valuation, &c. of Ireland, [291] 243
Local Government Board, &c. in Ireland, [291] 134

COLLINS, Mr. E., *Kinsale*
Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers), 2R. [285] 47
National School Teachers (Ireland), Res. [291] 1409
Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877—Conveyance of Prisoners on Committal, [285] 1027
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [286] 1422
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1014
Site for Churches, Teachers' Residences, &c. (Ireland), 2R. [287] 432
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Public Works in Ireland, [285] 1392, 1393

COLLINS, Mr. T., *Knaresborough*
Cemeteries, 2R. [289] 1330
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 767
Education Code, Motion for an Address, [286] 1387, 1388
Infants, 2R. [286] 826
Inland Revenue—Divided Parishes Acts—The Land Tax, [286] 856
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1882
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple), 2R. [286] 232
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [287] 1656
Parliament—Business of the House, [286] 616
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 457
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 961, 1351; Comm. Amendt. [287] 815; *cl.* 2, 1530; [288] 562, 1209, 1237, 1247; *add. cl.* 1918, 1937, 1940; [289] 277, 290, 298, 309, 611, 620, 649, 651, 840
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, 2R. [286] 1444
Supply, Report, [286] 490

COLMAN, Mr. J. J., *Norwich*
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1094

Colonial Attornies Relief Act Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Aberdeen*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 8 (No. 78)
Read 2ª *May* 13, [288] 146
Committee *; Report *May* 15
Read 3ª * *May* 16
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Buszard*) *May* 23 [Bill 228]
Read 2° * *June* 9
Committee *—R.P. *June* 12
Committee *; Report *June* 26
Read 3° * *June* 27
l. Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 24]

Colonial Church—The Bishopric of Natal
Question, Sir William M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 19, [284] 1338

Colonial Governorships (The Bahamas)—Appointment of Mr. Blake
Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 12, [284] 674

Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865
Colonial War Vessels, Question, Observations, The Earl of Ashburnham; Reply, The Earl of Northbrook; short debate thereon *Aug* 1, [291] 1338; Question, Mr. Blake; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 5, 1747
The Victoria Gunboats, Questions, Mr. Errington; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 19, [284] 1334

Colonial Prisoners [Cost of Removal]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *July* 7, [290] 373
Res. reported *July* 8

Colonial Prisoners Removal Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Derby*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 27 (No. 44)
Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 20, [288] 815
Committee *; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª, after short debate *May* 26, 1291
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Evelyn Ashley*) *June* 20 [Bill 257]
Read 2°, after debate *June* 26, [289] 1511
Committee—R.P. *July* 7, [290] 367
Committee *; Report *July* 8
Considered *; read 3° *July* 10
l. Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 31]

Colonies—Return of Coinage of Gold
Question, Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 26, [288] 1319 *P.P.* 200

COLTHURST, Col. D. La Zouche, *Cork Co.*
Army—Questions
Chelsea Hospital — A Roman Catholic Chapel, [286] 277
Duke of York's School, [286] 277
Examinations for Promotion—Officers failing to Pass, [287] 742
Stores Establishment—Conductor of Stores, [287] 1692
Army (Term of Service), Res. [286] 55
Army Estimates—Army Reserve Force, [290] 249
Divine Service, [287] 1332, 1356
Militia and Militia Reserve, [287] 1423
Board of Works (Ireland), 2R. [287] 241
Ireland—Questions
Industrial Schools, [285] 1023; [291] 300
Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act, [286] 859;—Repayment of Loans, [284] 850
Land Improvement and Arterial Drainage, [288] 995
Land Law Act, 1881—Clause 19—Loans for Labourers' Cottages, [291] 852, 1353
National Education—Loans for Teachers' Residences, [290] 674

[*cont.*

COLTHURST, Colonel D. La Zouche—*cont.*
National School Teachers' Act, 1875—Amendment, [289] 997
Royal University of Ireland—Grants for Buildings, [286] 278
Tipperary Grand Jury, South Riding, [291] 857
Union Rating, [284] 431; [291] 327
Ireland—Constitution of the Magistracy, Res. [286] 1727
Ireland—Convent National Schools (Remuneration of Teachers), Res. [287] 389
Ireland—National School Teachers, Res. [291] 1384
Ireland—Queen's Colleges, Motion for a Return, [287] 598
Labourers (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment, 2R. [288] 952
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment, 2R. [285] 596
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 1740
Public Health (Members and Officers), 2R. [287] 593
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [291] 1511
Irish Land Commission, [291] 1276
Local Government Board, [290] 1291, 1296
Local Government Board, &c. in Ireland, [291] 68, 85
Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, &c. [291] 427
Public Works in Ireland, [291] 151
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Ireland, [291] 1416
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Public Works Office, Ireland, [285] 1380
Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment, Comm. [289] 1768, 1769; Consid. 2001; 3R. [290] 372

COLVILLE of CULROSS, Lord
Parliament—Palace of Westminster—House of Lords—Interior Arrangements, Res. [288] 648
Parliament—Private Bills (Railways)—New Standing Order, Res. [291] 15

COMMINS, Dr. A., *Roscommon*
Army (Annual), Comm. *add. cl.* [286] 1746, 1756
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—The 18th (Liverpool) Rifle Volunteers — Church Parades, [286] 1796
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 859, 866

Commissariat and Transport Services (Egyptian Campaign) — See title *Army—Commissariat, &c.*

Commons
Select Committee appointed, "to consider every Report made by the Land Commissioners for England, certifying the expediency of any Provisional Order for the inclosure or regulation of a Common, and presented to the House during the last or present Sessions, before a Bill be brought in for the confirmation of such Order" *Feb* 25

[*cont.*

Commons—cont.

Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Acland, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Pell, Mr. Richard Power, and Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson
The Report . . . . *P.P.* 114

Commons and Inclosure Acts Amendment Bill (*Mr. James, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, Mr. Cheetham*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 63]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 12, [285] 1308
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Elton*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Commons and Inclosure Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Pell, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Cheetham*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 87]
2R. [Dropped]

Commons Regulation Provisional Order (Redhill and Earlswood Commons) Bill (*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * and referred to the Examiners *April* 8 [Bill 172]
Read 2° * *April* 30
Report * *May* 9
Considered * *May* 12
Read 3° * *May* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) *May* 15
Read 2ª * *May* 26 (No. 100)
Committee *; Report *May* 27
Read 3ª * *June* 16
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 50]

Companies' Acts Consolidation Bill
(*Mr. Monk, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Henry H. Fowler*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 38]
2R. [Dropped]

Compensation for Improvements (Ireland) Bill (*Colonel Nolan, Mr. Martin, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Small, Mr. Sullivan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 71]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 2, [289] 1834
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Trevelyan*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
2R. [Dropped]

Compensation (Occupiers of Tenements) Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Cohen, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Roundell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 64]
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Congo River, and Treaty—See titles *Africa (West Coast)*—*Portugal*

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill
(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney*)

c. Resolution in Committee *Aug* 7
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Aug* 8
Read 2° *Aug* 9, [292] 378
Committee; Report *Aug* 11, 585
Read 3° *Aug* 12, 614
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Granville*) *Aug* 12
Read 2ª; Committee negatived; read 3ª, after short debate *Aug* 13, 649
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 73]

Consolidated Fund, &c. (Permanent Charges Redemption) Acts, 1873 and 1883—Commutation of the Marlborough and Penn Pensions
Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 19, [288] 667; Questions, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Courtney *May* 20, 846; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 9, 1784

Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill
(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney*)

c. Ordered * *Mar* 18
Read 1° * *Mar* 19
Read 2° * *Mar* 20
Committee *; Report *Mar* 21
Considered * *Mar* 24
Read 3° *, with a New Title *Mar* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Granville*) *Mar* 25
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Mar* 27
Royal Assent *Mar* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. 4]

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill
(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 9
Read 2° * *June* 12
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 13, [289] 310; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *June* 13, 344; Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Read 3° * *June* 16
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Granville*) *June* 17
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived *June* 19
Read 3ª * *June* 20
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 15]

Contagious Diseases Acts
Dockyard Police, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 26, [289] 1397
Legislation, Questions, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Puleston; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 28, [287] 720

Contagious Diseases Acts—cont.
Meeting at St. James's Hall, Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 27, [286] 874
Statistics, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 7, [284] 183
Tables of Comparison, Questions, Mr. Samuel Smith, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 27, [286] 890
The Medway Board of Guardians (Chatham), Questions, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answers, Mr. George Russell *Feb* 21, [284] 1592; Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 25, 1878

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts
Act of 1878—*Clauses* 27 *and* 32—*Uniformity of Action*, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Dodson *April* 3, [286] 1485
Canadian Cattle, Questions, Mr. Pell, Colonel King-Harman; Answers, Mr. Dodson *June* 26, [289] 1416
Cattle Disease in Foreign Countries, Questions, Mr. R. H. Paget, Mr. James Howard; Answers, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 10, [285] 1041
Compulsory Slaughter — Failure of Local Authority of County of Norfolk to carry out Regulations, Question, Mr. Clare Read; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 13, [285] 1369
Disinfection of Market Places, &c., Question, Mr. Hicks; Answer, Mr. Dodson *April* 7, [286] 1799
Enforcement of Regulations, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 3, [285] 367
Summary of Regulations in Force *P.P.* 314
Exclusion of Irish Fat Cattle from Markets in England and Scotland, Questions, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Dodson *April* 3, [286] 1497
Importation of Cattle from Ireland, Questions, Mr. Kenny, Mr. James Howard; Answers, Mr. Dodson *April* 7, [286] 1801; Questions, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dodson *July* 29, [291] 865
Losses of Foreign Cattle at Sea, Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 6, [285] 666; Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 14, 1546
New Order in Council, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, Mr. Dodson *April* 24, [287] 470
Outbreak at Finchley, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May* 5, [287] 1322
Pleuro-Pneumonia—Sale of Carcases, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. George Russell *May* 26, [288] 1302; Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 27, 1468
Quarantine Regulations, Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May* 1, [287] 1050
Rumoured Orders for closing Cattle Markets, Question, Mr. Storer; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 31, [286] 1174
Slaughter of Foreign Cattle, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 3, [285] 363
Swine Fever—Circles of Isolation, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Dodson *July* 22, [291] 31

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—cont.
The Cattle Trade between England and Ireland, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Feb* 11, [284] 430
The Irish Cattle Trade, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Feb* 25, [284] 1861
The Dairies, &c. Order, 1879—*Registration of Cowhouses*, Question, Mr. Clare Read; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May* 1, [287] 1052
The Local Authorities, Question, Sir Joseph Bailey; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May* 8, [287] 1677
The Market at St. Ives, Question, Mr. Hicks; Answer, Mr. Dodson *April* 21, [287] 128
Transit of Infected Cattle, Questions, Mr. Hicks, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. James Howard, Mr. Storer, Colonel King-Harman, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answers, Mr. Dodson *April* 22, [287] 284; Questions, Mr. Hicks; Answers, Mr. Dodson *May* 1, 1046; Question, Mr. Pell; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May* 26, [288] 1294
Veterinary Department of the Privy Council—Returns of Infected Animals, Question, Mr. W. E. Forster; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Feb* 28, [285] 88
Wyoming and the Cattle Disease, Question, Mr. Albert Grey; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Aug* 5, [291] 1749
Yorkshire, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, Mr. Dodson *July* 3, [289] 1875

Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Questions, Mr. Acland, Mr. Chaplin; Answers, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 6, [284] 95; Questions, Mr. Duckham, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. James Howard, Mr. Montague Guest, Sir Alexander Gordon, Mr. J. W. Barclay, Mr. R. H. Paget, Sir Henry Tyler, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Heneage; Answers, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 7, 195; Questions, Mr. James Howard, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Mr. Dodson *April* 4, [286] 1646; Questions, Mr. W. Lowther, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. James Howard, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answers, Mr. Dodson *June* 19, [289] 814; Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer, Mr. Dodson *July* 10, [290] 686; Question, Observations, Lord Henniker, Lord Belper; Reply, Lord Carlingford *July* 21, 1710
Cambridgeshire, Question, Mr. Hicks; Answer, Mr. Dodson *April* 24, [287] 479
Importation from the United States, Question, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Answer, Lord Carlingford *Feb* 25, [284] 1820; Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Feb* 28, [285] 73; Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 3, 360
Lincolnshire, Questions, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Mr. Dodson *Feb* 29, [285] 222; Question, Mr. Pell; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May* 27, [288] 1469; Questions, Mr. Pell, Mr. Chaplin; Answers, Mr. Dodson *June* 24, [289] 1234

Ireland
Cattle Disease, Questions, Mr. James Howard; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, [284] 1845
Return for 1883 . . *P.P.* [3960]

[*cont.*

[*cont.*

Contagious Diseases (*Animals*) *Acts—Ireland*—cont.

Cattle Inspector, Kilmacthomas Union, Question, Mr. Leamy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 24, [291] 325

Fairs and Markets, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 15, [284] 1022

Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 7, [284] 200; Question, Mr. James Howard; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 24, [286] 602

Irish Privy Council Orders, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 14, [285] 1539

Sale of Carcases, by Boards of Guardians, of Animals slaughtered under the Acts, Questions, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 16, [289] 392

The Queen's County, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 11, [284] 418

Veterinary Inspectors, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 19, [288] 651

Parl. Papers
Imported Animals, 1880-3 . . . 102
Imports from Foreign Countries . 133
Circular of French Minister of Agriculture . . . . . [4079]

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)

l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *Feb* 14, 284] 837 (No. 14)
. Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 19, 1304
. Committee *Feb* 21, 1528
Report * *Feb* 25 (No. 17)
Read 3ª * *Feb* 26
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Dodson*) *Feb* 28 [Bill 120]
285] Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 6, 671
286] 2R., *Mar* 18, 162; after long debate, Debate adjourned
. Debate resumed *Mar* 19, 258; after short debate, Debate further adjourned
. Personal Explanation, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Observations, Mr. Clare Read *Mar* 20, 310
. Debate resumed *Mar* 21, 465; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
. Committee deferred, after short debate *Mar* 24, 712
. Committee *Mar* 25, 782; after debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *April* 8; Debate adjourned
287] Debate resumed *April* 22, 295; after short debate, Committee—R.P.
. Notice of Amendment, Mr. Dodson *April* 25, 654
. Committee—R.P. *April* 29, 901
. Committee; Report *May* 2, 1235
Considered * *May* 5
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *May* 8, 1807
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Arthur Arnold*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That 'now' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 124, N. 21; M. 103 (D. L. 89)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°
l. Commons Amendts. (No. 80)
Commons Amendts. considered, and agreed to, after short debate *May* 13, [288] 146
Royal Assent *May* 19 [47 *Vict.* c. 13]

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Duke of Richmond and Gordon*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 5 (No. 5)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 19, [284] 1291
Committee *Feb* 21, 1527 (No. 16)
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *May* 13, [288] 148

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Armitage*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 62]
2R., Debate adjourned *Feb* 20, [284] 1526
Bill withdrawn *May* 8, [287] 1814

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Amendment (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. James Howard, Mr. Borlase*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 82]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 4, [286] 1778; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Herbert Gladstone*); Question put; A. 28, N. 10; M. 18 (D.L. 59)
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 (Districts) Bill (*Mr. Hastings, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Lord Moreton, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Duckham*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 18 [Bill 253]
Read 2°, after short debate *June* 23, [289] 1202
Committee; Report *July* 14, [290] 1081
Considered *; read 3° *July* 21 [Bill 284]
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Beauchamp*) *July* 22 (No. 205)
Read 2ª * *July* 25
Committee*; Report *July* 29
Read 3ª * *Aug* 1
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 47]

Contagious Diseases (*Animals*)—*Foot-and-Mouth Disease*
Motion for a Return (*The Earl of Camperdown*) *Feb* 14, [284] 825; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Return for 1883 . . . . *P.P.* (50)

Contagious Diseases (*Animals*) *Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Cambridgeshire*
Moved, "That there be laid before the House all correspondence relating to the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Cambridgeshire, and to that brought by the steamship 'Toronto'" (*The Lord Harlech*) *May* 26, [288] 1287; after short debate, Motion agreed to *P.P.* (111)

COOPE, Mr. O. E., *Middlesex*
Metropolis Water, 2R. [285] 1202; Amendt. 1205, 1238
Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers), 2R. Amendt. [285] 35, 43, 51
Parliament—Business of the House—Easter Recess, [286] 1814

[*cont.*

COOPE, Mr. O. E.—*cont.*
Public Health (Metropolis)—Proposed Fever and Small-Pox Hospital at Winchmore Hill, [284] 860
Science and Art—Building Extension of the National Gallery, [287] 458, 459

Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill
(*Mr. Waugh, Mr. George Howard, Mr. Stafford Howard, Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Ferguson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 7]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 12, [285] 1271
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Elton*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 123, N. 41; M. 82 (D. L. 36)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee
Moved, "That all Petitions against the Bill, presented not less than three clear days before the sitting of the Committee, be referred to the Committee, and that such of the Petitioners as pray to be heard by themselves, their Counsel, Agents, or Witnesses be heard upon their Petitions, if they think fit, and Counsel heard in favour of the Bill against such Petitions" (*Mr. Halsey*) *Mar* 28, [286] 1114; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That the Committee do consist of Thirteen Members" (*Mr. Waugh*); Motion agreed to
Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Collins, Mr. Elton, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Healy, Mr. George Howard, Mr. Charles James, Mr. James W. Lowther, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Pell, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Waugh
Report of Select Comm.* *May* 16 [No. 177]
Re-committed [Dropped]

Copyhold Enfranchisement [*Stamp Duty*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *Mar* 19, [286] 258
Res. reported *Mar* 20

Copyright (Works of Fine Art and Photographs) Bill
(*Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Gregory*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 30 [Bill 183]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 25

CORBET, Mr. W. J., *Wicklow Co.*
Army—Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, and Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin, [285] 342, 1536;—Salaries of Head Masters, [286] 453
Education Department—Age of Children leaving School, [291] 1751
Egypt—Corporal Punishment—The Courbash, [290] 503, 504
Political Affairs—Sir Evelyn Baring, [290] 822
Ground Game Act, 1880—Rabbit Trapping on Sunday, [284] 1714

[*cont.*

CORBET, Mr. W. J.—*cont.*
Ireland—Questions
Extra Police—County Wicklow, [284] 1016
Labourers' Act, 1883, [285] 68;—Erection of Cottages at Arklow, Rathdrum Union, [286] 592;—Return of Paid Officials, [290] 820
Labourers' Cottages and Allotments Act—Labourers' Cottages, Macroom, [284] 1591
Land Law Act, 1881—Irish Land Commission — Sub-Commissioners' Decisions, [284] 1168
Landlord and Tenant—Payment of Rent for the Surface of Public Roads running through Holdings, [286] 612
Law and Justice—John Lynch, [284] 1849; — Threatening Letters — Conviction of Thomas Thorpe, [285] 64
Local Government—Irregularities of Town Commissioners, [284] 884
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c. Read 2°, after short debate, and committed 286] *Mar* 17, 15
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Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Cork Butter Market Bill that they do provide that the Butter Inspectors shall not be accompanied by, or interfered with by, any Butter Merchant or Broker, or other person, save and excepting the officials of the Market, during their inspection, and that the Trustees do frame by-laws to protect the Inspectors from all pressure and undue influence in the discharge of their duty" (*Mr. Moore*) *Mar* 24, 574; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
l. Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 19, [289] 771

Corn Sales Bill (*Mr. Rankin, Sir Joseph Bailey, Mr. Duckham, Mr. Biddell, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Williamson*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 7 [Bill 88]
2R. [Dropped]

Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) Bill
(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General*)
c. Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 14, [290] 921
Ordered; read 1°* *July* 31 [Bill 314]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Aug* 4, [291] 1710
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day month" (*Mr. Warton*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 50, N. 2; M. 48 (D. L. 209)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Question, Mr. Raikes; Answer, The Attorney General *Aug* 5, 1747
Committee; Report *Aug* 7, [292] 249
Considered*; read 3° *Aug* 8
l. Read 1ª* (*Lord Monson*) *Aug* 11 (No. 252)
Read 2ª*; Committee negatived *Aug* 12
Read 3ª* *Aug* 13
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 78]

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County Courts (Ireland) Bill
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c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 13 [Bill 104]
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Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again;" Motion agreed to; Committee—R.P.
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Criminal Law Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Dalhousie*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 27 (No. 45)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 3, [286] 1453; Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" (*The Earl of Milltown*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Committee *May* 15, [288] 395
Report *May* 23, 1156 (No. 99)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3ª" *June* 24, [289] 1208; after short debate, on Question? Cont. 101, Not-Cont. 45; M. 56; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3ª
Moved, "That the Bill do pass;" Amendts. made; Question put, and agreed to; Bill passed (No. 107)
Personal Explanation, The Earl of Milltown; Observations, Earl Cairns *June* 27, 1518
c Read 1 * (*Sir W. Harcourt*) *July* 3 [Bill 271]
Question, Mr. A. H. Brown; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 7, [290] 220
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

Criminal Law—Brutal Assaults—Legislation
Questions, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Ritchie; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *April* 7, [286] 1790

Criminal Lunatics Bill
(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 19 [Bill 256]
Read 2°, after short debate *June* 26, [289] 1511
Committed to Standing Committee on Law, &c. *June* 27
Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure, do sit and proceed with the Criminal Lunatics Bill on Thursday next, at Twelve of the Clock *July* 3
Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 11, [290] 825
Considered; read 3° *July* 31, [291] 1327
[Bill 295]

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Criminal Lunatics Bill—cont.
l. Read 1ª* (*E. of Dalhousie*) *Aug* 1 (No. 239)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Aug 5*, 1721
Committee*; Report *Aug* 7
Read 3ª* *Aug* 8 (No. 250)
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 64]

Criminal Lunatics [*Expenses*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *July* 4, [290] 75
Res. reported *July* 7

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Crown Lands
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 23, To leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the management of the Crown Lands, and the principles to be followed in selling or leasing the same" (*Mr. Cheetham*) *v.*, [288] 1248; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate [House counted out]

Crown Lands Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 12 [Bill 99]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 31

Crown Mining Leases—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests
Question, Mr. Rolls; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 31, [291] 1158

Crown's "Nominee" Account, The
Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 6, [287] 1473
Escheated Estates, Question, Mr. Montagu Scott; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 24, [287] 460
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Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Balfour*)
l Presented; read 1ª * *April* 29 (No. 74)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *May* 9, [287] 1814
Amendt. to leave out ("now") add ("this day three months") (*The Earl of Redesdale*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now") &c.? Cont. 48, Not-Cont. 78; M. 30; resolved in the negative
Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont, 1825

Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Anderson, Sir Frederick Milbank, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Passmore Edwards, Mr. Buchanan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 26]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 27, [285] 51
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Tottenham*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *April* 30

Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Redesdale*)
l. Pigeon-Shooting, Question, Observations, The Earl of Wemyss; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie; short debate thereon *May* 16, [288] 532
Presented; read 1ª * *May* 20 (No. 103)
Read 2ª, after debate *June* 17, [289] 552
Committee *June* 24, 1205
Report * *June* 26 (No. 158)
Read 3ª * *July* 1
c. Read 1° * (*Lord Elcho*) *July* 3 [Bill 270]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 7, [290] 370; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Warton*); Question put, and negatived
Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee [Dropped]

Cruelty to Animals Acts Extension Bill
(*Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Kennard, Mr. O'Shea*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 60]
2R. [Dropped]

Crum, Mr. A., *Renfrew*
Merchant Seamen—Deaths by Drowning, [284 420
Portugal—Mozambique Tariff—Duty on Textile Fabrics in Ships entering the Congo River, [286] 1157

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Metropolitan Railway (Park Railway and Parliament Street Improvement), Instruction to the Committee, [285] 1531
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 911; Comm. *cl.* 2, [287] 1510; Amendt. 1513, 1542; *cl.* 5, [288] 1827; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 1851

CUNLIFFE, Sir R. A., *Denbigh, &c.*
Army Estimates—Militia and Militia Reserve, [287] 1417
Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales)—Aberystwith College, [285] 1598

CURRIE, Sir D., *Perthshire*
Africa (South)—Zululand, [288] 676

CURZON, Major Hon. M., *Leicestershire, N.*
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Customs and Inland Revenue Bill
(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Resolution in Committee *April* 24
Resolution reported; Bill ordered * *April* 28
Resolutions in Committee *May* 15
Resolutions reported, and agreed to; Bill read 1° * *May* 16 [Bill 206]
Read 2° * *May* 26
Committee—R.P., after short debate *June* 9, [288] 1881
Committee; Report *June* 19, [289] 886
Considered * *June* 20
Read 3° * *June* 23
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Thurlow*) *June* 24 (No. 147)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 25]

Customs Department
Clerks—Out-Door Department, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 3, [286] 1495
Out-Door Officers, Question, Mr. Lynch; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 19, [284] 1341; Question, Lord Claud Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 23, [288] 1189
Outport Officers, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 28, [285] 80; Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 22, [287] 283
Promotions, Question, Mr. Acland; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 9, [288] 1774

Custom House Officials—Payment of Salaries, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Courtney *May* 27, [288] 1467
Extra Messengers, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 3, [286] 1490

Custom House at Kingston, Isle of Wight, Question, Mr. Loder; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 17, [286] 19
Importation, Manufacture, and Sale of Oleomargarine and other Butter Substitutes, Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *July* 25, [291] 493

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Customs and Inland Revenue Departments —Amalgamation
Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 1, [287] 1032

DALHOUSIE, Earl of
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), [291] 1150
284] Criminal Law Amendment, 165
286] 2R. 1453
288] Comm. *cl.* 2, 396; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 400; *add.* . *cl.* 401; *cl.* 4, 402, 404; *cl.* 5, *ib.* Amendt. . 406; *cl.* 6, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 7, 407; *add. cl.* . 408; *cl.* 8, Amendt. *ib.* 410, 412, 415; *cl.* 9, . Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 11, 416; *cl.* 12, Amendt. . *ib.*; *cl.* 13, Amendt. 417; *cl.* 16, Amendt. . *ib.*; Report, *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1156; *cl.* 5, . 1158; Amendt. 1160; *cl.* 10, 1161; *cl.* 12, . 1163; *cl.* 13, 1166
289] Motion "That the Bill do pass," *cl.* 2, 1210; . *cl.* 5, 1215; *cl.* 10, 1019; *add. cl.* 1222; . *cl.* 12, 1223
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Freshwater Fisheries Act Amendment, 2R [286] 1252
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Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Amendment, 2R. [291] 2, 5
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(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)

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Public Health (Metropolis)—Small-Pox Epidemics, Res. [289] 1807, 1812; Previous Question moved, 1815
Representation of the People, 2R. Personal Explanation, [286] 1526; Comm. *cl.* 2, [287] 1523, 1535; [288] 569, 570, 1200, 1247, 1361, 1369, 1370, 1371; *cl.* 3, 1388, 1392; *cl.* 9, 1864; *add cl.* [289] 862, 866
Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1571

DILKE, Right Hon. Sir C. W.—*cont.*
Supply—Friendly Societies Registry, [290] 1266, 1267, 1268
Local Government Board, [290] 1284, 1286, 1287, 1289, 1293, 1296, 1297
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Local Government Board, [285] 245

DILLWYN, Mr. L. L., *Swansea*
Africa (South)—Natal and Zululand, [291] 1567
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage)—Official Receivers—Mr. Messent, Personal Explanation, [286] 50
Bishopric of Bristol, [292] 110
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. [291] 1011
Great Western Railway (No. 1), 3R. [289] 980
Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales)—Aberystwith College, [285] 1593
Literature, Science, and Art—The Record Office at Venice, [288] 1305, 1306
Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers' Act) (No. 4), Consid. [289] 989
Magistrates (Ireland) Salaries, 2R. [291] 834
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. *cl.* 16, [291] 461
Parliament — Business of the House—Easter Recess, [286] 1814
Public Business—Office of Speaker to this House, [286] 1174
Parliament—Public Business—Supply—Standing Order of November 27, 1882, Res. Amendt. [290] 1135, 1136
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 4, [288] 1398
Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1569
Sites for Churches, Teachers' Residences, &c. (Ireland), 2R. [287] 442
Smith's Trust Estate, 3R. [289] 1226
Supply—Public Education in England and Wales, &c. Motion for reporting Progress, [289] 548

Disposal of the Dead (Regulations) Bill
(*Dr. Cameron, Sir Lyon Playfair, Dr. Farquharson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 10]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 30, [287] 959; after debate, Question put; A. 79, N. 149; M. 70 (D. L. 79)

Disused Burial Grounds Bill
(*Mr. Hollond, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Pell*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 46]
Read 2°, after debate *Mar* 12, [285] 1307
Committee; Report; Considered; read 3° *Aug* 7, [292] 251
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord FitzGerald*) *Aug* 8 (No. 249)
Read 2ª; Committee negatived, after long debate *Aug* 11, 409
Read 3ª * *Aug* 12
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 72]

Divided Parishes Act*, 1876—*Registration of Voters
Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 17, [290] 1417

DIXON-HARTLAND, Mr. F. D., *Evesham*
Bankruptcy Act, 1883—Questions
Bankruptcy of R. B. Scarborough, [291] 655
Investigation of Trustees' Accounts, [292] 271, 272
Official Receivers, [284] 178, 436, 437;—Mr. Messent, Personal Explanation, [286] 49, 50, 51
Scale of Fees, [284] 1195, 1196
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Bulgaria—The Varna Railway, [285] 207, 368, 502, 866
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. [292] 505
Egypt—Questions
Conference, [287] 1698
Finance—Loan Operations, [289] 326
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Education Department—Political Lectures in Board School Rooms, [288] 16, 17
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France and China—Treaty of Tien-Tsin, [288] 675, 1294, 1770
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Law and Police—Reform Demonstration, [291] 308
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3) (Lower Thames Valley Sewerage Scheme), 2R. [288] 1767
National Debt (Conversion of Stock), 2R. [288] 1409; Comm. *cl.* 6, [289] 340
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 822, 1952
Supply—Board of Trade, [290] 994; Amendt. 1022, 1023
Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1035; Amendt. 1052
House of Commons Offices, [290] 783
Wine Duties—Spanish and German Spirit, [286] 1269

DODDS, Mr. J., *Stockton*
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage), Res. [285] 935
Copyhold Enfranchisement, 2R. [285] 1288
Crown Lands, Motion for a Select Committee, [288] 1260
Freshwater Fisheries Act Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 1, [285] 791; *add. cl.* 796, 802, 807; Report, 810
Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, Res. [285] 1583
Parliament—Privilege (Stockton Carrs Railway Bill), Res. [287] 15
Police, 2R. [289] 1723
Public Works Loans, Comm. *cl.* 2, [291] 488
Stockton Carrs Railway, 3R. [287] 3, 8, 10, 11, 608, 609, 618, 626, 630
Yorkshire Land Registries, 2R. [285] 1292, 1299, 1305, 1307; Comm. *cl.* 27, [290] 791, 792

DODSON, Right Hon. J. G. (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), *Scarborough*
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[284] 95, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199; [285] 222, 360, 1369; [286] 1646, 1647, 1648; [289] 814, 815, 1875; [290] 687
Cambridgeshire, [287] 479
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Cattle Importation from Ireland, [291] 866
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Wyoming and the Cattle Disease, [291] 1749
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878—Clauses 27 and 32—Uniformity of Action, [286] 1485
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Questions
Cattle Disease in Foreign Countries, [285] 1041
Cattle Importation—Losses of Cattle at Sea, [285] 1547
Cattle Trade between England and Ireland, [284] 430, 1861
Dairies, &c. Order, 1879—Registration of Cowhouses, [287] 1052
Disinfection of Market Places, &c. [286] 1799
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Exclusion of Irish Fat Cattle from England and Scotland, [286] 1497, 1498, 1801, 1802
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Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, [288] 1460;—Returns of Infected Animals, [285] 89
286] Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. 162, 165, 210; Comm. 788, 792
287] *cl.* 1, 298, 301, 302, 303; Amendt. 304, 309, 318, 319, 320, 337, 339, 343; Motion for reporting Progress, 349, 359, 654, 655; Amendt. 902, 926; *cl.* 2, 928, 929, 930; *cl.* 3, 931, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938; *add. cl.* 1239, 1240, 1245, 1248, 1249, 1251, 1255, 1256, 1259
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Ireland—Agricultural Statistics, [286] 37
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Parliament—Questions
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Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1944, 1945, 1946, 1955, 1956
Public Health—Importation of Butterine and Oleomargarine, [291] 42
Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, [284] 440; [287] 650
Supply—Lunacy Commission, England, [290] 1310
Privy Council Office, [290] 967, 968
Report, [292] 73, 74
United States of America—Food Adulteration, [286] 1166; [288] 1679, 1680

DONOUGHMORE, Earl of
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Relief of Berber and General Gordon, [287] 449, 599
Ireland—Public Meetings, [288] 1724
Portugal—Congo Treaty, Res. [287] 1836

DORCHESTER, Lord
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Yeomanry Riot at Lichfield, [289] 550, 552
Metropolis (Hyde Park Corner)—The Wellington Statue, [284] 286, 289, 290
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—Site for the Wellington Statue, Motion for an Address, [286] 571

DOUGLAS, Mr. A. AKERS-, *Kent, E.*
Local Taxation, Res. [286] 1058, 1059

Dublin Museum of Science and Art Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 59]
Read 2° * *Feb* 14
Order for Committee read, and discharged; Bill referred to a Select Committee of Five Members, Three to be nominated by the House, and Two by the Committee of Selection *Feb* 28, [285] 187
And, on *Mar* 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Plunket
Committee * (*on re-comm*); Report *Mar* 20
Read 3° * *Mar* 21
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *Mar* 24 (No. 38)
Read 2ª * *April* 1
Committee *; Report *April* 3
Read 3ª * *April* 4
Royal Assent *April* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. 6]

Dublin Museum of Science and Art [*Expenses*]
c. Res. considered in Committee *Feb* 29, [285] 325
Resolution reported *Mar* 3

Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Bill
c. Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee to inquire and report to the House whether the proposed Railway will injuriously affect one of the few open spaces in the City of Dublin, viz.: the open space known as Beresford Place, situate on the north and west sides of the Custom House; and needlessly disfigure the said City; and that they have power to call Witnesses and receive evidence upon the subject" (*Mr. Mayne*) *April* 29, [287] 875; after short debate, Question put; A. 26, N. 145; M. 119 (D. L. 76)

DUCKHAM, Mr. T., *Herefordshire*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 473; Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 307, 328; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 932, 936; *add. cl.* 1242, 1246
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [284] 195, 197
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Questions
Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [285] 360; [290] 686;—Outbreak at Finchley, [287] 1322
Importation of Foreign Cattle, [285] 666; —Losses of Cattle at Sea, [285] 1546
Quarantine Regulations, [287] 1050
Customs—Importation, Manufacture, and Sale of Oleomargarine and other Butter Substitutes, [291] 493
Endowed Schools (England and Wales)—Cam School, Motion for an Address, [286] 733
Inland Revenue—Carriage Tax, Res. [291] 521
Ireland—Agricultural Statistics, [286] 37
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 229
United States of America—Food Adulteration, [286] 1165; [288] 1679

DUFF, Mr. R. W., (Lord of the Treasury), *Banffshire*
Post Office Officials—Appointment of Solicitors to Postmasterships, [287] 177, 178, 179
Supply—Fishery Board in Scotland, &c. [290] 1776, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1787

DUNDAS, Hon. J. C., *Richmond*
Yorkshire Land Registries, 2R. [285] 1299; Nomination of Select Committee, [288] 795

DUNRAVEN, Earl of
Egypt (Events in the Soudan), [285] 14, 15 Khartoum, [286] 1623
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Military Operations on the Red Sea, [285] 636
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 618
Ireland—Magistracy—Supersession of Lord Rossmore, Res. [284] 1118, 1161
Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—Purchase Clauses—Advances to Owners, Res. [287] 872
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 168, 173; Res. 1352

DURHAM, Bishop of
Newcastle Chapter, 2R. [289] 1541

Dwelling Houses Inspection Bill
(*Mr. Monckton, Marquess of Stafford, Mr. H. T. Davenport, Mr. Henry H. Fowler*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 42]
2R. [Dropped]

Dwellings in Crowded Districts—Loans by Public Works Commissioners
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the evils of overcrowding cannot in all cases be adequately met by the enforcement of purely sanitary regulations, and that it is therefore expedient that, in the case of certain public Trusts and Corporations having for their object the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes, some relaxation should be made in the rules under which loans are at present granted by the Public Works Loan Commissioners" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*) *Mar* 4, [285] 509; after debate, Previous Question proposed, "That the Original Question be now put" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*); after further debate, Previous Question and Motion withdrawn
[See title *Housing of the Working Classes*]

DYKE, Right Hon. Sir W. H., *Kent, Mid*
Egypt (Finance, &c.)—Loan by Messrs. Rothschild, [284] 309, 311
Elections (Hours of Poll), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [284] 540
Merchant Shipping Bill—Thames Pilots, [286] 1166
Parliament—Business of the House, [284] 1733; [286] 615, 1507
Parliament—House of Commons—Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms, Motion for a Standing Committee, [284] 557, 559, 560, 563, 565, 1811, 1818
Parliament—Orders of the Day, Motion for Postponement, [285] 102
Wellington Statue, [288] 1312

Dynamite Outrages, The — The United States of America
Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 16, [289] 410

Earl of Devon's Estates Bill [*Lords*]
c. Moved, "That, in the case of the Earl of Devon's Estates Bill [*Lords*], Standing Order 235 be suspended, and that the Bill be read 2°" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *July* 29, [291] 848; after short debate, Motion agreed to

East Indian Unclaimed Stocks Bill
(*Mr. Kynaston Cross, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *July* 2 [Bill 269]
2R. deferred, after short debate *July* 14, [290] 1054
Read 2°, after debate *July* 31, [291] 1327
Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Aug* 1, 1361
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 1

EBRINGTON, Viscount, *Tiverton*
Elections (Hours of Poll), Consid. *cl.* 1, [289] 1991
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 938

Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. James Campbell, Admiral Sir John Hay, Mr. Dalrymple*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 6 [Bill 19]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 11, [289] 3
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "no measure is satisfactory which proposes to continue, for the provision and maintenance of ecclesiastical buildings belonging to one religious denomination, any system of compulsory general assessment" (*Mr. Arthur Elliot*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 103, N. 160; M. 57 (D. L. 116)
Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Ecclesiastical Buildings (*England and Scotland*)
Question, Mr. Illingworth; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 17, [286] 36

Ecclesiastical Commissioners
Funds for the Repair of Westminster Abbey and Peterborough Cathedral, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 25, [284] 1875
Sites for Churches, Question, Sir Matthew White Ridley; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *July* 17, [290] 1391

Ecclesiastical Commissioners—House Property in Southwark
Moved for, "Copy of the Report of the Select Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, recently presented to the Board in reference to certain House property in Southwark" (*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*) *Mar* 24, [286] 557; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Report *P.P.* (41)

Ecclesiastical Discipline and Public Worship Regulation Acts Amendment Bill (*Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, Mr. Greer, Baron de Ferrières*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 11 [Bill 96]
2R. [Dropped]

ECROYD, Mr. W. F., *Preston*
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage), Res. [285] 937
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 479
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1389
Indian State Railways—Contracts, [288] 26
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1957
Representation of the People, Comm. [287] 812; *cl.* 2, 1546; [288] 1351; *add. cl.* 1897, 1900, 1906, 1917, 1930; [289] 857

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ECROYD, Mr. W. F.—*cont.*
Supply—Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1043

Edinburgh Northern Tramways Bill
c. Lords Amendts. considered *July* 15, [290] 1096; some agreed to; some disagreed to Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing with certain of the Amendts. to which this House hath disagreed:"—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cotes, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Andrew Grant, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson

Educational Endowments (Ireland) Bill
[H.L.] (*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 1 (No. 173)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 4, [290] 14
c. Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 11, 823
l. Bill withdrawn * *July* 21

Education Department (England and Wales)
GENERAL QUESTIONS
Age of Children leaving School, Question, Mr. Dawson; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 31, [291] 1166; Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Aug* 5, 1751
Board School Districts, Question, Sir Massey Lopes; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 8, [287] 1687
Catholic Schools in Monmouthshire, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 17, [290] 1394
Deficiency of School Places (Metropolis), Questions, Mr. Boord, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 29, [285] 212
Divided Parishes Act, 1876 — *Herefordshire*, Questions, Sir Joseph Bailey; Answers, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 13, [285] 1370
Elementary Education Act, 1870 — *Offences against the Act—Incidence of Costs*, Question, Mr. Brinton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 27, [286] 885;—*Sections* 9 & 73—*Expenses of Inquiry*, Question, Sir Massey Lopes; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June* 24, [289] 1236
Elementary Education Act, 1876—*The Pupil Teacher Grant*, Questions, Mr. Salt, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 27, [286] 860
Loans for School Houses—Powers of Town Councils, Question, Mr. Jackson; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 17, [290] 1385
Middle Class School for Wiltshire (West Lavington), Question, Mr. Acland; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 21, [284] 1602
Report of the Public Accounts Committee, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 3, [289] 1886
Technical Instruction—Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Observations, Lord Egerton, Lord Balfour; Reply, Lord Carlingford *Feb* 14, [284] 826

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Education Department (England and Wales)—cont.
Wales, Grants to Colleges in, Question, Observations, Lord Norton; Reply, Lord Carlingford *May* 27, [288] 1455

School Accommodation
Obligations of School Boards, Questions, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answers, Mr. Mundella *July* 18, [290] 1604; *Aug* 1, [291] 1357
School Accommodation in Lambeth, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, Mr. Mundella *April* 1, [286] 1272; *April* 24, [287] 459

Endowed Schools
Milton Abbas Schools, Question, Colonel Digby; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 18, [284] 1170
Tonbridge School, Questions, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Causton; Answers, Mr. Mundella *May* 22, [288] 991
Endowed Schools Acts — Christ's Hospital, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 24, [286] 614
Speldhurst National School, Questions, Mr. Samuel Morley; Answers, Mr. Mundella *April* 3, [286] 1484; *April* 7, 1811; Questions, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Cropper; Answers, Mr. Mundella *May* 19, [288] 666; Question, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June* 19, [289] 793

Elementary Schools
Balham Board School, Question, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June* 16, [289] 405
Board Schools at Gravesend, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 24, [286] 600
Board Schools (Metropolis), Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 3, [285] 353
South Lincolnshire Schools, Question, Mr. Compton Lawrance; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 6, [285] 660
Management of Elementary Schools, Questions, Mr. R. H. Paget, Mr. Onslow; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 27, [286] 860
Political Lectures in Board School Rooms, Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Mac Iver, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Mundella *May* 12, [288] 16
Home Lessons in Board Schools, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. Raikes; Answers, Mr. Mundella *June* 19, [289] 813

Over-Pressure
Over-Pressure in Elementary Board Schools, Questions, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 19, 1330; Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 24, 598; Questions, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 25, 737; Question, Lord Algernon Percy; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April* 1, 1273; Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April* 24, 456; Questions, Earl De La Warr, Lord Houghton; Answers, Lord

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Education Department (England and Wales)—Over-Pressure—cont.

289] Carlingford *June* 13, 236 ; Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. Raikes ; Answers, Mr. Mundella, 240 ; Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June* 19, 812 ; Observations, Earl De La Warr, Lord Norton ; Reply, Lord Carlingford ; short debate thereon *June* 27, 1519 ; Questions, Lord Algernon Percy, Mr. J. Lowther ; An-
290] swer, Mr. Mundella *July* 8, 508 ; Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 17, 1384 ; Questions, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Dawson ; Answers, Mr. Mundella
291] *Aug* 1, 1359

Bradford School Board, Questions, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. J. Lowther ; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 7, [285] 862

Cheltenham Board School—Death from Over-Pressure, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 29, [285] 221

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Lyefield School Board—Death from Over-Pressure, Question, Mr. Severne ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 15, [288] 419

St. Mary's School, Wolverhampton—Case of William Hayward, Questions, Viscount Lewisham, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 14, [285] 1542

Shoreditch and Egham Board Schools—Excessive Punishments and Overwork, Questions, Lord Algernon Percy, Mr. J. Lowther ; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 31, [286] 1170

Shoreditch Board of Guardians, Question, Lord Algernon Percy ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June* 12, [289] 85

West Bromwich School Board—Suicide of a Boy, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 11, [284] 415 ; *Feb* 29, [285] 208

Dr. Crichton Browne's Report, Question, Mr. Raikes; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 12, [288] 17 ; Questions, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, Mr. Mundella *June* 9, 1772

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Political Emblems in National Schools—Rothwell School, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst; Answers, Mr. Mundella *May* 15, [288] 432 ; *May* 22, 1007

Parishes without Public Elementary Schools, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 3, [285] 365

Pensions to School Teachers, Question, Mr. Round ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 7, [285] 866 ; Question, Mr. Sykes ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 15, [288] 441 ; Question, Sir Alexander Gordon ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 21, [290] 1739

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Punishments in Board Schools—The Board School at Kidlington, Oxfordshire, Question, Mr. Broadhurst ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 6, [285] 660

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Education Department (England and Wales)—cont.

School Board Documents, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 14, [290] 899

School Hours—Compulsory Attendance, Question, Observations, Lord Stanley of Alderley ; Reply, Lord Carlingford *July* 18, [290] 1583 ; Question, Mr. Rankin ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 24, [291] 319

Medical Certificates, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 21, [290] 1740

Shakespeare in Board Schools, Question, Mr. Montague Guest ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 13, [285] 1342

The "Blue Ribbon" in Board Schools, Question, Mr. Stewart Macliver ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 22, [288] 994

Vaccination in Board Schools, Question, Mr. Hopwood ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 10, [290] 669

Inspectors

Instructions to School Inspectors—Circular of 9th Aug 1882, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 7, [285] 864 ; Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot ; Answer Mr. Mundella *May* 15, [288] 442

Examination of Infants, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April* 7, [286] 1797

The Inspectors' Returns, Question, Mr. Beresford Hope ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 3, [285] 349

School Boards

Doncaster School Board, Question, Mr. Labouchere ; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *Feb* 29, [285] 209

Rothwell School Board, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answers, Mr. Mundella *May* 26, [288] 1311 ; Question, Observations, Lord Stanley of Alderley ; Reply, Earl Granville *May* 27, 1437

Yetminster and Llansilin School Boards, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Sir Massey Lopes ; Answers, Mr. Mundella *July* 3, [289] 1867

The Education Code, 1884

Question, Mr. Grantham ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 4, [285] 504 ; Notice, Mr. Stanley Leighton *Mar* 24, [286] 618 ; Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 25, 748 ; Question, Mr. Finch-Hatton ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April* 7, 1797

The Gaelic and Irish Languages, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh ; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 14, [290] 898

The Irish Language, Questions, Mr. Sexton ; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 14, [284] 868 *Feb* 21, 1608

Parl. Papers—

Report of Committee of Council 1883-4, with Appendix .	[4091]
Code of Regulations, 1884 . .	[3919]
School Boards (England and Wales), 1884 . . .	[3958]
Revised Instructions to Inspectors	[4055]
Teachers Pensions, Minutes of Committees	[4069]
Expenditure upon Grants (England and Wales) . . .	[394

Education Department—Elementary School Teachers

Moved, "That the position of School Teachers in public Elementary Schools, appointed 1846-51, in respect of pensions, is detrimental to the best interests of education, and requires the further consideration of Her Majesty's Government" (*Mr. Brodrick*) *April* 29, [287] 939 ; after short debate, Motion withdrawn [See *Questions*]

Education Departmnet—Endowed Schools (England and Wales)—Cam School

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from Sections 28, 32, 33, and 34 of the Scheme now lying upon the Table for the future management of the Charity known as the School founded by Francis Hopton, in the parish of Cam" (*Colonel Kingscote*) *Mar* 24, [286] 718 ; after debate, Question put ; A. 49, N. 53 ; M. 4 (D. L. 51)

Education Department—Examination of Young Children—The London School Board

Moved for, "Copy of the Memorial forwarded to the Education Department relative to the examination of young children in schools ; with the answer of the Education Department thereto" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *April* 1, [286] 1254 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to [See *Questions*]
Memorial and Answer *P.P.* (71)

Education Department—Over-Pressure in Elementary Schools—Number of Children under the Ages of Five and Six

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Copy of the evidence given before the coroner's jury relative to the death of a child, aged eight years, who had been attending a school at Cheltenham, and whose death, according to the evidence, was caused by inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and hastened by the mental strain from overwork

"That there be laid before this House Return of the number of children under the age of five years and under the age of six years attending schools which are subject to Government inspection" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *Mar* 10, [285] 1184 ; after short debate, First Motion agreed to ; Second Motion withdrawn [See *Questions*]
P.P. (71)

Education Department—Parishes of Rothwell and Yetminster

Moved to resolve, "That, in the opinion of this House, the recent action of the Education Department with regard to the parishes of Rothwell and Yetminster is contrary to public policy and to the intention of the Education Act of 1870" (*The Lord Stanley of Alderley*) *June* 19, [289] 779 ; after short debate, on Question ? resolved in the negative [See *Questions*]

Education Department—The New Code

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, in respect to the Education Code now lying on the Table of this House, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that regulations shall be made so as to secure the following objects, that is to say :—

(1.) That scholars under seven years of age shall not be presented for examination individually, but by class ;

(2.) That greater liberty than at present shall be given to managers and teachers to classify children according to their acquirements and abilities ;

(3.) That a larger share of the Government Grant shall depend upon attendance, and a smaller upon individual examination" (*Mr. Stanley Leighton*) *April* 1, [286] 1366 ; after debate, Question put ; A. 135, N. 184 ; M. 49 (D. L. 54)

Education Department—The New Code—Article 107 *B*

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that after the word 'examination' in Article 107 B. of the new Code of Regulations issued by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education the following words be added 'but infants till they have attained the age of five years shall be exempted from examination in reading, writing, counting, and needlework'" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *April* 1, [286] 1256 ; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Education, Science, and Art—Administration

Ordered, That the Select Committee be reappointed to consider how the Ministerial responsibility under which the Votes for Education, Science, and Art are administered may be best secured :—That the Select Committee do consist of Seventeen Members *Feb* 8

Committee nominated as follows :—Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Dawson, Viscount Emlyn, Mr. Errington, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, Sir John Lubbock, Viscount Lymington, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Pell, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Raikes, Mr. J. N. Richardson, Mr. Salt, and Mr. Sclater-Booth

April 28 Mr. Dawson *disch.*, Mr. Sexton *added*
May 8 Mr. Salt *disch.*, Lord Algernon Percy *added*

Report . . . . . *P.P.* 312
Thirty-first Report . . . . . [4008]

Education (Scotland) Provisional Order Bill (*Mr. Mundella, The Lord Advocate*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *July* 15 [Bill 285]
Read 2° * *July* 22
Report * ; read 3° *July* 28

[*cont.*

Education (Scotland) Provisional Order Bill—cont.
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *July* 28 (No. 218)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 4
Committee *; Report *Aug* 5
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccl]

EDWARDS, Mr. J. P., *Salisbury*
Egypt—State of Affairs, and Policy of the Government, in the Soudan, [285] 375

EGERTON of TATTON, Lord
Technical Instruction—Report of the Royal Commission, [284] 826

EGERTON, Admiral Hon. F., *Derbyshire, E.*
Navy Estimates—Seamen and Marines, [287] 1748

EGERTON, Hon. A. F., *Wigan*
Army Estimates—Volunteer Corps, [287] 1433, 1437
War Office, [291] 739
Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment, 2R. [288] 793, 794
Cemeteries, 2R. [289] 1323
Egypt (War in the Soudan), [284] 202
Infants, Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [290] 1063
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple), 2R. [286] 236
Navy—Assistant Dockyard Constructors, [288] 1892
Navy Estimates—Dockyards and Naval Yards, [290] 1137
Naval Stores for Building, &c. the Fleet and Coastguard, [290] 1226
Sea and Coastguard Services, &c. [286] 380, 381
Seamen and Marines, [287] 1773
Parliament—Business of the House (Procedure on Wednesdays), Res. [289] 672
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 4, [288] 1397; *add cl.* 1902
Supply—Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [287] 1127
Privy Council Office, [290] 968
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [285] 1421

EGERTON, Hon. Alan de Tatton, *Cheshire, Mid*
Army Estimates—Volunteer Corps, [287] 1448
Law and Police—Dynamiters in Paris, [290] 223
Metropolis—Reform Demonstration, [291] 43, 44, 45, 495, 496
Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers), 2R. [285] 47
Prisons (England and Wales)—Chester Prison, [288] 1305
Public Health (Cholera)—Rags from Marseilles, [291] 504

Egypt
LORDS
Affairs of the Soudan
Observations, The Earl of Wemyss; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *Feb* 26, [285] 7; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Earl Granville*); Motion agreed to
General Gordon, Questions, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answers, Lord Carlingford, Earl
284] Granville *Feb* 7, 164; Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville
. *Feb* 18, 1117;—*General Gordon's Proclamation*, Question, Observations, The Marquess of Salisbury; Reply, Earl Granville
. *Feb* 19, 1289; Questions, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answers, Earl Granville
. *Feb* 21, 1526; *Feb* 22, 1679;—*Relief of General Gordon*, Question, Observations, Lord Strathnairn, The Marquess of Salisbury, Viscount Cranbrook; Reply, Earl
286] Granville *Mar* 31, 1124:—Observations,
287] The Earl of Carnarvon *April* 21, 123; Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, Earl Granville; debate
. thereon *April* 22, 261; Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville
. *May* 5, 1268; Questions, The Marquess of Salisbury, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answers,
288] Earl Granville *May* 16, 537; Question, Observations, The Earl of Galloway; Reply, Earl Granville; Observations, The Marquess
. of Salisbury *May* 23, 1167; Question, Observations, The Earl of Wemyss; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *May* 27,
. 1450 *P.P.* [3884]
Evacuation of the Soudan—*P.P. No.* 22 (1884), Question, Observations, The Earl of Galloway, The Duke of Marlborough; Reply, Earl Granville *June* 30, [289] 1656
The Porte and the Soudan, Question, Lord Strathnairn; Answer, Earl Granville *Aug* 5, [291] 1737

Events in the Soudan
Fall of Sinkat, Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville *Feb* 12, [284] 566
Attack on Tokar, Questions, The Earl of Wemyss; Answers, The Earl of Morley, Earl Granville *Feb* 18, [284] 1116
Surrender of Tokar, Statement, Earl Granville *Feb* 22, [284] 1679
The Relieving Force (*Field Artillery*), Question, Observations, The Earl of Wemyss; Replies, The Earl of Morley, Earl Granville *Feb* 22, [284] 1712
Admiral Sir William Hewett's Proclamation (*Osman Digna*), Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr; Reply, Earl Granville *Mar* 18, [286] 152
Egypt, No. 12 (1884) . . . . *P.* 176
Khartoum, Question, Observations, The Earl of Hardwicke; Reply, Earl Granville; Debate thereon *April* 4, [286] 1604
Relief of Berber and Khartoum (*General Gordon*), Question, The Earl of Donough-
287] more; Answer, Earl Granville *April* 24,
. 449; Question, Observations, The Earl of Donoughmore; Reply, Earl Granville; short
. debate thereon *April* 25, 599; Questions, The Earl of Galloway; Answers, Earl Gran-

[*cont.*

Egypt—Lords—*Events in the Soudan*—cont.
287] ville *April* 28, 724; *April* 29, 874; Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr; Reply, Earl Granville *May* 8, 1657
Rumoured Fall of Berber, Question, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley *June* 13, [289] 232; Question, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answer, Lord Carlingford *June* 16, 346

The British Expeditionary Force
Reinforcements, Question, Viscount Bury; Answer, The Earl of Northbrook *Feb* 8, [284] 293
The Telegrams, Question, Observations, Viscount Cranbrook; Reply, Earl Granville; Observations, The Earl of Longford *Feb* 15, [284] 996

War in the Soudan
Battle of El Teb—Telegrams, Question, The Earl of Limerick; Answer, Earl Granville *Feb* 29, [285] 206
Policy of the Government, Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville *Mar* 3, [285] 325
Military Operations on the Red Sea, Question, Observations, Viscount Bury; Reply, Earl Granville; debate thereon *Mar* 6, [285] 615
Battle of Tamanieb—Defeat of Osman Digna, Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville *Mar* 13, [285] 1310;—*Results of the Defeat*, Question, Earl Beauchamp; Answer, Earl Granville *Mar* 14, [285] 1519
Advance of General Graham, Question, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answer, Earl Granville *Mar* 27, [286] 855
The Mahdi, Question, Observations, Lord Colchester; Reply, Earl Granville *Mar* 31, [286] 1122
Vote of Thanks to Officers and Men of H.M. Sea and Land Forces, Observations, Question, Viscount Enfield, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Earl of Morley *May* 5, [287] 1293; Observations, The Earl of Galloway; Reply, The Earl of Northbrook *May* 27, [288] 1457

Diplomatic Affairs
The Proposed Conference
Question, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answer, Earl Granville *May* 1, [287] 1011; Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *May* 6, 1457; Notice of Question, The Earl of Carnarvon *May* 12, [288] 3; Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *May* 13, 150
Engagements of the British Government (*Despatch of 19th September*, 1879), Observations, The Marquess of Salisbury; Reply, Earl Granville *May* 1, [287] 1013
Evacuation of the Eastern Soudan, Question, Observations, Lord Strathnairn; Reply, Earl Granville *May* 1, [287] 1020
Negotiations with France, Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *May* 27, [288] 1439; Question, Observations, Earl Stanhope; Reply, Earl Granville; Observa-

[*cont.*

Egypt—Lords—*Diplomatic Affairs—The Proposed Conference*—cont.
tions, The Marquess of Salisbury *June* 9, 1724; Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley *June* 13, 289] 231; Questions, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answers, Lord Carlingford, The Earl of Kimberley *June* 16, 345; Ministerial Statement, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *June* 23, 1043; Question, Earl De La Warr; 291] Answer, Earl Granville *July* 25, 491; Questions, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answers, Earl Granville *July* 28, 613; *July* 29, 838; *July* 31, 1128; Ministerial Statement, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *Aug* 4, 1540
Terms of the Agreement with France—Vote of Censure, Notice of Motion, The Earl of 289] Carnarvon *June* 26, 1333; Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *July* 1, 1770; Observations, Earl Granville, The Marquess of Salisbury *July* 3, 1856; Explanation, Earl Granville *July* 4, [290] 3
Policy of Her Majesty's Government, Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville *Aug* 5, [291] 1715

Egypt (*Affairs of the Soudan*)—*Policy of the Government—The Slave Trade*
Moved, "That a copy of the Convention of 1877, relative to the traffic in slaves in Central Asia, be reprinted" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *Feb* 29, [285] 188; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Egypt (*Events in the Soudan*)—*Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure*
Notice of Motion, The Marquess of Salisbury 284] *Feb* 7, 164
Moved to resolve, "That this House, having read and considered the Correspondence relating to Egypt, laid on the Table by Her Majesty's command, is of opinion that the recent lamentable events in the Soudan are due in a great measure to the vacillating and inconsistent policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *Feb* 12, 567; after long debate, on Question? Cont. 181, Not-Cont. 81; M. 100; resolved in the affirmative
Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 656
Production of Documents, Observations, Viscount Cranbrook *Feb* 14, 824

Egypt
Commons (*General Questions*)
Administration of Justice—The Mudir Hussein Wasif, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 31, [291] 1181
Armed Steamers on the Nile, Questions, Mr. Gourley; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June* 16, [289] 412; *Aug* 4, [291] 1581
Baker Pasha, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 25, [284] 1879
Collection of Taxes—Use of Torture, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 24, [291] 321

[*cont.*

Egypt—Commons—cont.

Co-operation of Turkey, Questions, Sir Edmund Lechmere; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 14, [284] 888

Corporal Punishment—The Courbash, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 7, [290] 216; Questions, Mr. W. J. Corbet, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 8, 503

Defence of the Nile Provinces, Questions, Mr. Gourley; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 4, [286] 1642

Drink Shops in Alexandria, Question, Sir Frederick Milner; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 19, [289] 809

Forced Labour, Question, Mr. Villiers Stuart; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 26, [288] 1313

Gambling at Port Said, Question, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 5, [288] 1530

Mr. Wilfred Blunt, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 28, [291] 657

P.P. Egypt, No. 27

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, Questions, The O'Donoghue, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 28, [287] 756; Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Parnell, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 1, 1039

Natives of Upper Egypt, Question, Mr. M'Coan; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 8, [287] 1694

Negotiations with Turkey, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 9, [288] 1788

Petition of Egyptian Soldiers, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 21, [284] 1606

Reported Disbanding of the Egyptian Army, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 18, [284] 1204

Report on the Bombardment of Alexandria, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Aug* 5, [291] 1741

The Egyptian War (1882)—*The Indian Contingent—Case of Mr. Stringer*, Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 27, [286] 856

The Khedive—Pledges of the British Government, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 7, [286] 1799;—*Engagements of the British Government* (*Despatch, 19th September*, 1879), Questions, Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 1, [287] 1052; Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 5, 1313

P.P. Egypt, No. 14

The Papers, &c.

Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 6, [285] 653; Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 24, [287] 473

No. 12, 1884, Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 5, [287] 1332

[*cont.*

Egypt—Commons—*The Papers, &c.*—cont.

Abridgment of No. 18, Questions, Lord John Manners; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 12, [288] 28

Secret Agreements with Foreign Powers, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 8, [287] 35

The Telegrams, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 1, [287] 1064

The Red Sea Littoral—Tajurrah, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 3, [285] 353

The Riots at Alexandria

Indemnity Claims, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 17, [286] 24

Alexandria Indemnity Commission—Case of Mrs. Ribton, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 8, [287] 38

Awards of the Commissioners, Questions, Mr. Gourley, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 31, [286] 1158

Captured Artillery, Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 17, [286] 34

The Slave Trade Convention of 1877, Questions, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 21, 1607; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 4, [291] 1579

Despatch . . . . . *P.P.* [3935]

[See title *Suez Canal*]

Political Affairs

Policy of Her Majesty's Government, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 10, [290] 687; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 4, [291] 1582

Nubar Pasha, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 7, [286] 1801

Nubar Pasha and Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Questions, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Rylands, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Gladstone *April* 8, [287] 28

Commission of the Earl of Northbrook, Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, Earl Granville *Aug* 7, [292] 75; Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 11, [292] 446; Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 12, 601

Instructions to the Earl of Northbrook, Observations, Sir Stafford Northcote; Reply, Mr. Gladstone; long debate thereon *Aug* 11, [292] 449

The Porte, Question, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 7, [292] 116

Sir Evelyn Baring, Questions, Mr. Coleridge Kennard, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 11, [290] 822

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Egypt—Commons—*Political Affairs*—cont.

The Egyptian Ministry, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 8, [284] 301

The British Expeditionary Force

Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 29, [285] 223; Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 31, [286] 1146

The Marines at Port Said, Questions, Sir John Hay, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 8, [284] 300

Naval Precautions at Suakin, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 8, [284] 316

The Telegrams, Questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 11, [284] 433; Questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 12, 676

The Red Sea Ports, Question, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 14, [284] 892

Admiral Sir William Hewett (*Civil and Military Powers*), Questions, Sir John Hay; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 14, [284] 895; *Feb* 15, 1021

Employment of Indian Troops, Question, Observations, Lord Strathnairn; Reply, Earl Granville *Feb* 19, [284] 1306

The Command, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 14, [284] 893; Question, Major-General Alexander; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 19, 1334

Command of the Royal Marines, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 19, [284] 1336

The Correspondence of Sir E. Malet and Sir E. Baring with Egyptian Officials, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 19, [284] 1342

Hospital Arrangements, Question, Sir Harry Verney; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 22, [284] 1717

The Troops at Suakin, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Viscount Lewisham; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 28, [285] 77; Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 8, [287] 40

Horse Artillery, Questions, Sir Henry Tyler, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 29, [285] 223; Questions, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 3, 348; *Mar* 13, 1344

Machine Guns, Question, Viscount Lewisham; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *Mar* 6, [285] 658

The Battalion of Marines, Question, Viscount Lewisham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 6, [285] 665

[*cont.*

Egypt—Commons—*The Expeditionary Force*—cont.

Small Arms—Cutlasses and Bayonets, Questions, Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 17, [286] 33; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Brand *Mar* 20, 296

Supply of Artillery, Questions, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 7, [285] 868

Colonel Sir Redvers Buller, Question, Major-General Alexander; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 13, [285] 1357

The Instructions to General Graham, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington; Question, Mr. M'Coan; [No reply] *Mar* 3, [285] 356; Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 13, 1373; *Mar* 15, 1544

Loss of Life in Egypt and the Soudan, Question, Lord Claud Hamilton; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 24, [286] 613; Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 13, [288] 179; Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 15, 450; Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 21, [290] 1735; *July* 24, [291] 328

Allowances to Subalterns, Question, Colonel Milne-Home; Answer, Sir Arthur Hayter *Mar* 31, [286] 1145

Commissariat and Transport Services (*Egyptian and Afghan Campaign*)—See title *Army—Commissariat, &c.*

The 60th Rifles at Suakin, Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 28, [287] 757; Questions, Mr. Guy Dawnay, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir John Hay, Lord John Manners; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 29, 895

Military Operations, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Beresford, Mr. Chaplin; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 24, [289] 1239

Field Allowance—The Royal Marines, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 11, [292] 444

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Concession under the Treaty, Questions, Baron Henry De Worms, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 29, [291] 859

Treaty of Adowa . . *P.P.* [4103]

The War in the Soudan

Observations, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 6, [284] 155; Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. A. F. Egerton, Mr. Ritchie; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 7, 201; Observations, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 13, 823

Rumoured Fall of Sinkat, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 6, [284] 123; Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 12, 682

The Garrisons of Tokar and Sinkat, Questions, Mr. Gibson, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 19, [284] 1342

The Massacre at Sinkat, Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 19, [284] 1343; *Feb* 25, 1846; *Feb* 28, [285] 66

Relief of Tokar, Question, Mr. Villiers-Stuart; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 12, [284] 675

Surrender of Tokar, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 22, [284] 1730; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington; Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. O'Donnell; [no reply] *Feb* 25, 1876

Siege Trains, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 19, [284] 1351

Baker Pasha's Defeat, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 21, [284] 1607; *Feb* 22, 1728

Reported Surrender of Tokar—The Expedition to Suakin, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 27, [285] 32

State of Affairs at Suakin, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 29, [285] 324

Military Expedition to Assouan, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 3, [285] 370

The Victory at El Teb—Congratulations of Foreign Powers, Question, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 6, [285] 653

The List of Casualties, Question, Mr. Grantham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 10, [285] 1046

Losses of the Soudanese, Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 13, [285] 1330

Defeat of Osman Digna—Battle of Tamanieb, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 10, [285] 1053; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Tottenham; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 13, 1345

Colonel Burnaby, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Gorst, Captain Fellowes; Answers, The Marques of Hartington, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 17, [286] 46; Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 21, 460

The Royal Irish Fusiliers, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 17, [286] 46

The Battle of El Teb, Questions, Mr. Gibson, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 20, [286] 276

Alleged Killing of Wounded Arabs, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Healy; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 20, [286] 292

Alleged Flogging of Camel Drivers, Questions, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Labouchere, Colonel Makins; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Question, Mr. O'Donnell; [no reply] *Mar* 20, [286] 305

The Abyssinian Scouts, Observations, The Marquess of Hartington; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 26, [286] 800

General Graham's Expedition, Questions, Sir John Hay; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 26, [286] 801

General Graham's Summons to the Tribes, Questions, Mr. Richard, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 27, [286] 881

[*cont.*

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Egypt—Commons—*The War in the Soudan*—cont.

Vote of Thanks to General Graham and Admiral Hewett, Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 3, [286] 1523

Vote of Thanks to Officers and Men of H.M. Sea and Land Forces, Questions, Mr. Onslow; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 28, [287] 752; *May* 5, 1313; Questions, Sir John Hay, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Speaker *May* 15, [288] 433

Pensions to Widows and Orphans, Questions, Colonel Milne-Home, Lord Henry Lennox; Answers, Sir Arthur Hayter, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *May* 19, [288] 668

Employment of Indian Troops, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May* 15, [288] 440

Gratuity to the Forces, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 9, [288] 1783; *July* 14, [290] 918

Employment of Turkish Troops, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 22, [288] 1012; Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 10, 1896

Railway at Suakin, Question, Mr. Justin Huntly M'Carthy; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Aug* 1, [291] 1365

The Mahdi

Rumoured Advance to Khartoum, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 6, [288] 1682

Military Operations, Question, Viscount Lewisham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 1, [289] 1792

Rumoured Fall of Debbah, Question, Mr Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 4, [290] 26

The Mudir of Dongola, Questions, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Cartwright; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 11, [290] 829

King John of Abyssinia, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 18, [290] 1616

Major Kitchener, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 31, [291] 1189

Fall of Berber—Hussein Khalifa Pasha, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 8, [292] 276; *Aug* 11, 435

Parliament—The New Rules of Procedure—Adjournment of the House (*Rule* 2)

Egypt (*Events in the Soudan*), Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Chaplin*) *Feb* 11, [284] 486; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *Feb* 25, [284] 1889; after debate, Question put, and negatived

[*cont.*

Egypt—Commons—cont.

Egypt—State of Affairs, and Policy of the Government in the Soudan, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *Mar* 3, [285] 371; after debate, Question put; A. 193, N. 150; M. 47 (D. L. 25)

Policy of Her Majesty's Government

Notice of Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote 286] *Mar* 21, 463;—*The Ministerial Explanation*, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 24, 601; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Onslow, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 31, 1138; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Francis Buxton, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Sir Alexander Gordon, Baron Henry De Worms, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Marquess of Hartington *April* 3, 1509

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*) *April* 3, [286] 1526; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Finance, &c.

Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 24, [286] 603; Question, Mr. J. G. Hubbard; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 1, 1277; Question, Mr. Villiers Stuart; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 7, [292] 98

Arrears of Taxes, Question, Mr. M'Coan; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 28, [291] 665

Debts of the Fellaheen, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 14, [284] 869; Question, Mr. Villiers Stuart; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 7, [290] 201

Defence of Egypt—Expenses—Supplementary Estimate, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 25, [291] 501

International Control, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 9, [288] 1788

Loan by Messrs. Rothschild, Questions, Sir William Hart Dyke, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Onslow, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Viscount Folkestone; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 8, [284] 309

Loan Operations, Observations, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; short debate thereon *June* 13, [289] 316

Correspondence—Egypt, Nos. 17, 23, 25

The Conference of European Powers

Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, 287] Mr. Gladstone *April* 22, 276; Question, Mr. M'Coan; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, 283; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 28, 757; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Baron Henry De Worms, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Bourke, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 1, 1055; Questions, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Labouchere; An-

[*cont.*

Egypt—COMMONS—*The Conference of European Powers*—cont.

287] swers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 2, 1168; Questions, Mr. Bourke, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 8, 1698; Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 9, 1854;—*The Moukabalah*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 8, 1680

Questions, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, 288] Mr. Gladstone *May* 15, 448; Personal Explanation, Mr. M'Coan; Observations, Mr. Gladstone *May* 16, 545; Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Bourke, Mr. E. Stanhope, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 19, 670; Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Bourke, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, 673; Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 20, 850; Observations, Mr. A. J. Balfour; short debate thereon *May* 27, 1482

Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Bourke; 289] Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 16, 423; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 19, 823; Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone; debate thereon *June* 23, 1101; Questions, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Viscount Galway, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Heneage; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 24, 1242; Questions, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Gibson, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Baron Henry De Worms, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 26, 1423; Questions, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 27, 1554; Questions, Mr. Lewis, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 30, 1687; Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 3, 1872; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Puleston, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, 1882

Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 7, 290] 232; Question, Mr. W. E. Forster; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 10, 689; Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 14, 931; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 18, 1609

Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, 291] Mr. Gladstone *July* 24, 340; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 28, 668; *July* 29, 873; Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Sclater-Booth; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 31, 1184; Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 1, 1356; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir George

[*cont.*

Egypt—COMMONS—*The Conference of European Powers*—cont.

Campbell; Answers, Sir William Harcourt, 291] Mr. Courtney *Aug* 2, 1437; Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon, 1519

Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The 292] Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 7, 117; Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 124; *Aug* 8, 270; Questions, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Manners, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 11, 445

Negotiations with France, Questions, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord John Manners, Baron Henry De Worms, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 27, 288] 1472; Questions, Mr. Bourke, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 9, 1786

Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday the 5th of June" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *May* 27, 1482; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

The Agreement with France, Observations, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, General Sir George Bal- 292] four *Aug* 12, 647

Speech of M. Ferry, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 26, [289] 1431

The Financial Proposals, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 15, [290] 1127

Termination of Sittings—Prorogation of this House, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 17, [290] 1420

The Italian Government, Question, Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 12, [292] 602

The Ministerial Statement, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington; Observations, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *Aug* 5, [291] 1752

Policy of Her Majesty's Government — The Debate, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Speaker *Aug* 6, [292] 1;—*Failure of*, Observations, Sir George Campbell; Reply, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; debate thereon *Aug* 9, [292] 378

The Egyptian Debt, Questions, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Lord John Manners; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 19, [284] 1328

The Law of Liquidation, Questions, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 27, [286] 872

Parl. Papers—

Correspondence, Egypt, Nos. 19, 23, 28, 29, 31, 33

Protocols of Conference, Nos. 29, 30

The Law of Liquidation, No. 10

Egypt—Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan)—Additional Expenditure for Army Services

Notice of Motion of Want of Confidence, Colonel Stanley *Mar* 4, [285] 490; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 5, 607

Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £370,900, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1884, to meet additional Expenditure for Army Services" *Mar* 6, [285] 676; after long debate, Committee—R.P.

Question again proposed *Mar* 10, 1053, and, after long debate, agreed to

Egypt (Eastern Soudan)—Military Operations

Observations, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett *Mar* 15, [285] 1653

Amendt. on Committee of Supply, To leave out from "That," add "this House is of opinion that the necessity for the great loss of British and Arab life, occasioned by our Military operations in the Eastern Soudan, has not been made apparent" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *v.*, 1662; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 111, N. 94; M. 17 (D.L. 39)

Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure

Notice of Motion, Sir Stafford Northcote *Feb* 7, 284] 170; Notice, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, 203;
. Notice, Mr. Macfarlane *Feb* 8, 294; Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Raikes; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker, 316

Moved, "That this House, having read and considered the Correspondence relating to Egypt, laid upon the Table by Her Majesty's Command, is of opinion that the recent lamentable events in the Soudan are due, in a great measure, to the vacillating and inconsistent policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*)
. *Feb* 12, 684; after long debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed [Second Night] *Feb* 14, 896

Amendt. to leave out from "House," add "whilst declining at present to express an opinion on the Egyptian policy which Her Majesty's Government have pursued during the last two years, with the support of the House, trusts that in future British Forces may not be employed for the purpose of interfering with the Egyptian people in the selection of their own Government" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned

Notices, Sir Henry Tyler, Sir John Hay *Feb* 15,
. 999

. Debate resumed [Third Night] *Feb* 15, 1025; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

[*cont.*

Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure—cont.

284] Debate resumed [Fourth Night] *Feb* 18, 1208; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Fifth Night] *Feb* 19, 1353; after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put; A. 262, N. 311; M. 49;
. Div. List, A. and N. 1458

Egypt (Military Operations in the Eastern Soudan)—Policy of Her Majesty's Government

Amendt. on Third Reading of Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill *Mar* 25, To leave out from "That," add "this House is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to assent to the Third Reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill before receiving further information as to the Military operations in the Eastern Soudan, the position of General Gordon at Khartoum, and the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt proper" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *v.*, [286] 752; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Parl. Papers

Correspondence, Egypt Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26	
Affairs of the Soudan . .	Nos. 7, 8
The Khedive—Lord R. Churchill	No. 4
Mr. Wilfrid Blunt . . .	No. 27

Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—General Gordon's Mission—The Vote of Censure (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach)

Notice of Motion, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *May* 2, [287] 1148; Notice of Amendment, Sir Wilfrid Lawson *May* 5, 1297; Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone, 1330

Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—General Gordon's Mission

Moved, "That this House regrets to find that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has not tended to promote the success of General Gordon's Mission, and that even such steps as may be necessary to secure his personal safety are still delayed" (*Sir*
288] *Michael Hicks-Beach*) *May* 12, 31; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Chaplin*); Motion agreed to

. Debate resumed *May* 13, 180; after long debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed, 237; after long debate, Question put; A. 275, N. 303; M. 28
. Div. List, A. and N. 302

Egypt (The Terms of the Agreement with France)—The Vote of Censure

Notices of Motion, Sir Stafford Northcote,
289] Mr. Arthur Arnold *June* 25, 1304; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr.
. Gladstone *June* 26, 1431

The Soudan, Questions, Sir Eardley Wilmot;
. Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 26, 1422

[*cont.*

Egypt (*The Terms of the Agreement with France*) —*The Vote of Censure*—cont.
Moved, "That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion on Egypt (Terms of the Agreement with
289] France)" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *June* 30, 1689; after short debate, Question put; A. 148, N. 190; M. 42
Div. List, A. and N., 1699

ELCHO, Lord, *Haddingtonshire*
Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [290] 370
Egypt (Army Re-organization)—English Officers, [284] 894
Egypt (Re-organization of the Civil Service)—Native Employés, [285] 1360
Post Office—Sunday Work in Post Offices, [289] 1544
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 1345

Elections (Hours of Poll) Bill
(*Sir Charles Dilke, Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 2]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 11, 284] 530; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Brodrick*); after short debate, Question put; A. 29, N. 105; M. 76 (D. L. 6)
Original Question again proposed, 540; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir William Hart Dyke*); after short debate, Question put, A. 27, N. 101; M. 74 (D. L. 7)
Original Question again proposed, 543; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Tomlinson*); Question put; A. 18, N. 105; M. 87 (D. L. 8)
Original Question again proposed, 544; after short debate, original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Question, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 12, 683
Committee *; Report *Feb* 12 [Bill 97]
Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave
289] the Chair" *June* 26, 1463
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" (*Mr. E. Stanhope*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered *July* 3, 1986 [Bill 261]
290] Read 3°, after debate *July* 7, 343
l. Read 1ª * (*E. of Kimberley*) *July* 8 (No. 179)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 15, 1082
Committee; Report *July* 21, 1709
Read 3ª * *July* 22
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 34]

Elective Councils and County Government (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Lynch, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Healy, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Sexton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 20]
2R. [Dropped]

Elective County Boards (Ireland) Bill
(*Colonel Nolan, Mr. O'Shea*)
c. Ordered * *Feb* 7

Electric Lighting Act—Licences and Provisional Orders
Question, Mr. W. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 10, [290] 667

Electric Lighting Provisional Order Bill
(*Mr. John Holms, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 21 [Bill 145]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *April* 30
Read 3° * *May* 1
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *May* 2 (No. 75)
Read 2ª * *May* 12
Committee *; Report *May* 13
Read 3ª * *May* 15
Royal Assent *May* 19 [47 *Vict.* c. xiv]

Electric Lighting Provisional Order (No. 2) (Bury Saint Edmunds) Bill
(*Mr. John Holms, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 7 [Bill 170]
Read 2° * *April* 23
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *May* 12 (No. 84)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee *; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xlii]

Electric Lighting Provisional Order (No. 3) (Saint James, Westminster, &c.) Bill
(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Holms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 6 [Bill 195]
Read 2° * *May* 19
Report * *June* 11
Read 3° * *June* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *June* 13 (No. 122)
Read 2ª * *June* 23
Committee *; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 26
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Viet.* c. lxxvi]

Electric Lighting Provisional Order (No. 4) (Fulham District) Bill
(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Holms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 26 [Bill 232]
Read 2° * *June* 10
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *June* 20 (No. 136)
Read 2ª * *June* 17
Committee *; Report *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxxiv]

Electric Lighting—The Swan and Edison Electric Lighting Companies—Provisional Orders
Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *April* 7, [286] 1791

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Monson*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 25 (No. 68)
Read 2ª * *May* 8
Committee * *May* 16
Report * *May* 19
Read 3ª * *May* 20
c. Read 1° * *May* 23 [Bill 227]
Read 2° * *June* 10
Report * *July* 2
Read 3° * *July* 3
l. Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ciii]

ELLENBOROUGH, Lord
Asia (Central)—Merv, [284] 1305
Canal Boats Act, 1877, Amendment, 3R. [292] 78
Criminal Law Amendment, Report, *cl.* 5, [288] 1158
Education Department—Parishes of Rothwell and Yetminster, Res. [289] 784
Egypt—Events in the Soudan, [285] 8;—General Gordon, [288] 1455
Khartoum, [286] 1628
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 35]
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Ennerdale Railway Bill
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Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Stafford Howard*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 164, N. 148; M. 16 (D. L. 15)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
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(*Dr. Cameron, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Henderson, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Andrew Grant*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 8 [Bill 93]
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(*Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Courtney*)
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l. Read 1ª* (*Lord Sudeley*) *July* 31 (No. 236)
Read 2ª* *Aug* 1
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Read 3ª, after short debate *Aug* 5, 1723
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 14 [Bill 203]
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FIRTH, Mr. J. F. B., *Chelsea*
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(*Mr. Kenny, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Barry, Mr. Corbet*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 27]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 21, [287] 250
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months' (*Colonel King-Harman*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That 'now' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee *; Report *April* 29
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Read 3° **May* 5
l. Read 1ª * (*M. of Waterford*) *May* 6 (No. 77)
Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 23, [289] 1059
Committee *; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 27
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Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act 1877 Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Sykes, Colonel Dawnay*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Sykes*) *May* 16, [288] 641; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 208]
Read 2°, after debate *June* 9, 1882
Committee *; Report *June* 16
Considered *; read 3° *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*The Earl of Feversham*) *June* 20
Read 2ª * *July* 3 (No. 135)
Committee *; Report *July* 4
Read 3ª * *July* 8
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 26]

Fishery Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Corry, Lord Arthur Hill*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 86]
2R. [Dropped]

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l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 12 (No. 83)
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Read 3ª * *June* 20
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Courtney*) *July* 1 [Bill 268]
Read 2° * *July* 14
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 15
l. Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 30]

Great Western Railway (*No.* 1) *Bill*
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *June* 20, [289] 976
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. William Fowler*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to (Queen's Consent signified); Bill read 3°

Great Western Railway and Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Companies Bill [*Lords*]
c. Moved, "That, in the case of the Great Western Railway and Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Companies Bill [*Lords*], Standing Orders 211, 236, and 237 be suspended, and that the Committee on the Bill have leave to sit and proceed upon Thursday next" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *July* 29, [291] 849
Amendt. to leave out "Thursday," insert "Monday" (*Mr. Warton*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That 'Thursday,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question put, and agreed to

Greek Marriages Bill
(*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Robert Fowler*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 102]
Read 2° * *Feb* 22
Committee *; Report *Feb* 28
Read 3° * *Mar* 3
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Milltown*) *Mar* 4 (No. 26)
Read 2ª, and referred to a Select Committee, after short debate *Mar* 14, [285] 1515
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Report * *May* 15 (No. 96)
Committee * *May* 20
Report * *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
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c. Lords Amendts. [Bill 250]
l. Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 20]

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Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Arthur Arnold, Sir George Balfour, Viscount Baring, Mr. Blake, Sir Thomas Brassey, Sir Donald Currie, Mr. Guy Dawnay, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Heneage, Lord Arthur Hill, Colonel Milne Home, Mr. Marjoribanks, Sir Charles Mills, Colonel Nolan, Lord Rendlesham, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. Salt, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, Colonel Walrond, Sir Edward Watkin, and Sir Eardley Wilmot

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Leicester Corporation, 2R. [284] 1318
Lunacy Commissioners—The Report, [290] 1731
Marriages Legalization (Stopsley, Beds.), 2R. [285] 786
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers), 2R. [285] 842, 851
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. [289] 1704, 1712
Office of Public Prosecutor—Report of the Committee, [288] 1302
Parliament—House of Commons—Privilege—Access to this House—Reform Demonstration, [290] 1612
Parliamentary Elections—New Register, [291] 1750
Petroleum (Metropolis), [286] 157, 158
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Prisons (England and Wales)—Convict Prison Warders, [287] 738, 739
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Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Manx Children), Leave, [290] 792, 793
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Return of Legislation, [288] 657
Summary Jurisdiction (Repeal, &c.), 2R. [287] 836; [288] 639, 640; Comm. 792; [289] 1199; Lords Amendts. Consid. [291] 1013
Supply—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [291] 542
Disturnpiked Roads in Scotland, [288] 1658
Lunacy Commission, England, [290] 1307, 1310, 1313, 1315
Prisons, England, [291] 435
Prisons, Scotland, [291] 582
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain, [291] 539, 540, 541
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [285] 1409, 1410
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain), [285] 1406, 1407, 1408
Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1883—Appointment and Nomination of Select Committee, [286] 1601

HICKS, Mr. E., *Cambridgeshire*
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease—Questions
Cambridgeshire, [287] 479
Disinfection of Market Places, &c. [286] 1799
Market at St. Ives, [287] 128
Transit of Infected Cattle, [287] 284, 285, 1046
Hackney Carriage Laws (Metropolis), [289] 1090
Hyde Park Corner Improvements, 2R. Bill withdrawn, [287] 1452
Law and Justice—Arrangement of Circuits, [285] 70; [289] 417
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1883
Leicester Corporation, 2R. [284] 1318
Manchester Ship Canal, 2R. [289] 1387
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 588, 668, 833; Consid. Motion for Adjournment, [289] 1708
Police, 2R. [289] 1719, 1723
North Metropolitan Tramways, 2R. [287] 450

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HICKS, Mr. E.—*cont.*
Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 719
Business of the House — The Order Book, [288] 1785
Parliament—Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, Motion for Postponement, [286] 1302
Private Brewing Licences, [288] 483
Privy Council—Veterinary Department [288] 1169
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 1351; Comm. *add. cl.* [288] 1905, 1929; [289] 303; Consid. *cl.* 7, 1254; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 1258
Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists (Dublin County), Comm. [286] 500
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1038
South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 349
Stockton Carrs Railway, 3R. [287] 11
Ways and Means — Financial Statement — Coinage and Conversion of Stock Bills, [288] 447

High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings) Bill (*Mr. Whitley, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Lewis Fry, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Agnew*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 28 [Bill 121]
Question, Mr. Slagg; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 25, [286] 740
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2° " *July* 2, [289] 1836
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Morgan Lloyd*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 87, N. 64; M. 23 (D. L. 14)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Bill withdrawn * *July* 30

Highways Bill (*Mr. Acland, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Round*)
c. Ordered * *Feb* 8
Read 1° * *Feb* 11 [Bill 95]
2R. [Dropped]

Highways—Cost of Maintenance—The Government Contribution
Question, Sir Joseph Bailey; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 4, [285] 504

HILL, Lord A. W., *Downshire*
Army—Military Riot at Newtownards, [285] 1343
Ireland—Questions
Crime and Outrage—Orangemen and Roman Catholics—Firing into a Train, [291] 853
Lighthouses — Ardglass Harbour Light, [286] 1142
Lunatic Asylums—Religious Persuasion of Officers, &c. in District Asylums, [286] 589
Magistracy—High Sheriff of Drogheda, [286] 585;—Mr. John Hamill, [287] 1842
Orange Procession, Glenarm, Co. Antrim, [290] 1741; [291] 494, 854
Post Office—Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Post Office at Portadown, [288] 1180
Ireland—Prevention of Crime Act, 1882—Public Meetings—Questions
Proclaimed Meeting at Castlewellan [284] 1718
The Newry Procession, [288] 1789, 1791
12th of July Meeting at Newry, [290] 1605
Saving Banks Acts Amendment, [291] 492

HILL, Mr. A. S., *Staffordshire, W.*
Arctic Exploration—Navigation of Hudson Strait, [284] 1605
Army Estimates—Volunteer Corps, [287] 1441
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Questions
General Gordon—Relief through Abyssinia, [287] 1330
General Gordon's Mission, [284] 885
Sinkat Prisoners—Affairs at Khartoum, [286] 45
Egypt (Events in the Soudan) — Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 961
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—New Circuit Arrangements, [289] 416
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1881
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 889, 1208
Supply—Woods, Forests, &c. [290] 1538

His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany
LORDS
Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen
Notice of Motion, Earl Granville *Mar* 28, 286] 986
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to express the deep concern of this House at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained by the death of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, fourth son of Her Majesty the Queen, and to condole with Her Majesty on this melancholy occasion:
"To assure Her Majesty that this House will ever feel the warmest interest in whatever concerns Her Majesty's domestic relations; and to declare the ardent wishes of this House for the happiness of Her Majesty and of Her family" (*The Earl Granville*) *Mar* 31, 1118; after short debate, on Question? agreed to, nemine dissentiente
Ordered, That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the Lords with White Staves

Address of Condolence to H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany
Moved to resolve, "That this House do condole with Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany on the loss which she has sustained by the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany" (*The Earl Granville*), 1121; on Question? agreed to, nemine dissentiente

His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany—Lords —cont.
Ordered, That a message of condolence be sent to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, and that the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Bedford do attend Her Royal Highness with the said message
Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported 286] *April* 3, 1453

Commons
Notice of Motion, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 28, 1004
Motion for an Address of Condolence (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Mar* 31, 1175; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to express the deep concern of this House at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained by the death of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, Fourth Son of Her Majesty the Queen, and to condole with Her Majesty on this melancholy occasion:
To assure Her Majesty that this House will ever feel the warmest interest in whatever concerns Her Majesty's domestic Relations; and to declare the ardent wishes of this House for the happiness of Her Majesty and of Her Family
To be presented by Privy Councillors
Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That this House do condole with Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, on the great loss which she has sustained by the Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany
Ordered, That a Message of Condolence be sent to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, and that the Marquess of Stafford and the Earl of March do attend Her Royal Highness with the said Message
Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported *April* 3, 1525
l. Reply to the Message of Condolence *April* 28, 287] 725
c. Reply to the Message of Condolence *April* 28, 726

Holland, Sir H. T., *Midhurst*
Africa (South)—Questions
Bechuanaland, [291] 328; [292] 631, 636
South African Republic, [286] 280;—Transvaal and Zululand—Appointment of a Commissioner, [290] 1112, 1113, 1114
The Chief Mankoroane, [285] 1359;
Zululand, [288] 656;—A British Commissioner, [289] 75
Africa (South-West Coast)—Angra Pequena, [291] 851
Army Estimates—War Office, [291] 741
Australia (Western)—Pearl Fisheries, [292] 607
Australian Colonies—New Guinea, [292] 439
Colonial Prisoners Removal, Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [290] 367; *cl.* 8, Amendt. 368
Education Department—Elementary School Teachers, Res. [287] 947
Egypt — Conference — Italian Government, [292] 602
Holland, Sir H. T.—*cont.*
Lunacy Laws of Foreign Countries, [291] 1165, 1166
Malta—Constitution of Administration—Military and Civil Government, [287] 1322
Merchant Shipping — "Consolation," The, [291] 1169
Metropolis Water, 2R. [285] 1209
Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers), 2R. [285] 38
Navy Estimates—New Works, Buildings, &c. [290] 1232
Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 748
Business of the House, [289] 1422
Parliament—Business of the House—Setting up of Supply, Res. [290] 941
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 144
Parliament — Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 805
Post Office Protection, Consid. *cl.* 16, [292] 448
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1108
Embassies and Missions Abroad, [285] 1775
Foreign and other Secret Services, [290] 1770, 1775
Friendly Societies Registry, [290] 1263, 1269
General Valuation, &c. of Ireland, [291] 256, 259
Land Registry, [291] 387
Lunacy Commission, England, [290] 1309
Orange River Territory, &c. [291] 1059, 1086, 1088, 1093, 1123
Public Prosecutor's Office, [291] 275
Report, [286] 490; [292] 244
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [290] 954, 958
Stationery and Printing, [290] 1326
Supreme Court of Judicature, [291] 351
Works and Public Buildings, [290] 1694
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Colonies, Grants in Aid, [285] 1781
Orange River Territory, &c. [285] 1789, 1804
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [292] 225
Western Pacific — Australian Colonies and New Guinea, &c. [290] 208
Office and Duties of the High Commissioner —Report of Committee, [284] 416

Hollond, Mr. J. R., *Brighton*
Disused Burial Grounds, 2R. [285] 1307; 3R. [292] 252
Excise—Import Duties upon Tobacco, Res. [288] 458
Post Office (Savings Bank Department)—Annuity and Insurance Tables, [284] 200
Public Health—Peel Grove Burial Ground, [289] 1418

Holms, Mr. J. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade), *Hackney*
India—Petroleum Act, 1871—The Burning of the "Aurora," [285] 1357
Ireland—Lighthouses—The Ardglass Harbour Light, [286] 1142

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HOLMS, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Isle of Man Harbours, 2R. [286] 713
Merchant Shipping, [285] 1354
Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, [285] 1328
Parliament—Standing Orders—Amendments, [291] 1346; Amendt. 1349, 1350
Trade and Navigation—The Monthly Returns, [285] 1337

HOME, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Milne, *Berwick-on-Tweed*
Army—Examination of Officers for Promotion, [286] 71
India—Furlough Pay, [290] 204
Army—Commissariat and Transport Services (Egyptian and Afghan Campaigns), Res. [285] 897
Army Estimates—Medical Establishments, &c. [287] 1402
Egypt—Army of Occupation—Expeditionary Force to the Soudan—Allowances to Subalterns, [286] 1145
War in the Soudan—Pensions to Widows and Orphans, [288] 668
India—East India Revenue Accounts—Annual Financial Statement, Comm. [292] 348
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, Res. [287] 1558
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 605

Home and Colonial Defences
Coaling Stations, &c., Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Aug* 5, [291] 1740
Legislation, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Feb* 14, [284] 874

HOPE, Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford, *Cambridge University*
Bishops (House of Peers), Res. [286] 520
Cemeteries, 2R. Amendt. [289] 1311
Education Department—Inspectors' Returns, [285] 349
Elections (Hours of Poll), 2R. [284] 537
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [286] 842
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, Res. [287] 1587
Parliament—Business of the House (Procedure on Wednesdays), Res. [289] 667
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. Motion for Adjournment, [284] 771, 804, 1919, 1948, 1953, 1956
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 961, 1341; Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 132

HOPWOOD, Mr. C. H., *Stockport*
Army Act, 1881—Fraudulent Enlistment, [287] 1298
Army (Annual), Comm. *cl.* 4, [286] 1739; *add. cl.* 1742; Amendt. 1746, 1757
Army Estimates—Miscellaneous Effective Services, [291] 679, 694
Bishopric of Bristol, Comm. Schedule, [292] 369
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. Amendt. [291] 981

HOPWOOD, Mr. C. H.—*cont.*
Cardiff Corporation, 2R. [284] 1315
Committee of Selection (Municipal, &c. Authorities), Res. [284] 1837
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society—Military Prisoners, [292] 611
Education Department—Vaccination in Board Schools, [290] 669
India—Administration of the Contagious Diseases Act (India), No. XIV. 1868, in Bombay, [285] 1047
Infants, 2R. [286] 811; Consid. *add. cl.* [291] 1022
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Sentences of Flogging for Begging, [287] 1679
Leicester Corporation, 2R. [284] 1318
Mauritius—Punishment of Flogging, [287] 1670; [292] 263
Navy—Questions
Naval Discipline Act, 1866—Punishments in the Navy, [286] 384
Navy (Health) Report, 1883—Operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts in Protected Ports, [290] 1724
State of the Navy—The Armour-Clad Navy, [286] 357
Parliament—Private Business—Municipal Bills, [284] 1174
Parliament—Business of the House—Setting up of Supply, Res. [290] 932
Parliament—Parliamentary Election (City of Hereford), Motion for a Select Committee, [287] 1218
Patent Medicines, 2R. [286] 808
Public Health—Vaccination—Questions [291] 306
Alleged Death from, [291] 654
Dewsbury Guardians, [291] 856, 857
Vaccination in Elementary Schools, [290] 926
Public Health (Metropolis)—Small-Pox Epidemics, Res. [289] 1819
Public Services—Compulsory Retirement, [290] 926
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 1351; Consid. *add. cl.* [289] 1152, 1166
South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 341
Stockton Carrs Railway, 3R. [287] 6
Vaccination Acts (Prosecutions)—Mr. J. A. Petvin, [286] 17, 18;—Rev. W. Keay, Great Yarmouth, [291] 1355
Vaccination Act, 1867—Evesham Board of Guardians, [291] 40

HOUGHTON, Lord
Education Department—Over-Pressure in Board Schools, [289] 236
Egypt—Conference, Ministerial Statement, [291] 1548
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. Bill withdrawn, [290] 654

HOULDSWORTH, Mr. W. H., *Manchester*
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1360
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1488
Manchester Ship Canal, 2R. [289] 1378

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HOULDSWORTH, Mr. W. H.—*cont.*
Portugal—Congo Treaty, [287] 1032; [288] 438
Post Office—Questions
Telegraph Department, [289] 588
Telephone, [289] 417
Telephonic Communication—Press News, [289] 1418
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 842, 859
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [286] 1417

Housing of the Working Classes
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty to request that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the working classes in populous places" 284] (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *Feb* 22, 1679; after debate, Motion amended, by the omission of the last three words, and agreed to
Extension to Scotland and Ireland—Composition of the Commission (*Miss Octavia Hill*), Question, Mr. Richard Power; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 22, 1733; Questions, Mr. Pennington, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Carbutt; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 25, 1871
The Queen's Answer to the Address [Feb 22] reported *Feb* 26, [285] 1

The Royal Commission—Precedence of Roman Catholic Prelates — Cardinal - Archbishop Manning, Question, Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie; short debate thereon *Mar* 20, [286] 265
The Chief Rabbi, Question, Lord Greville; Answer, Lord Carrington *Mar* 20, [286] 271
The Brook Street, Limehouse, Scheme, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *May* 1, [287] 1043
[See title *Dwellings in Crowded Districts*]

HOWARD, Mr. E. S., *Cumberland, E.*
Ennerdale Railway, 2R. Amendt. [284] 1545, 1554

HOWARD, Mr. G. J., *Cumberland, E.*
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [284] 196, 198

HOWARD, Mr. J., *Bedfordshire*
Agricultural Departments of Foreign Countries—Denmark, [286] 1276, 1648
Contagious Diseases (Animals)—Questions
Cattle Disease in Foreign Countries, [285] 1041
Cattle Disease in Ireland, [284] 1845
Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [286] 1646, 1648; [289] 815; — Ireland, [286] 602; — Transit of Infected Cattle, [287] 285
Importation of Cattle from Ireland, [286] 1801
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 165, 184; Comm. 791; *cl.* 1, Amendt. [287] 296, 303, 304, 342, 913; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 928, 930; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 931, 932, 936; *add. cl.* 1246

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HOWARD, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1878) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [286] 1778
Great Western Railway (No. 1), 3R. [289] 986
India—Export of Wheat, [286] 890
Inhabited House Duty Acts, Res. [285] 226

HOWTH, Earl of
Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists (Dublin County), [290] 1593

HUBBARD, Right Hon. J. G., *London*
Africa (South)—Transvaal—South African Republic, [285] 339
Cemeteries, 2R. [289] 1327
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 761
Egypt (Finance), [286] 1277
Income Tax, [287] 758
Inhabited House Duty Acts, Res. [285] 228
Local and Imperial Taxation, Res. [287] 669, 678, 679, 681, 682, 686; Personal Explanation, 1061
Metropolis—Street Traffic—Refuges at Hyde Park Corner, [286] 1150
National Debt—Reduction of Interest, [287] 1036, 1037
National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Bill—Savings Banks Fund, [289] 822
National Debt (Conversion of Stock), 2R. [288] 1419; Amendt. 1426, 1689, 1712; Comm. Amendt. [289] 208, 215, 217, 218, 220; *cl.* 1, 221, 226; *cl.* 3, 230; *cl.* 5, *ib.*
Parliament—Questions
Business of the House, [287] 480
Morning Sitting, [287] 481, 488
Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, [284] 1358, 1464
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 1581
Supply—Education, Science, and Art, [289] 433
Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 467, 474
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [287] 534, 536

Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money) Bill
c. Moved, "That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that leave be given to bring in a Bill to authorise the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company to raise further money by Debentures; and that Mr. Norwood, Mr. Charles Wilson, and Colonel Smith do prepare and bring it in" (*Mr. Dodds*) *July* 11, [290] 816; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Ordered, That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the first time (*Sir Charles Forster*); Bill read the first time
Ordered, That Standing Order 62. be suspended, and that the Bill be ordered to be read a second time (*Sir Charles Forster*); Bill referred to a Select Committee
Nomination of Select Committee postponed *July* 18, 1596

[*cont.*

Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money) Bill—cont.
And, on *July* 21, Committee nominated as follows:—Admiral Egerton, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Severne, and Mr. Whitley
Moved, "That, in the case of the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money) Bill, Standing Orders 84, 207, 214, 215, and 239 be suspended, and that the Bill be now taken into consideration, provided amended prints shall have been previously deposited" (*Colonel Gerard Smith*) *July* 30, [291] 1027; after debate, Question put; A. 82, N. 31; M. 51 (D. L. 196)
Bill considered; Standing Orders 207, 223, and 243 suspended; Bill read 3°

HUNTLY, Marquess of
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Cambridgeshire, Motion for Papers, [288] 1287
Egypt (Affairs of the Soudan), [285] 9, 15
War in the Soudan—Military Operations in the Red Sea, [285] 637, 639
Law and Justice—Jurisdiction of English and Scottish Courts, [285] 1314
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 434
Secretary for Scotland, 2R. [288] 799; Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1337; *cl.* 5, 1343; Schedule, Amendt. 1354, 1358, 1366

Hyde Park Corner Improvements Bill
(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 13 [Bill 136]
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn, after short debate *May* 5, [287] 1451

Hyde Park Corner (New Streets) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Sudeley*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 15 (No. 98)
2R. put off, after short debate *May* 26, [288] 1275
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *June* 17, [289] 555
Amendt to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Earl of Powis*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.? Cont. 70, Not-Cont. 94; M. 24; resolved in the negative
Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 565
Bill to be read 2ª this day six months

ILLINGWORTH, Mr. A., *Bradford*
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. [291] 1010
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 752, 755
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, [289] 897, 907
Ecclesiastical Buildings (England and Scotland), [289] 36
Egypt (Terms of the Agreement with France)—Vote of Censure, [289] 1697
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1477
Housing of the Working Classes—Royal Commission on (Miss Octavia Hill), [284] 1872
Infants, Comm. *cl.* 3, [291] 196

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ILLINGWORTH, Mr. A.—*cont.*
Navy Estimates—Dockyards and Naval Yards, [290] 1169, 1172
Newcastle Chapter, Comm. [290] 1239
Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 730
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 464
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 203
South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 354
Supply—Charity Commission of England and Wales, [290] 1509
Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [286] 401
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [291] 905
Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1044
Local Government Board, &c. in Ireland, [291] 146
Lord Advocate's Department, &c. connected with Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, [291] 554
Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 486, 487, 489
Relief of General Gordon—Vote of Credit, [291] 1793
Teachers' Pension Office, Ireland, [291] 1870
Works and Public Buildings, [290] 1702
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Buildings of the Houses of Parliament, [292] 222
Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances, [285] 1506, 1508
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [288] 525
Ways and Means—Inland Revenue—Carriage Tax, Res. [291] 520
Yorkshire Registries, Comm. *cl.* 1, Motion for reporting Progress, [290] 788, 789; *cl.* 27, 790

Improvement of Lands (Ecclesiastical Benefices) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 19 (No. 131)
Read 2ª * *July* 1
Committee * *July* 3
Report * *July* 4
Read 3ª * *July* 8
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Albert Grey*) *July* 18 [Bill 298]
Read 2° *Aug* 8, [292] 357
Committee *; Report; read 3° *Aug* 9
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 67]

INCE, Mr. H. B., *Hastings*
Infants, 2R. Amendt. [286] 819, 842; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [291] 192; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 193, 598, 599; *add. cl.* 603; Consid. *add. cl.* 1019, 1022
Middlesex Registry—The Staff, [288] 1313
Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Comm. [289] 1743
Royal Courts of Justice, Comm. *cl.* 3, [289] 1193, 1196

INCHIQUIN, Lord
Egypt—Conference, Ministerial Statement, [289] 1058
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c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 6 [Bill 15]
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The Opium Trade, Questions, Mr. Cropper; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 27, [286] 871

The Salt Tax, Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 6, [285] 659; *Mar* 10, 1019; Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 20, [286] 275; Questions, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross, 288; Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 24, [291] 326

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Government House at Ootacamund—Mr. Grant Duff, Questions, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 20, [286] 275

Personal Staff of the Governor—Postal Facilities, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Aug* 1, [291] 1356

Public Health—Sanitary Precautions, Questions, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross, Mr. George Russell *June* 26, [289] 1414

Returns of Lands held by Uncovenanted Civil Servants, &c., Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 9, [288] 1781

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Settlement of Taxation, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 28, [291] 657

The Cholera, Questions, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 24, [289] 1237; Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 15, [290] 1128
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The Governor of Madras — Payment of the Professional Tax, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 22, [288] 999

The Land Question in Malabar, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 31, [291] 1151

The Madras Civil Service—Mr. Mac Iver, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *April* 3, [286] 1501

The Post Office, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 28, [291] 657

The Salem Riots — Vijiaragharea Chariar, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 12, [288] 9; Questions, Mr. Biggar; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 16, [289] 426; *June* 30, 1665;—*Conviction of the Crown Witnesses for Perjury*, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Aug* 12, [292] 610

The Salt Laws, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 15, [288] 426

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The Bikanir Field Force, Question, Observations, Lord Waveney; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *July* 4, [290] 11

The Hyderabad Debt, Questions, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 8, [287] 1673

The Nizam of Hyderabad, Questions, Mr. Gorst, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 21, [290] 1746

The Maharajah of Kolapore, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 20, [286] 279

The Mysore Territory—Gold Mining Companies—Concessions to British Officials, &c., Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *April* 8, [287] 38; *May* 1, 1035; *May* 5, 1329; Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 26, [289] 1413 *P.P.* 191

The Princess of Tanjore, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 31, [286] 1149

Railways (India)

Questions, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Feb* 14, [284] 861

Expenditure on, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 27, [286] 888

Special Committee on, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 27, [286] 890; —*Representation of Native Interests*, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 31, [286] 1150

State Railways — Contracts, Question, Mr. Ecroyd; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 12, [288] 26; Questions, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Anderson; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 23, [289] 1099

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INDIA—*Railways*—cont.

The Candahar State Railway, Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *June* 26, [289] 1398

The Harnai (Indo-Afghan) Railway, Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 22, [288] 1004; Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 14, [290] 922

The North-West Frontier—The Quetta Railway, Questions, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 3, [285] 368; Questions, Lord George Hamilton; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 6, 664; Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *April* 3, [286] 1504; Questions, Mr. Slagg, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 22, [288] 993

The Rajpootana Railway, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *July* 31, [291] 1159

India—East India (Railway Communication)

Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into and report upon the necessity for more rapid extension of Railway Communication in India, and the means by which this object may be best accomplished, with special reference to the Report of the Famine Commissioners, and with due regard to the financial condition of India" (*Mr. J. K. Cross*) *Feb* 12

And, on *Mar* 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Brodrick, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Kynaston Cross, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Gorst, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Slagg, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Edward Stanhope, and Mr. Wodehouse

Report of Select Comm. . *P.P.* 284

India—East India Revenue Accounts—The Annual Financial Statement

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Aug* 8, [292] 283; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Accounts considered in Committee

Resolved, That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1883 was £70,125,231, including £12,224,100 received from Productive Public Works; that the Total Expenditure in India and in England was £69,418,598, including £11,741,747 spent on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account); that there was an excess of Revenue over Expenditure in that year of £706,633; that the Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works in the same year was £2,258,786; that there was also a Capital Outlay on the East Indian Railway of £628,530, including £480,333 India Stock, issued in redemption of a portion of the East Indian Railway An-

[*cont.*

India—East India Revenue Accounts—The Annual Financial Statement—cont.

nuity; and also a Capital Outlay of £1,762,522 in England, on account of the purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings

Resolution reported *Aug* 9

Parl. Papers—
Financial Statement, 1884-5 . . . 129
Net Revenue and Expenditure, 1873 to 1884 240

India—East Indian Medical Servic

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 18, To leave out from "That," add "the condition of the East Indian Medical Service calls for the early attention of Her Majesty's Government, and this House trust that steps will soon be taken to lessen the block in promotion and the disappointment at the methods of employment and pay which exist in its ranks" (*Mr. Gibson*) *v.*, [290] 1617; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

India—The Covenanted Civil Service

Moved for, "An Address for copies or extracts of any correspondence that has passed since 1881 between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council as to 'constitutional robustness' in the case of candidates selected for the Covenanted Civil Service of India" (*The Viscount Enfield*) *Feb* 26, [285] 3; after short debate, Motion agreed to *P.P.* (27)

Indian Marine Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Kimberley*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 30 (No. 170)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee *; Report *July* 10
Read 3ª * *July* 11
c. Read 1° * *July* 15 [Bill 291]
Read 2° * *July* 21
Committee *; Report *July* 22
Read 3° * *July* 24
l. Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 38]

Industrial Property, Protection of—The International Patent Convention

Question, Mr. B. Samuelson; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 23, [289] 1089

Infants Bill

(*Mr. Bryce, Mr. Davey, Mr. Henderson*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 14]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" 286] *Mar* 26, 811

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Ince*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 208, N. 73; M. 135 (D.L. 52)

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" 290] *July* 14, 1061; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. A. F. Egerton*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

[*cont.*

Infants Bill—cont.

Original Question again proposed, 1063; after short debate, original Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.

291] Committee—R.P. *July* 22, 191

. Committee; Report *July* 25, 598

. Considered *July* 29, 1014 [Bill 308]

Considered; read 3°, after short debate . *July* 31, 1328

l. Read 1ª* (*L. FitzGerald*) *Aug* 1 (No. 237)

Order for 2R. discharged, after short debate . *Aug* 4, 1550

Inhabited House Duty Acts

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb* 29, To leave out from "That," add "in order to afford facilities for adapting buildings and parts of buildings for the occupation of the labouring poor, and in order to offer inducements for the erection of houses and blocks of buildings specially suitable for artizans and labourers, it is absolutely essential that the restrictions as to size and mode of construction at present entailed by the Inhabited House Duty Acts should be removed, and the tax repealed" (*Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence*) *v.*, [285] 224; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Inhabited House Duty Bill

(*Sir Henry Wolff, Lord Algernon Percy, Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Pemberton*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1°* - *Feb* 6 [Bill 36]

2R. [Dropped]

International Health Exhibition—Reduced Rate of Admission for the Working Classes

Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *May* 12, [288] 10

International Law, Codification of—Proposed Conference at Rome

Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 7, [292] 98

Intestates Estates Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1ª* *Feb* 8 (No. 6)

Read 2ª* *Feb* 15

Committee* *Mar* 28 (No. 46)

Report* *April* 1

Read 3ª* *April* 3

c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Courtney*) *April* 7 [Bill 168]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 21, [287] 243; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Major General Alexander*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Crown's "Nominee" Account, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 6, [287] 1473

Escheated Estates, Question, Mr. Montagu Scott; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 24, [287] 460

Intestates Estates Bill—cont.

Read 2° *June* 30, [289] 1735

Committee*; Report; Considered; read 3ª *Aug* 8

l. Commons' Amendts (No. 251)

Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 71]

IRELAND (*Questions*)

Agricultural Labourers — Annual Migration into England and Scotland, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 12, [289] 71

Agricultural Labourers (Ireland)—Report of Select Comm. . . . 317

Agricultural Leaseholders, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 13, [285] 1354

Agricultural Statistics, Questions, Mr. Duckham, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 17, [286] 37

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Attorneys and Solicitors (Ireland) Act, 1866—*Mr. Robert D. O'Brien*, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 28, [291] 635

Bankrupt Magistrates, Questions, Mr. Healy, Colonel King-Harman; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 19, [288] 655

Bankruptcy, Court of—Insolvency Business—Duties of the late Chief Clerk, Question, Dr. Lyons; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 5, [287] 1306; Question, Mr. Findlater; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 8, 1696

Unclaimed Dividends Fund Account, Questions, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Courtney *May* 1, [287] 1028; *May* 6, 1475; *May* 12, [288] 13; *May* 20, 838

Board of Inland Revenue (Officers), Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 25, [286] 738

Inland Revenue Office, Dublin—Salaries, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 28, [291] 640; *Aug* 7, [292] 105

Borough Funds Act—Collection of Rates (Dublin) Act—Legislation, Questions, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 12, [288] 8

Burial Grounds — Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 30, [289] 1674

City of Dublin—Sanitary Inquiries, Question, Mr. Meldon; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 22, [287] 277

Civil Service, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Gibson, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 15, [284] 1011

Collection of Customs at Coleraine, Question, Sir Hervey Bruce; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 29, [285] 217

Commons and Open Spaces, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 19, [284] 1321

Cork Butter Market, Question, Mr. Moore; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 19, [284] 1336

Cork City Police Force, Questions, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 17, [290] 1396

Distribution under 20 and 21 Vict., Chapters 17 and 3, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 21, [290] 1748

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County Courts—Jurisdiction as regards Working Men, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Mar* 31, [286] 1147

Divisional Magistrates, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 14, [284] 866

Duties of Magistrates as to Public Meetings, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 22, [284] 1719

Drunkenness—Official Returns, Question, Dr. Lyons; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 15, [284] 1013

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Encumbered Estates Court—Mr. George Bolton, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 4, [286] 1644

Erection of Public Buildings in Towns by Local Authorities—Legislation, Questions, Colonel Nolan; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 8, [284] 298; *Feb* 11, 431

Examining Officers of Customs—Promotion, Question, Mr. Justin Huntly M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 12, [292] 611

Excise Bonding Warehouse, Limerick, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 28, [287] 748

Grand Master of the Belfast Orangemen, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Viscount Crichton; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 22, [284] 1720

House and Land Valuations — The County Valuator for Westmeath, Questions, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Deasy; Answers, Mr. Courtney *June* 23, [289] 1094

Incidence of Cost of building Court Houses (Ireland and Scotland), Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 15, [284] 1013

Industrial Schools Act—Destitute Children at Athy, Co. Kildare, Question, Mr. Lynch; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 21, [287] 134

Inland Revenue—Collection of Income Tax in Tralee, Questions, Mr. Harrington; Answers, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 12, [292] 612

Intestate, &c. Estates—Estate of the late Mrs. Helen Blake, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Colonel Nolan; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 3, [289] 1878; Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 11, [290] 827

Irish Church Act—Irish Glebe Purchasers' Association, Questions, Mr. Beresford; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 28, [287] 744; *May* 15, [288] 440

Irish Privy Council, Veterinary Department, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 25, [287] 653

Licensing Laws—Case of Daniel O'Neill, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 28, [286] 1020

Interference of the Police, Questions, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harrington; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan; Question, Mr. Healy; [no reply] *Feb* 18, [284] 1198

Manufactures and Industries—A Royal Commission, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 25, [291] 501

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Municipal Boundaries Commissioners—Arklow, Question, Mr. M'Coan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 8, [284] 298; Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 11, 420

Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act—Youghal—Court for Admission of Freemen, Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 14, [284] 879

Municipal Governing Bodies—Public and Private Acts, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 3, [289] 1861

National School Teachers Act, 1875—Amendment, Question, Colonel Colthurst; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 20, [289] 997

Palmerstown Races—Gentlemen Riders dressed as Females, Question, Mr. Leahy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 15, [288] 428

Payment to Surgeon Wheeler, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 11, [284] 438

Property Defence Association—Mr. J. D. Bell, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 22, [284] 1715

Protestant Clergymen and Catholic Traders, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 3, [285] 336

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The Conspiracy at Miltown Malbay, Co. Clare, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 18, [284] 1189

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Mr. Tuke's Emigration Committee, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, [284] 1847; Question, Mr. Sheil; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 17, [286] 35; Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 21, [290] 1737; Questions, Mr. Kenny; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 12, [292] 595

The Relieving Officer of Belmullet Union, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 28, [285] 76

The Tuke Emigration Fund, Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 28, [291] 658

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Sligo Board of Guardians, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 1, [286] 1270;—*Rev. Thomas Heany*, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 4, [286] 1619

State-aided Emigrants, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 15, [288] 443; Question, Mr. Leamy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 20, 852;—*Jane Kenny*, Question, Mr. Dawson; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 4, [291] 1573

Statistics, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 6, [285] 658

Emigration Statistics for 1883 . [3899]

Evictions

Case of Bernard Ennis, Phillipstown, King's Co., Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *May* 23, [288] 1175

Case of Bryan Merriman, Co. Wicklow, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 1, [289] 1786

Eviction of Mr. M'Kenny, of Castlewellan, Question, Mr. Small; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 19, [284] 1327

Case of Murphy and O'Connell, Costlea, Co. Limerick, Questions, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 19, [288] 669; *May* 20, 844; *July* 28, [291] 642

Eviction at Drumgaw, Armagh, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 18, [284] 1164

Evictions at Gweedore—Estates of Mr. Wybrants Olphert and others, Questions, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 1, [289] 1789; Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 3, 1880; *July* 7, [290] 227; *July* 10, 670

Evictions in Kerry, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 12, [284] 679; *Feb* 18, 1167

Burning a House—Cloonchewers, Co. Roscommon, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 8, [290] 501

The Corporation of Kilkenny, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 27, [286] 882

The Farney Tenants' Defence Association, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 13, [285] 1339

The Returns, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 13, [285] 1355

Returns *P. P.* [3892] [3893] [3994] [4089]

[See titles *Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act*, 1882

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—*Irish Land Commission*

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881

Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882]

Ireland—Agricultural Labourers

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed 'To inquire into the working of recent legislation with reference to cottages and plots of land for agricultural labourers in Ireland; and to Report whether it has

[*cont.*

Ireland—Agricultural Labourers—cont.

been established that any amendments of such legislation are at present necessary; That the Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members'" (*Mr. Trevelyan*) *July* 9

Select Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Beresford, Mr. Brodrick, Sir Hervey Bruce, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Thomas Dickson, Mr. Elton, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Gray, Mr. Greer, Mr. Healy, Mr. Illingworth, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Villiers Stuart

Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Twenty-two Members" (*Mr. Sexton*) *July* 10, [290] 793; after short debate, Motion withdrawn Report *P.P.* 317

July 28, Sir Hervey Bruce *disch.*; Mr. Corry *added*

Ireland—Charges against Irish Officials—Mr. James Ellis French, &c.

Question, Mr. Leamy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 16, [289] 419

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Government with regard to the criminal charges against James Ellis French, County Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary, Gustavus Cornwall, Secretary to the General Post Office, and George Bolton, Crown Solicitor" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) *June* 17, 679; after long debate, Question put; A. 21, N. 62; M. 41 (D. L. 123)

Ireland—Commissioners of National Education

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, a Return of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, showing:—(1.) The name and religious denomination of each Commissioner [and other details]" (*Mr. Biggar*) *April* 22, [287] 390

After short debate, Amendt. in Sub-head (1.) to leave out "and religious denomination" (*Mr. Healy*); Question proposed, "That the words 'and religious denomination' stand part of the Question;" after further short debate, Question put, and negatived; words left out accordingly

Amendt. at end of Sub-head (1.) add "and the aggregate number of each religious denomination in the Commission" (*Mr. Biggar*); Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and agreed to

Amendt. to leave out Sub-head (5.) (*Mr. Biggar*); Question, "That Sub-head (5.) stand part of the Question," put, and negatived; Sub-head omitted accordingly; Return, as amended, to be laid before the House Return *P.P.* 198

Ireland—Constitution of the Magistracy

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *April* 4, To leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, the present condition of the Irish Magistracy, constituted, as shown by a

[*cont.*

Ireland—Constitution of the Magistracy—cont.

Return now in the possession of the House, almost exclusively from one religious denomination and one class, is offensive and injurious to the vast majority of the Irish people, and is calculated to destroy all confidence in the ordinary administration of justice in Ireland" (*Mr. Justin M'Carthy*) *v.*, [286] 1658; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 106, N. 59; M. 47 (D. L. 55)

Ireland—Convent National Schools (Remuneration of Teachers)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is just and expedient that the teachers of Convent National Schools in Ireland be dealt with, as to remuneration, on equal terms with those applied to other teachers of Primary Schools in connection with the system of Irish National Education" (*Mr. Biggar*) *April* 22, [287] 361; after debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 71; M. 27 (D. L. 67)

Ireland—Dublin Museum of Science and Art

Select Committee nominated *Mar* 7, as follows:—Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Plunket:—Two to be nominated by the Committee of Selection

Ireland—Franchise

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Return, showing—1. The population in each county, city, and borough in Ireland returning members to Parliament" [and other particulars] (*The Earl of Limerick*) *Feb* 7, [284] 165; after short debate, on Question? Cont. 38, Not-Cont. 34; M. 4; resolved in the affirmative

Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 168

Ireland—Government Departments

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names, place of birth, religious denomination, and salaries or emoluments of persons employed in Government Departments in Ireland, under the headings of the Lord Lieutenant's Household, the Chief Secretary's Office, the Privy Council, the Military Staff, the Local Government Board, the Board of Public Works, the Courts of Justice, the Officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police, the General Prisons Board, Irish Fisheries Department, Lunatic Asylums Board, Board of Inland Revenue and Customs, Board of National Education, Board of Intermediate Education, Registry of Petty Sessions Clerks, Geological Survey of Ireland, General Valuation and Boundary Survey, General Register Office, Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Endowed Schools Commission, and Loan Fund Board" (*Mr. O'Brien*) *Feb* 11, [284] 548; after short debate, Question put; A. 23, N. 51; M. 28 (D. L. 9)

Motion for a Return (*Mr. O'Brien*) *Feb* 12, 762; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Landed Estates

Moved, That there be laid before the House—

"I. Return showing the number of estates under the management of receivers in the Iligh Court of Justice in Ireland—(*a.*) At the close of the year 1877 (seven); (*b.*) At the close of the year 1883 (three); (*c.*) The total gross annual rental of such estates

"II. Return of—(*a.*) Total amount of the costs of passing receivers accounts taxed in the year 1883; (*b.*) Total amount of receivers miscellaneous costs taxed in the year 1883; (*c.*) Total amount of costs of the petitioner or other the person having carriage of the proceedings in receiving matters taxed in the year 1883" (*The Marquess of Waterford*) *July* 28, [291] 621; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Ireland—Law and Justice—The Crossmaglen Prisoners—Michael Watters

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 16, To leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts connected with the conviction of the Crossmaglen prisoners and the subsequent release of Bernard Smith" (*Mr. Lynch*) *v.*, [288] 614; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Ireland—Law and Justice—The Tubbercurry Prisoners

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Aug* 11, To leave out from "That," add "the conduct of the Irish administration in reference to the Tubbercurry Conspiracy Cases, and to the conviction of Myles Joyce, was arbitrary and unconstitutional" (*Mr. O'Brien*) *v.* [292] 535; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Biggar*); A. 8, N. 39; M. 31 (D. L. 214)

Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 39, N. 8; M. 31 (D. L. 215)

Ireland—Marine Board (Cork)

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copy of the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. R. U. P. FitzGerald, whose name has lately been removed from the Marine Board at Cork, and the Board of Trade" (*The Viscount Midleton*) *Feb* 14, [284] 833; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Market Tolls

Motion for a Return (*Colonel Nolan*) *Feb* 15, [284] 1114; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Courtney*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate thereupon further adjourned *Feb* 22, 1809

Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, 1838

[*cont.*

Ireland—Market Tolls—cont.

Adjourned Debate resumed *Mar* 3, [285] 469; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Then Returns ordered, "of the values of the Market Tolls, of the Rates, and of the other sources of local revenue of each of the towns of Galway, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Portumna, and Gort, in the county of Galway" [and other particulars] (*Colonel Nolan*)

Ireland—National School Teachers

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Aug* 1, To leave out from "That," add "this House views with deep regret the impossibility of at present introducing the Education Bill for Ireland promised last year by the Chief Secretary, and that, seeing the hardships which the Irish National Teachers are undoubtedly subjected to, and the necessity which exists of rendering so important a body of public servants contented with their work, this House is of opinion that provision should be made forthwith to improve their incomes temporarily, and that a Bill removing their several grievances should be introduced early in the next Session" (*Mr. Justin Huntly M'Carthy*) *v.*, [291] 1377; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 63, N. 61; M. 2 (D. L. 202)

Ireland—The Magistracy—Supersession of Lord Rossmore

Moved to resolve, "That, in the opinion of this House, the removal of Lord Rossmore from the Commission of the Peace in Ireland was not justified by the facts of the case, and is calculated to discourage the loyal population of that portion of the United Kingdom" (*The Earl of Dunraven*) *Feb* 18, [284] 1118; after long debate, Motion withdrawn

[See title *State of Ireland*]

Ireland—The Queen's Colleges

Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Sexton, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 24, [287] 462

Motion for a Return (*Mr. Justin M'Carthy*) *April* 24, 594; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. O'Brien*); Question put, and agreed to

Irish Land Commissioner (Continuance) Bill (*Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 15 [Bill 290]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 8

Irish Land Court Officers (Exclusion from Parliament) Bill (*Mr. Broderick, Lord Arthur Hill, Mr. Macartney*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 89]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 21, [287] 251; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Trevelyan*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

[*cont.*

Irish Land Court Officers (Exclusion from Parliament) Bill—cont.
Debate resumed *April* 28, 836; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sexton*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned
Debate resumed *June* 9, [288] 1883; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Brodrick*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Isle of Man Harbours Bill
(*Mr. John Holms, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 17 [Bill 138]
Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 24, [286] 713
Committee *; Report; read 3° *Mar* 27
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *Mar* 28 (No. 47)
Read 2ª *April* 1, 1253
Committee *; Report *April* 3
Read 3ª * *April* 4
Royal Assent *April* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. 7]

Italy—The Sacred Congregation of Propaganda—Conversion of Property
Questions, Mr. Moore; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 14, [284] 887; *Feb* 18, 1199; Questions, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 31, [291] 1183; Questions, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 4, 1583

JACKSON, Mr. W. L., *Leeds*
Education Acts—Loans for School Houses, [290] 1385
Education Department—Over-Pressure in Elementary Schools, [286] 737
Excise—Destruction of Seized Tobacco, [289] 420
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Jamaica
Emigration of Labourers, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 21, [284] 1591
Encumbered Estates Court—Constitutional Reform—The Franchise, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 8, [287] 1676
Finance, &c.—The Estimates, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *April* 29, [287] 894
Importation of Coolies, Question, Mr. A. Pease; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *July* 24, [291] 327
Proposed New Constitution, Questions, Captain Price; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 7, [284] 183; *Feb* 22, 1724; Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *June* 12, [290] 90
The Franchise Commission, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar* 21, [286] 459; Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *June* 30, [290] 1681
The Legislative Council—Constitutional Reform, Observations, Captain Price; Reply, Mr. Evelyn Ashley; debate thereon *April* 25, [287] 691; Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 8, 1688
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Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar* 6, [285] 657
The West Indian Estates Court, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 21, [284] 1592

JAMES, Sir H. (*see* ATTORNEY GENERAL, The)

JAMES, Mr. C. H., *Merthyr Tydvil*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *add. cl.* [287] 1262
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1487
Mining Industry, Res. [290] 81

JAMES, Mr. W. H., *Gateshead*
Charitable Trusts Act, [285] 499
Commons and Inclosure Acts Amendment, 2R. [285] 1308
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 481; 3R. [287] 1812
Factories and Workshops Acts—Death from Lead Poisoning at Jarrow—Case of Mary Walsh, [285] 865
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Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 475
Record Office, [290] 1324
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances, [285] 1507, 1509

Japan—Claims of Mr. Hartley
Questions, Mr. Grantham; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 22, [284] 1731; *Mar* 27, [286] 882

JENKINS, Sir J. J., *Carmarthen, &c.*
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Navy Estimates—Seamen and Marines, [287] 1777

JENKINS, Mr. D. J., *Penryn*
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JERNINGHAM, Mr. H. E. H., *Berwick-on-Tweed*
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Labourers' (Ireland) Act Amendment (1883) Bill

(*Mr. Molloy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 16]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 21, [288] 936; after debate, Question put; A. 75, N. 138; M. 63 (D. L. 101)

LAING, Mr. S., *Orkney, &c.*
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Persia — Railway Concession to a Russian Company, [292] 592, 593
Representation of the People Bill and Redistribution, [291] 1726
Suez Canal—Sanitary State, [290] 1094; [291] 839
Tunis—Consular Jurisdiction over British Subjects, [285] 817; Personal Explanation, 957

Land Drainage Provisional Orders Bill

(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 14 [Bill 137]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Read 3° * *May* 8
l. Read 1ª * *May* 9 (No. 82)
Read 2ª * *May* 19
Committee *; Report *May* 20
Read 3ª * *May* 23
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xli]

Land Improvement and Arterial Drainage (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Courtney*) *April* 3, [286] 1599; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * Question, Colonel Colthurst; Answer, Mr. Biggar *May* 22, [288] 995
Bill withdrawn * *July* 15 [Bill 166]

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881

LORDS
Notice of Question, The Duke of Argyll *April* 4, [286] 1641

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Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—Lords—*cont.*

Amendment—Legislation, Question, Observations, Earl Stanhope; Reply, Earl Granville *Mar* 10, [285] 1195

The Purchase Clauses—Purchasers, Question, Observations, The Earl of Longford; Reply, Lord Carlingford; short debate thereon *Aug* 7, [292] 82

Commons

Grants of Probate and Administration, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 29, [287] 886

Section 19—*Loans for Labourers' Cottages*, Questions, Colonel Colthurst; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 29, [291] 852; *Aug* 1, 1353

Section 31—*Loans for Improvements*, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 19, [288] 663

Loans under the Act, Question, Mr. Leahy; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 20, [289] 995

Loans to Tenants—Appointment of Inspectors, Questions, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 7, [292] 94

The Purchase Clauses, Questions, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 12, [284] 673;—*Captain Costello's Estate*, Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, [284] 1851 [See title *Ireland*]

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—*Irish Land Commission*

Moved, That there be laid before the House a Return of "(1.) The number of applications to fix judicial rents filed in the office of the Irish Land Commission Court (*a*) up to the last day of June 1883, and (*b*) during each of the nine months ending 31st March 1884; (2.) The number of judicial rents fixed by the sub-commissioners during each of the same months, giving the average percentage reduction of rent for each month; (3.) The number of applications remaining to be disposed of on the 31st March 1884" (*The Earl of Limerick*) *April* 3, [286] 1466; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—*The Purchase Clauses — Advances to Owners*

Moved, "That having regard to the announced intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure to secure greater facilities to tenants in Ireland for the purchase of their holdings, this House is of opinion that any such measure as is proposed by Her Majesty's Government should be so framed as to afford to those landowners of Ireland who have suffered pecuniary loss by the operation of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, facilities for raising money to pay off charges affecting their estates on as easy terms as would by the said measure be secured to purchasing tenants, or compensation in respect of such pecuniary loss in any way that may be deemed advisable" (*The Lord Castletown*) *April* 29, [287] 843; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—*Irish Land Court — Appeals—Case of R. Johnston v. Mary McAtasney and Patrick Moan*

Motion for Papers (*The Lord Castletown*) *June* 30, [289] 1639; Motion agreed to; Ordered to be laid before the House *P.P.* (244)

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—*Working and Effects*

Moved, That there be laid before the House

"Return of the cases in which the Land Court has disallowed an application to fix a fair rent on the grounds specified in subsection (4.) of section 8. of the Land Act of 1881; and of the cases in which the landlord has claimed such disallowance under the said subsection, and the Court has refused the said claim; together with any reasons given for the said decisions in each case;

"Return of the cases in which the Court has fixed the value of a tenancy, on the application of a landlord, with a view to the purchase of the same under the 3rd subsection of section 1. of the Land Act of 1881;

"Return of the number of cases of application for fixing a fair rent in which the Court has fixed the said rent higher than the 'present rent,' with the percentage in each case" (*The Duke of Argyll*) *June* 16, [289] 346; after debate, Motion amended, and agreed to *P.P.* (255)

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881—*Irish Land Commission*

Mr. John E. Vernon, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 7, [286] 1792

Office of the Irish Land Commission—Mr. R. M. Peters—Supersession of Lord Rossmore, Questions, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 14, [284] 878

Mr. Eyre W. Preston, Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 29, [285] 218; *Mar* 10, 1042

Purchase Department—Mr. Murrough O'Brien, Questions, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 8, [292] 266

Quit and Crown Rents, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 12, [288] 15

Reduction of Rents, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 4, [286] 1643; Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 12, [292] 598

Sale of Glebe Lands, Co. Kerry, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 31, [291] 1176

The Land Commission Court

Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 18, [284] 1180

Returns of Proceedings (Monthly)
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Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 — *Irish Land Commission*—cont.

Charge of Forcible Entry (Mrs. Fallon), Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 14, [284] 855

Fair Rents (Sir Richard Wallace)—Private Arrangements, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 4, [291] 1554

Footpaths, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 18, [290] 1599

Irish Interpreter at Sittings in Donegal, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 27, [288] 1465

Irish-speaking Tenants—Case of Mary Staunton, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 13, [285] 1332

Irish-speaking Witnesses, Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. Dawson; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 7, [285] 855

Land Valuation—Counties Cavan and Leitrim, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 31, [291] 1156

Mr. Bell, Valuer for Co. Cavan, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 23, [288] 1174

Sittings in Co. Clare and Limerick—Cases Listed, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 15, [284] 1008; Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 29, [285] 213

Sittings at Lifford, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 6, [288] 1687

Appeals

Questions, Mr. Patrick Martin; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 29, [285] 209; Question, Mr. Findlater; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 7, [292] 108

Appeal from Antrim Sub-Commissioners—Case of G. M'Cord, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Harrington; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 22, [287] 280; Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 24, 459

Evidence and Judgment, M'Cord *v.* Wallace . . . . . *P.P.* 137

County Cavan, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 27, [288] 1465

Arrears in the Appeal Court, Question, Mr. Moore; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 14, [290] 920

Statistics, Question, Mr. Patrick Martin; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 15, [284] 1004

Sub-Commissioners

Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 4, [285] 490; Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 23, [289] 1085; Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 7, [292] 97

Instructions to, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 8, [287] 26

Number of, Questions, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Brodrick; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 10, [288] 1893

Re-appointment of, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 16, [288] 539; Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Courtney *May* 22, 997; Question, Mr. Healy;

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Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 — *Irish Land Commission*—cont.

Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 10, [290] 677; Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; [no reply] *July* 17, 1385

Arrears of Rent Act—Sittings for Hearing of Cases, Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 7, [292] 102

Decisions given in the absence of the Legal Sub-Commissioners, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 7, [285] 854

Glebe Lands of Drumcree, Co. Armagh, Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 29, [291] 864; Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 31, 1174

Lay Commissioners at Monaghan, Expenses of, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 15, [290] 1110; *July* 29, [291] 852

Mayo Sub-Commissioners, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 6, [285] 647

Measurements—Case of Andrew M'Cale, Co. Cavan, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 19, [289] 790

Salaries—The Supplementary Estimate, Questions, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Brodrick; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 15, [290] 1110

Fair Rents (Applications)

Co. Kerry, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 29, [285] 208

Co. Limerick, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 10, [285] 1039

Co. Mayo, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 4, [285] 493

Case of Patrick Casserlay, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 26, [288] 1308

Case of Thomas Sinnott, Questions, Mr. Small; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 22, [288] 987; *May* 27, 1467; Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 6, 1681

Originating Notice for Fair Rent—Date of Liability—Case of Mrs. Casey, Cartongar, Co. Longford, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *May* 12, [288] 7

Personnel

Professor Baldwin, Question, Mr. M'Coan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 17, [286] 38

Mr. Evans (Longford), Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 3, [286] 1500

Mr. William Gray, Questions, Sir Hervey Bruce; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 9, [287] 1845

288] *May* 12, 21; Questions, Sir Hervey Bruce, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 15, 430; Questions, Colonel Digby, Mr. Lea; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 22, 984; Questions, Viscount Galway, Mr. Brodrick; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 23, 1171; Question, Observations, Viscount Midleton; Reply, Lord Carlingford *May* 26, 1277; Questions, Sir Philip Miles, Sir Hervey Bruce, Viscount Lewisham, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan, 1299

[*cont.*

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 — *Irish Land Commission*—cont.

Mr. Edward Greer (Armagh), Questions, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 27, [289] 1546; Questions, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 30, 1683

Mr. Thomas Walpole, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June 5*, [288] 1535

Mr. John M. Weir, Questions, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 24, [291] 303

Sittings

Sittings at Virginia, Co. Cavan, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 8, [287] 1694

Sittings in Donegal, Questions, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 18, [284] 1175

Sittings in Kerry, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, [284] 1862

Sittings at Kilrush—The Kildysart Board of Guardians, Questions, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Kenny; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 1, [289] 1781; Questions, Mr. Kenny; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 14, [290] 903

Longford—Cases in Granard, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 25, [287] 651

Sittings at Naas—Decisions of the Sub-Commissioners, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 18, [284] 1168; Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 20, [286] 294

Sittings at Navan, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 7, [285] 873

Cases Listed at Navan, Question, Mr. Sheil; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 14, [285] 1537

Sittings at Sligo, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 18, [284] 1186

Sitting at Tuam, Questions, Viscount Crichton, Colonel Nolan; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 22, [291] 35

Sittings on Good Friday, Question, Sir Hervey Bruce; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *May* 8, [287] 1678

[See title *Ireland*]

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, Amendment Bill (*Mr. Barry, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Healy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Sexton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 8]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar 5*, [285] 551
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Brodrick*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 72, N. 235; M. 163
Div. List, A. and N. 604
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (Extension to Leaseholders) Bill
(*Mr. Findlater, Mr. Thomas Dickson, Mr. William Shaw, Mr. Lea, Mr. Charles Russell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 29]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 17

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (Purchase Clauses) Bill
(*Mr. Thomas Dickson, Mr. William Shaw, Mr. Charles Russell, Mr. Lea, Mr. Findlater*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 23]
2R., after short debate, Debate adjourned *April* 30, [287] 997
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Land Perpetual Grant (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Beresford, Mr. Charles Russell, Mr. Close*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 30]
2R. [Dropped]

Land (Perpetual Grants) Bill
(*Sir John Jenkins, Mr. Powell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 156]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 8

Land Revenue Acts—Crown Leases
Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 28, [285] 90

Landed Estates Court (Orders)
Question, Mr. John Redmond; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 17, [290] 1401

Lands Clauses Consolidation Act Amendment Bill
(*Mr. M'Laren, Sir Daniel Gooch, Mr. Slagg*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 78]
2R. [Dropped]

LAW AND JUSTICE (ENGLAND AND WALES) (*Questions*)

Admiralty Causes, Question, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson; Answer, The Attorney General *June* 19, [289] 798;—*The County Palatine of Lancaster*, Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 1, [289] 1790

Re-sealing of Irish Probates or Letters of Administration, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, The Solicitor General *Aug* 7, [292] 91

Arrangement of the Circuits
Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 8, [284] 295; Questions, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Hicks; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 28, [285] 70; Question, Mr. Stewart Macliver; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 13, 1364; Question, Viscount Newport; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April* 3, [286] 1485; Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Barran, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Warton; Answers, The Attorney General *June* 16, [289] 414

The Judges of the Probate Division, Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April* 1, [286] 1278

Circuit Expenses of Judges, Questions, Mr. Freshfield; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 14, [284] 854; Questions, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Healy; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 31, [291] 1160

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LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—cont.

The Royal Proclamation against Immorality and Vice, Question, The Earl of Harrowby; Answer, The Lord Chancellor; short debate thereon *Aug* 8, [292] 252

Arrangement of the Assizes, Questions, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Bulwer; Answers, The Attorney General *May* 13, [288] 176; Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 26, 1315; Questions, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Healy; Answers, The Attorney General, Mr. Speaker *July* 18, [290] 1604

Plymouth and Exeter, Questions, Mr. Stewart Macliver, Mr. H. S. Northcote; Answers, The Attorney General *July* 3, [289] 1870

Removal of York Assizes, Question, Sir Frederick Milner; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 19, [288] 685

The Spring Assizes, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 17, [286] 27

"*Regina* v. *Bradlaugh*"—*Judgment of the Lord Chief Justice*, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Biggar; Answers, The Attorney General *June* 12, [289] 87

Supreme Court of Judicature—Loss of Affidavits, Question, Mr. Marriott; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 14, [290] 905

The Office of Land Registry, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 14, [290] 917

The Oxford County Court—The Secretary of State for the Home Department, Notice of Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April* 25, [287] 646; Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April* 28, 727

The Patronage of the Judges, Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 28, [285] 79

"*Belt* v. *Lawes*," Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 27, [286] 837

Distraint for Tithe at Ormskirk, Lancashire, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *July* 10, [290] 666

Isle of Wight Petty Sessions, Question, Mr. Arnold Morley; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 24, [291] 339

Sale of Clement's Inn, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 19, [284] 1333; *April* 3, [286] 1493

Welsh Juries, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 25, [286] 739

High Court of Justice

Chancery Division—Taxing Masters, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 14, [284] 869

Dormant Funds in Chancery, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, Mr. Courtney *May* 6, [287] 1474; *July* 8, [290] 502;—*The List*, Question, Mr. Guy Dawnay; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 12, [284] 680

Etiquette of the Bar, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Warton; Answers, Mr. Speaker, The Attorney General *Mar* 14, [285] 1546

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LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—*High Court of Justice*—cont.

Mr. Butcher, a Commissioner to Administer Oaths, Questions, Mr. Warton; Answers, The Attorney General *July* 17, [290] 1387

English and Scottish Courts of Justice—Conflict of Jurisdiction, Question, Observations, The Marquess of Huntly; Reply, The Lord Chancellor; Observations, The Duke of Argyll *Mar* 13, [285] 1314

Execution of Foreign Judgments, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 15, [288] 421

CRIMINAL LAW

The Director of Public Prosecutions, Question, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 11, [284] 424; Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 16, [289] 410

Prosecutions in Capital Cases, Questions, Mr. Mellor, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, The Attorney General *Mar* 17, [286] 40

Public Prosecutor, Office of—Report of the Committee, Question, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *May* 26, [288] 1302

Report of Prosecutions, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 14, [284] 853
Report and Evidence . . . . [4016]

The Office of Public Executioner, Question, Observations, Earl Cowper; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie *Mar* 14, [285] 1516

Execution in Kirkdale Gaol—The Public Executioner, Questions, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Kenny; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 11, [285] 1269

Denis Deasy, a Convict, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 8, [287] 1680

Dynamite Outrages — Legislation, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 3, [285] 350

The Birmingham Dynamiters, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 27, [288] 1471

Employment of Criminals as Witnesses for the Crown in Criminal Trials, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Attorney General *June* 23, [289] 1082

Lord St. Leonards, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 20, [288] 845; Question, Mr. Carbutt; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 7, [290] 220

Magistrates' Clerks — Prosecutions, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *May* 22, [288] 993

Nationality of Criminals, Question, Mr. Dawson; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 12, [284] 682

Peter M'Knight, a Convict Lunatic, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 5, [287] 1299

Police — Licensed Victuallers as Sureties, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 1, [287] 1044

Sentences of Flogging for Begging, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 8, [287] 1679

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LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—cont.

Juvenile Offenders—Sentence on E. Shadlock, aged 10, Question, Mr. Sexton ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 19, [288] 658

Sentence on Frank Stockwell, an Infant, Question, Mr. Burt ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 17, [290] 1407 ; Question, Mr. Grantham ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 31, [291] 1179

Sentences on Children — Reformatories, Questions, Mr. M'Laren, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Onslow ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *May* 2, [287] 1149

Stealing a Dead Rabbit, Question, Viscount Lymington ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 18, [284] 1205

Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879—*Flogging*, Question, Mr. Inderwick ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April* 24, [287] 451

Will of Mr. James Whalley—Criminal Proceedings against Charles Thomas, Question Mr. Labouchere ; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Feb* 29, [285] 221 ; Question, Mr. Labouchere ; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 21, [290] 1730

Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill, Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 13, [284] 777

Loitering with Intent, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 19, [284] 1351

Protection of Women and Children—Legislation, Question, Observations, The Bishop of Rochester ; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie *Feb* 7, [284] 165

The Magistracy

Mr. John Jaffray (*Birmingham*), Questions, Mr. Biggar ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *May* 19, [288] 654

Stipendiary Magistrate at Brighton, Question, Mr. Warton ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 21, [290] 1722

LAW AND POLICE (ENGLAND AND WALES) (*Questions*)

Armed Burglars, Questions, Sir Frederick Milner ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 24, [291] 338 ; *July* 25, 503

Cleator Moor Riots, Cumberland, Notice of Question, Mr. Sexton ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 14, [290] 896 ; Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dawson, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gray ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 15, 1118 ; Questions, Mr. Synan, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Donnell ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 17, 1410 ; Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Aug* 12, [292] 613

Dynamite Outrages

Dynamiters in Paris, Questions, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Healy ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 7, [290] 223

Explosion at Victoria Station, Question, The Earl of Limerick ; Answer, Earl Granville *Feb* 26, [285] 2 ; Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 27, 32 ;

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LAW AND POLICE (*England and Wales*)—cont.

Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Lord Randolph Churchill ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 28, 92 Report *P.P.* [3972]

Reported Explosion at St. Pancras Station, Question, Mr. Montagu Scott ; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 29, [285] 324

The Nelson Column, Question, Sir Robert Peel ; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *June* 12, [289] 90

Reported Outrage at Windsor Castle, Question, Mr. Biggar ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 13, [289] 244

Explosions at Westminster — Compensation, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 31, [291] 1159

The Recent Dynamite Outrages, Question, Observations, Lord Waveney ; Reply, Earl Granville *Mar* 3, [285] 328

Explosions in Scotland Yard and St. James' Square *P.P.* [407]

Ground Game Act, 1880—*Rabbit Trapping on Sunday*, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet ; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 22, [284] 1714

Metropolis

Mr. W. H. Smith's Watch, Question, Mr. Labouchere ; Answer, Mr. W. H. Smith *July* 31, [291] 1186

Police Protection of Her Majesty's Ministers, Questions, The Earl of Ashburnham ; Answers, Earl Granville *May* 26, [288] 1292

Steamboat Robberies, Question, Mr. Moore ; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 3, [289] 186

The Metropolitan Police—Misconduct of Constables, Question, Observations, The Earl of Milltown ; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *Aug* 11, [292] 410

The Reform Demonstration—Access to the House, Questions, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. J. Lowther, Sir R. Assheton Cross ; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Sir William Harcourt *July* 21, [290] 1753 ; Questions, Mr. Guy Dawnay, Mr. Warton, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. R. N. Fowler ; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Speaker, Sir William Harcourt *July* 22, 291] 42 ; Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Warton, Viscount Folkestone ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Fawcett, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 24, 308 ; Question, Mr. Tatton Egerton ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 25, 495 ; Question, Mr. J. Lowther ; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington, 499 ; Question, Observations, Lord Stratheden and Campbell ; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie ; short debate thereon *July* 28, 622

Law of Evidence Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Bramwell*)

l. Presented ; read 1ª * *Feb* 11 (No. 9)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 19, [284] 1300
Committee * *Feb* 25
Report * *Feb* 26
Read 3ª * *Mar* 6
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Mellor*) *Mar* 10 [Bill 130]
2R. [Dropped]

Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill
(*Mr. Attorney General, Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Solicitor General*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 4
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 3, [285] 466
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Question put; A. 20, N. 99; M. 79 (D. L. 26)
Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Order for Committee read, and discharged *May* 9, [287] 1876
Moved, "That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure" (*Mr. Attorney General*); after short debate, Question put; A. 179, N. 135; M. 44 (D. L. 91)
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10 [Bill 218]

Law of Libel—The Public Prosecutor
Question, Mr. Stewart Macliver; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 13, [285] 1335

LAWRANCE, Mr. J. C., *Lincolnshire, S.*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 481
Education Department—South Lincolnshire Schools, [285] 660

LAWRENCE, Sir J. J. Trevor, *Surrey, Mid*
Army—Questions
Army Medical Department—Lord Morley's Committee, [285] 349
Auxiliary Forces—Volunteer Hospital Corps, [290] 1726
India—East Indian Medical Service, [290] 1626;—Indian Staff Corps—Promotion, [289] 421
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Post Office—Good Conduct Stripes for Postmen, [286] 610

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Parliament—Business of the House, [284] 39
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Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [286] 1438

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Police Courts of London and Sheerness, [291] 394
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [287] 528, 531

LAWSON, Sir W., *Carlisle*
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Yeomanry Riots at Lic[illegible]eld, [289] 804
Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expe[illegible]tion to the Soudan), [285] 761
Bishoprı of Bristol, [292] 109; Comm. 365; Schedule, 369
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Questions
Adjournment of the House, [284] 1900
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Conference—Failure of the Policy of H.M. Government, [292] 382;—The Debate, [292] 3
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Egypt (Political Affairs)—Egyptian Ministry, [284] 301
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Employment of Turkish Troops, [288] 1896
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Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, Motion for Adjournment, [284] 762; Amendt. 896, 1458
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—General Gordon's Mission—Vote of Censure, [288] 201
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LEA, Mr. T., *Donegal*
Explosives Act, 1875—Inspectors, [288] 661
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LEAHY, Mr. J., *Kildare*
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Newry Union—Salary of the Master of the Workhouse, [287] 1848
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LEAKE, Mr. R., *Lancashire, S.E.*
Army—War Department—Mr. Lynal Thomas, Motion for a Select Committee, [289] 312

LEAMY, Mr. E., *Waterford*
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Local Government Board for Ireland, &c. [285] 281, 282, 307
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—County Court Officers and Magistrates, &c. in Ireland, [285] 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1842

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Leaseholders Enfranchisement Bill
(*Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Wolff*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 90]
Bill withdrawn * *Mar* 26

Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill
(*Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Reid, Mr. Burt, Mr. Passmore Edwards, Mr. Puleston*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 5]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 19, [286] 212
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Gregory*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 104, N. 168; M. 64 Div. List, A. and N., 255
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off

Leatham, Mr. E. A., *Huddersfield*
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Leatham, Mr. W. H., *York, W. R., S. Div.*
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Lechmere, Sir E. A. H., *Worcestershire, W.*
Army Estimates—Works, Buildings, &c. at Home and Abroad, [290] 332
Egypt—Co-operation with Turkey, [284] 888, 889
Events in the Soudan—Relief of General Gordon, [288] 446
Parliament—Rules and Orders—Private Bill Legislation—New Standing Order to follow Standing Order No. 133, Res. [290] 628

Leconfield, Lord
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Lee, Mr. H., *Southampton*
Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.), 2R. [284] 1557; Consid. *add. cl.* [286] 1133

Lefevre, Right Hon. G. J. Shaw (Chief Commissioner of Works), *Reading*
Board of Works—Dismissal of Officials, [284] 873, 874
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Law and Police—Dynamite Outrages—The Nelson Column, [289] 91;—The Reform Demonstration, [291] 42, 43, 44
Metropolitan Improvements—Hyde Park Corner—Arch on Constitution Hill, [287] 1329;—Waterloo Place, [289] 91
New Public Offices—Admiralty and War Office, [291] 1575;—New Designs, [287] 1034; [288] 839; [290] 1602
Street Traffic — Refuges at Hyde Park Corner, [286] 1150
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Westminster Hall (West Front) [284] 861; [287] 730; [289] 1663; [290] 898; [291] 308, 1167, 1168, 1578;—Dr. Pearson's Report—Proposed Appendix, [290] 1418
Parliament—House of Commons—Ventilation of the House, [290] 691; Motion for a Select Committee, 1705
Post Office—Head Post Office at Bristol, [289] 81
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Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, &c. Great Britain, [288] 1617, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1632
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Westminster Abbey—Stone Coronation Chair, "Lia Fail," or Stone of Destiny, [288] 18

Legitimacy Declaration Act (1858) Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Onslow*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 20 (No. 134)
Bill withdrawn * *July* 15

Leicester Corporation Bill (by Order)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *Feb* 19, [284] 1317; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°

LEIGHTON, Sir B., *Shropshire, S.*
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, [289] 902
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1882
Local Government—Floods Prevention, [287] 747
Local Taxation, Res. [286] 1031
London Government, 2R. [290] 576
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 660
Parliament—Business of the House, [286] 1285; [287] 757
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Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. Amendt. [284] 801, 821
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LEIGHTON, Mr. S., *Shropshire, N.*
Army—Loss of Life in Egypt, [291] 328
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Education Code, 1884, [286] 618, 748
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School Attendance—Medical Certificates, [290] 1740
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West Bromwich School Board, [284] 415
Yetminster and Llansilin School Boards, [289] 1867, 1868
Education Department—"Over-Pressure"—Questions
[284] 1331; [285] 208; [286] 598, 737, 738; [287] 456; [289] 240, 241, 812, 813; [290] 1384
Bradford Board School, [285] 863
Case of W. Hayward, [285] 1542
Death from Overwork—Cheltenham Board School, [285] 221
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Loss of Life in War, [290] 1725, 1726
Tortures, &c. in Egyptian Prisons, [290] 1724
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Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1239
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Parliament—Palace of Westminster—Westminster Hall (West Front), [284] 861
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Parliament—Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, Motion for Postponement, [286] 1300
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Supply—Offices of the House of Lords, [290] 772
Public Education in England and Wales, &c. Amendt. [289] 448, 455, 457, 510, 548
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LENNOX, Right Hon. Lord H. G. C. G., *Chichester*
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Ordnance Department—Rapid Firing Guns, [286] 1804
Egypt (War in the Soudan) — Pensions to Widows and Orphans, [288] 668
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Execution in Kirkdale Gaol—The Hangman, [285] 1269
Navy, State of the—The Armour-Clad Navy, [286] 344
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Navy—Marine Artillery and Infantry, Motion for a Select Committee, [286] 321
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Naval Stores for Building, &c. the Fleet and Coast Guard, [290] 1217
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Seamen and Marines, [287] 1755, 1788
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Supply—Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [287] 1133, 1134

LEVETT, Colonel T. J., *Lichfield*
Army (Auxiliary Forces) — Staffordshire Yeomanry—Riots at Lichfield, [289] 1399

LEWIS, Mr. C. E., *Londonderry*
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland), 2R. [289] 68
Egypt—Conference, [289] 1687
Ireland—Magistracy—Army Officers—Queen's Regulations, [284] 1595
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Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.), Consid. *add. cl.* [286] 1136
Supply, Report, [286] 485

LEWISHAM, Viscount, *Kent, W.*
Army—Gallery Shooting (Morris's Patent), [284] 300
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Pensions—Sergeant Instructor Lyne, [287] 1694, 1695
Small Arms for the Volunteers, [284] 679
Army (India)—Major Hutchinson, [285] 1541
Army Estimates—Divine Service, [287] 1352
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Cemeteries, 2R. [289] 1326
Education Department — Over-Pressure in Board Schools—Case of W. Hayward, [285] 1542
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—The Mahdi, [289] 1792
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Machine Guns, [285] 658
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Ireland—Irish Land Commission (Sub-Commissioners)—Mr. W. Gray, [288] 1300
Navy — Conveyance of Troops—The Royal Marines, [285] 868
"Gilsland" Transport — Embarkation of Royal Marines, [285] 1034
Navy—Marine Artillery and Infantry, Motion for a Select Committee, [286] 314

Licensing Act (1872) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Armitage*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *June* 13 [Bill 248]
Read 2°, after debate *June* 23, [289] 1203
Committee * ; Report *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Rosebery*) *June* 27 (No. 160)
Read 2ª * *July* 11
Committee * ; Report *July* 14
Read 3ª * *July* 15
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 29]

Licensing Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Caine, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cropper, Mr. Williamson*)
c. Considered in Committee ; Resolution agreed to, and reported ; Bill ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 3 [Bill 126]
2R. [Dropped]

LICHFIELD, Bishop of
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Yeomanry Riots at Lichfield, [289] 1062
Criminal Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 7, [288] 407

Life Leaseholders Enfranchisement Bill
(*Mr. Charles Ross, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. Puleston*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 20 [Bill 143]
2R. [Dropped]

Lighthouse Illuminants' Committee
Question, Colonel King-Harman ; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain ; Question, Mr. Dawson ; [no reply] *Feb* 14, [284] 883

Lighthouses
Communication with the Shore, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 8, [284] 298
Lighthouses in the Red Sea, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 22, [284] 1729
[See title *Mercantile Marine*]

LIMERICK, Earl of
Cork Butter Market, 2R. [289] 774
Criminal Law Amendment, Motion "That the Bill do pass," *cl.* 12, Amendt. [289] 1222
Dynamite Outrages — Explosion at Victoria Station, [285] 2
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Telegrams, [285] 206
Hyde Park Corner (New Streets), 2R. [289] 565
Ireland — Franchise — Population — Inhabited Houses, &c. Returns, [285] 824; [286] 12
Ireland — Franchise, Motion for a Return, [284] 165, 167
Irish Land Commission, Motion for a Return, [286] 1466, 1467
Medical Act Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [286] 263, 264
Parliamentary Representation—Redistribution of Seats, [290] 96
Representation of the People, [290] 2
Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Orders, Res. [290] 1092

Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill *formerly* **Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Scotland) Bill**
(*Mr. M'Lagan, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Waddy, Mr. Dick-Peddie, Mr. Noel, Mr. Mackintosh*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 12]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 7, [287] 1595
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House, while fully recognizing the urgent call for legislation to give to local communities effectual control over the drink traffic, does not deem it expedient to proceed with a Bill which offers to ratepayers no other remedy than total prohibition" (*Mr. C. S. Parker*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 65, N. 148; M. 83 (D. L. 87)
Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Thomas Collins*); Question put; A. 64, N. 113; M. 49 (D. L. 88)
Question again proposed, "That those words be there added;" Debate adjourned

Literature, Science, and Art
Meteorological Department — Weather Predictions, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *June* 23, [289] 1094
Scottish Meteorological Society—Marine Zoological Station at Granton, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 1, [286] 1275

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Royal Edinburgh Observatory, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 12, [289] 73
The Tapestries at Hampton Court Palace, Questions, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Feb* 15, [284] 1021; *July* 14, [290] 921
The Technical Education Report, Question, Sir Lyon Playfair; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 9, [288] 1776
Second Report . . . . *P.P.* [3981]

British Museum — Lighting and Hours of Opening, Question, Mr. D. Grant; Answer, Sir John Lubbock *Feb* 28, [285] 62

Museum of Practical Geology — The Farnese Hercules, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 8, [287] 1697

South Kensington Museum
South Kensington Exhibitions (Expenses), Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 3, [289] 1869
The Fountaine Sale—The Reliquary of St. Lachteen, Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 23, [289] 1096; Question, Mr. Dawson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 31, [291] 1159
The May Examinations at South Kensington, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June* 5, [288] 1538

The National Gallery
Building Extension of, Questions, Mr. Coope; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *April* 24, [287] 458
The Blenheim Collection of Pictures, Question, Mr. Agnew; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 25, [284] 1877; Question, Observations, Earl Cadogan; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *May* 26, [288] 1287; Question, Mr. Cyril Flower; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 16, [289] 417

The National Portrait Gallery, Question, Observations, The Earl of Annesley, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Lamington; Reply, Lord Sudeley *July* 11, [290] 810; Question, Observations, Lord Forbes, Lord Lamington; Replies, Lord Thurlow *July* 29, [291] 838
Report for 1883 . . . *P.P.* 107
The Royal Academy—The Chantrey Bequest, Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 13, [288] 178; Questions, Sir Robert Peel, Dr. Farquharson; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 15, 446; Questions, Sir Robert Peel; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 22, 1007; *June* 30, [289] 1689; Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 3, 1888; Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 21, [290] 1758; Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 29, [291] 857; Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Gladstone, 871

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LLOYD, Mr. M., *Beaumaris*
Cardiff Corporation Bill—University College of South Wales, Instruction to the Committee, [288] 1758, 1759
Church of England—Church in Wales—Disestablishment, [287] 651
High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings), 2R. [289] 1842
Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales)—Aberystwith College, [285] 1607
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1877
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 4, [288] 1812; *add. cl.* [289] 293, 299; Consid. *add. cl.* 1151, 1173

Local Government—Floods Prevention—Legislation
Question, Sir Baldwyn Leighton; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 28, [287] 747

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 13 [Bill 200]
Read 2° * *May* 23
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 20 (No. 137)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee *; Report *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxxv]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Bandon Waterworks) Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 188]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Report * *June* 11
Read 3° * *June* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 13 (No. 124)
Read 2ª * *June* 23
Committee *; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 26
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxviii]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Dundalk Waterworks) Bill

[H.L.] (*The Lord Monson*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 25 (No. 69)
Read 2ª * *May* 8
Committee *; Report *May* 16
Read 3ª * *May* 19
c. Read 1° * *May* 22 [Bill 223]
Read 2° * *June* 6
Report * *July* 2
Read 3° * *July* 3
l. Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. civ]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 189]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) Bill—cont.
Read 2° * *May* 19
Report * *June* 11
Read 3° * *June* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 13 (No. 123)
Read 2ª * *June* 23
Committee *; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 26
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxvii]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 13 [Bill 198]
Read 2° * *May* 23
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 20 (No. 138)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee * *July* 22
Report * *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 25
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cxiii]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 3) Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 13 [Bill 199]
Standing Orders not complied with

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 4) Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 14 [Bill 202]
Read 2° * *May* 26
Report * *June* 19
Consideration, as amended, deferred, after short debate *June* 20, [289] 989
Considered *June* 25, 1287
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 27 (No. 161)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee *; Report *July* 7
Read 3ª * *July* 8
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxvii]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 5) Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 16 [Bill 205]
Read 2° * *May* 26
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 20 (No. 139)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee *; Report *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cx]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 6) Bill
(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 19 [Bill 210]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 20 (No. 140)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee * ; Report *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cxi]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 7) Bill
(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered * *May* 26
Read 1° * *May* 27 [Bill 235]
Read 2° * *June* 13
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *June* 27 (No. 162)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee * *July* 7
Report * *July* 8
Read 3ª * *July* 10
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cliv]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (No. 8) Bill
(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *July* 14 [Bill 283]
Read 2° * *July* 21
Report * ; read 3° *July* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *July* 28 (No. 217)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 2
Committee * ; Report *Aug* 5
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccli]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Labourers Act) (Carrick-on-Suir) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord President*)

l. Presented ; read 1ª *, and referred to the Examiners *April* 3 (No. 54)
Read 2ª, after debate *May* 6, [287] 1454
Committee * ; Report *May* 15
Read 3ª * *May* 16
c. Read 1° * *May* 21 [Bill 219]
Read 2° * *June* 6
Report * *July* 2
Read 3° * *July* 3
l. Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cvi]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (Enniscorthy, &c.) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Monson*)

l. Presented ; read 1ª * *April* 24 (No. 61)
Read 2ª * *May* 12
Committee * *May* 20
Report * *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26

[*cont.*

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Labourers Act) (Enniscorthy, &c.) Bill—cont.

c. Read 1° * *May* 27 [Bill 236]
Read 2° * *June* 10
Report * *July* 8
Considered * *July* 9
Read 3° * *July* 10
l. Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. clvi]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Naas, &c.) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)

l. Presented ; read 1ª *, and referred to the Examiners *April* 3 (No. 55)
Read 2ª * *May* 6
Committee * ; Report *May* 15
Read 3ª * *May* 16
c. Read 1° * *May* 21 [Bill 220]
Read 2° * *June* 20
Report * *July* 2
Read 3° * *July* 3
l. Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cv]

Local Government Provisional Orders Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered * *Mar* 3
Read 1° * *Mar* 4 [Bill 127]
Read 2° * *Mar* 7
Report * *Mar* 19
Read 3° * *Mar* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *Mar* 20 (No. 33)
Read 2ª * *Mar* 27
Committee * ; Report *Mar* 28
Read 3ª * *Mar* 31
Royal Assent *April* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. iv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 190]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Report * *June* 17
Read 3° * *June* 18
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 19 (No. 132)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee * ; Report *July* 21
Read 3ª * *July* 22
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. clviii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Mr. Chamberlain*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 19 [Bill 211]
Read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee, after short debate *June* 9, [288] 1767
And, on *June* 16, Committee nominated as follows :—Mr. George Elliot, Mr. Giles, Mr. John Roberts, and Mr. Eustace Smith
June 26, Mr. George Elliot disch. ; Viscount Folkestone added
Report of Select Comm. *July* 15 [No. 272]
Reported (Orders not confirmed)

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill (*Mr. G. Russell, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 19 [Bill 212]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 27 (No. 163)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee * *July* 22
Report * *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 25
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccx]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 5) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 6 [Bill 239]
Read 2° * *June* 17
Considered * *July* 3
Read 3° * *July* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *July* 8 (No. 183)
Read 2ª * *July* 15
Committee *; Report *July* 25
Read 3ª * *July* 28
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxi]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 6 [Bill 240]
Read 2° * *June* 17
Report * *July* 2
Report * *July* 8
Considered * *July* 9
Read 3° * *July* 10
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *July* 11 (No. 189)
Read 2ª * *July* 22
Committee * *July* 24
Report * *July* 25
Read 3ª * *July* 28
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7 Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 6 [Bill 241]
Read 2° * *June* 17
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 27 (No. 164)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee * *July* 22
Report * *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 25
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxiv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 9 [Bill 242]
Read 2° * *June* 17
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 27 (No. 165)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee * *July* 22
Report * *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 25
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxv]

Local Government Provisional Order (Highways) Bill (*Mr. George Russell, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 23 [Bill 226]
Read 2° * *June* 6
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 20 (No. 141)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee *; Report *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxxi]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 147]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *May* 12 (No. 85)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee *; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xliii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 148]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *May* 12 (No. 86)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee *; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xliv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law (No. 3) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 149]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *May* 12 (No. 87)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee *; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xlv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 4) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 150]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Consideration deferred, after short debate *May* 8, [277] 1669
Consideration deferred *May* 9, 1837
Considered * *June* 9
Read 3° * *June* 10

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 4) Bill—cont.

l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 13 (No. 119)
Read 2ª * *June* 23
Committee * ; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 26
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxiii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 5) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 151]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *May* 12 (No. 88)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee * ; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xlvi]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 6) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 152]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *May* 12 (No. 89)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee * ; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xlvii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 7) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 153]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *May* 12 (No. 90)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee * ; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xlviii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 8) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 154]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *May* 12 (No. 91)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee * ; Report *May* 23
Read 3ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. xlix]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 9) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 191]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Report * *June* 11
Read 3° * *June* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 13 (No. 120)
Read 2ª * *June* 23
Committee * ; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 26
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxiv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 10) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 192]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Report * *June* 11
Read 3° * *June* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 13 (No. 121)
Read 2ª * *June* 23
Committee * ; Report *June* 24
Read 3ª * *June* 26
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 11) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Mr. Chamberlain*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 19 [Bill 213]
Read 2° * *June* 9
Report * *June* 18
Considered * *June* 23
Read 3° * *June* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 26 (No. 136)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee * ; Report *July* 7
Read 3ª * *July* 8
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cxiii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 12) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Mr. Chamberlain*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 19 [Bill 214]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 20 (No. 142)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee * ; Report *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxxii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 13) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Mr. Chamberlain*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 19 [Bill 215]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 20 (No. 143)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee * ; Report *June* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 1
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxxiii]

Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law) (No. 14) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 9 [Bill 243]
Read 2° * *June* 17
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 27 (No. 166)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee *; Report *July* 7
Read 3ª * *July* 8
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cxiv]

Local Government Provisional Order (Poor Law) (No. 15) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 10 [Bill 246]
Read 2° * *June* 17
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 27 (No. 167)
Read 2ª * *July* 4
Committee *; Report *July* 7
Read 3ª * *July* 8
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cxv]

Local Government Provisional Order (Saltworks) Bill

(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 19 [Bill 216]
Read 2° * *May* 27
Report * *July* 4
Considered * *July* 7
Read 3° * *July* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *July* 8 (No. 182)
Read 2ª * *July* 15
Committee *; Report *July* 17
Read 3ª * *July* 18
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. clvii]

Local Taxation

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 28, To leave out from "That," add "this House, while ready to entertain any necessary reforms in local administration, deprecates the postponement of further measures of relief acknowledged to be due to ratepayers in counties and boroughs in respect of local charges imposed on them for National services" (*Mr. Pell*) *v.*, [286] 1023; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 197, N. 208; M. 11
Div. List, A. and N. 1102
Notice of Motion and Question, Mr. Pell *April* 1, 1303
Resolution of March 28, Observation, Mr. Pell *May* 15, [288] 481

Local and Imperial Taxation

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *April* 25, To leave out from "That," add "accepting the principle which would adjust every man's taxation to his ability, this House desires that Local and Imperial Taxation shall (whenever they are coincident) be levied upon a common basis and by a common measure of value; that Imperial taxes shall as regards the products of property, be (like

[*cont.*

Local and Imperial Taxation—cont.

local rates) charged upon their net or rateable annual value, and that industrial incomes shall be allowed, prior to assessment for Income Tax, an abatement, in compensation of their perishable nature" (*Mr. J. G. Hubbard*) *v.*, [287] 669; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 73, N. 35; M. 38 (D. L. 71)
Personal Explanation, Mr. J. G. Hubbard; Reply, Mr. Gladstone *May* 1, 1061

Loder, Mr. R., *Shoreham*

Customs Department—Custom House at Kingston, [286] 19

London, Bishop of

Church of England—Benefice of St. Olave, Jewry, [291] 1550
Criminal Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 396
Disused Burial Grounds, 2R. [292] 410
Housing of the Working Classes, Motion for an Address, [284] 1699

London and South Western Railway Bill

c. Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 31, [286] 1130

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Bill

c. Moved, "That the Chairman of the Committee of Standing Orders be appointed Chairman of the Committee on the said Bill" (*Sir Arthur Otway*) *May* 5; Motion agreed to

"*London Gazette*"—*Advertisements*

Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 3, [285] 331

London Government Bill

(*Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. George Russell*)

c. Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April* 7, [286] 1802
Motion for Leave (*Lord Richard Grosvenor*) *April* 7, 1921; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *April* 8, [287] 40; after debate, Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 171]
Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 26, [289] 1432
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 3, 1924
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "while ready to consider the question of a reform in the Government of London, this House declines to assent to a proposal by which the control over the levying and expenditure of rates would be vested in one central body to the practical extinction of the local self-government of the various cities and boroughs of the Metropolis" (*Mr. Ritchie*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. W. M. Torrens*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

[*cont.*

London Government Bill—cont.

290] Debate resumed *July* 4, 53; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. R. N. Fowler*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed *July* 8, 514; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Alexander Gordon*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 117, N. 188; M. 71 (D. L. 154)

. Original Question again proposed, 575; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Colonel Makins*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Debate further adjourned

Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

London, Reigate, and Brighton Railway Bill

l. Moved, "That the Examiners' Certificate be referred back to the Standing Orders Committee" (*The Earl Cadogan*) *Mar* 21, [286] 413; after short debate, on Question ? resolved in the negative

LONG, Mr. W. H., *Wilts, N.*

Local Taxation, Res. [286] 1062

LONGFORD, Earl of

Army—Pay, Promotion, and Non-Effective Pay—The Revised Royal Warrant, [291] 30

Army (Annual), 2R. [287] 257; 3R. 446

Army (Officers)—Voluntary Retirement—New Warrant, Motion for an Address, [291] 620

Cork Butter Market, 2R. [289] 777

Criminal Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 397; 3R. [289] 1208

Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Telegrams, [284] 998

Ireland—Questions

Land Law Act, 1881—Purchasers, [292] 82

Magistracy—Appointment of Magistrates—Westmeath, [289] 232

Prevention of Crime Act, 1882—Compensation Clause—Barbavilla Murder Case—William Barlow Smythe, Esquire—Presentation of Petition, [290] 883

Ireland—Landed Estates, Motion for a Return, [291] 622

Ireland — Magistracy — Supersession of Lord Rossmore, Res. [284] 1158

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (The Labourers' Act) (Carrick-on-Suir), 2R. [287] 1454

Malta (Constitution and Administration)—Civil and Military Governorship, [287] 842

Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—The Wellington Statue, [284] 287

Law and Police—Reform Demonstration, [291] 625

Metropolis (Water Supply), Motion for a Paper, [284] 412

Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [291] 1146

Parliament—Palace of Westminster—House of Lords—The Electric Light, [287] 1468

Parliament—Clerk of the Parliaments, Office of, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Appointment and Nomination of Select Committee, [287] 1267, 1268

[*cont.*

LONGFORD, Earl of—*cont.*

Parliament—Palace of Westminster—House of Lords—Interior Arrangements, Res. [288] 647, 648

Poor Law Guardians (Ireland), 2R. Amendt. [291] 286

Prosecution of Offences, 2R. [291] 1721; Comm. [292] 81

Public Health—Drainage of London, [291] 1735

Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists (Dublin County), 2R. [290] 1595

Settlement and Removal Law Amendment, 2R. [288] 1155, 1156

LOPES, Sir M., *Devonshire, S.*

Education Department—Questions

Board School Districts, [287] 1687

Education Act, 1870, Sec. 9, [289] 1236

Yetminster and Llansilin School Boards, [289] 1868

Local and Imperial Taxation, Res. [287] 690

Local Taxation, Res. [286] 1081, 1086

Navy Estimates—Seamen and Marines, [287] 1752

Works, Buildings, &c. [290] 1227

Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 244

Police, [285] 89; 2R. [289] 1732

South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 329

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Disabilities) Bill (*Mr. Maurice Brooks, Mr. William Shaw, Dr. Lyons, Mr. Findlater, Colonel Colthurst*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 33]

2R. [Dropped]

LOTHIAN, Marquess of

Army — Dress of the Army — The Ostrich Feather Head-Dress of the Highland Regiments, [284] 1544

Criminal Law Amendment, Motion "That the Bill do pass," *cl.* 10, [289] 1219

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Parliament—Public Business—Tuesday Sittings, Res. [290] 49
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1937
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Public Health (Metropolis)—Questions
Covent Garden and Chelsea Embankment, [290] 220
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Supply—Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [287] 1143

M'Intyre, Mr. Æneas J., *Worcester*
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage), Res. [285] 916

Mac Iver, Mr. D., *Birkenhead*
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Constitution and Functions, [288] 1964; [290] 221, 222
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Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 2, [287] 930
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Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Employment of Indian Troops, [288] 440
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Ireland—Irish Land Question—Speech of the Solicitor General for Ireland, [285] 675
Manchester Ship Canal, 2R. [289] 1385, 1386
Mercantile Marine—Loss of Life by Shipwreck, [288] 1468
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Merchant Shipping Acts—The "Inchclutha," [288] 1003, 1004

Mac Iver, Mr. D.—*cont.*
Merchant Shipping, 2R. [288] 695; Amendt. 753, 1464, 1465, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1541, 1542; [290] 217, 218, 348, 351, 354, 355, 357
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Public Buildings, Great Britain, [288] 1578
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [290] 959
Trade and Commerce—Convention with Spain, [284] 414; [288] 444
Venezuela—Cession of the Island of Patos, [289] 412
Commercial Negotiations, [287] 901
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [287] 525, 527, 528; [288] 519, 522

McKenna, Sir J. N., *Youghal*
Army Estimates—Divine Service, [287] 1358
Excise—Import Duties upon Tobacco, Res. [288] 459
Ireland—Magistrates Salaries, [291] 875
Royal Irish Constabulary (6 & 7 Will. IV. cap. 14, sec. 13)—Extra Police for the City of Cork, [287] 87
Parliament—Northampton Borough Writ, [284] 665
Parliament—Business of the House—Committee of Supply—Standing Order 425a, Res. [291] 1374
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1825
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 585, 894; Consid. *cl.* 7, [289] 1255
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1036
Supply—Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [291] 1196
Embassies and Missions Abroad, [291] 1606, 1666
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MACKINTOSH, Mr. C. FRASER-, *Inverness, &c.*
Army—Religious Services for Soldiers—Barbadoes, [288] 1317
Education Department—Gaelic and Irish Languages, [290] 898
School Board Documents, [290] 899
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 7, Amendt. [288] 1849, 1850
Scotland—Crofters and Cottars (Highlands and Islands of Scotland)—Report of the Royal Commission, [289] 1619
Sasine Office, Edinburgh, [286] 278; [288] 662,1534
Scotland—Procurators Fiscal, Res. [287] 161
Supply—Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, &c. [291] 556, 558
General Register House, Edinburgh, [291] 568; Amendt. 580
Lord Advocate's Department, &c. connected with Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, [291] 547, 548
Public Education, Scotland, [290] 1444
Report, [291] 191

MCLAGAN, Mr. P., *Linlithgowshire*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 480
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland), 2R. [287] 1595, 1613, 1617, 1626, 1649
Scotland—Poor Law—Inspectors of the Poor, [289] 1099
Scotland—Procurators Fiscal, Res. [287] 173

MCLAREN, Mr. C. B. B., *Stafford*
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. [291] 979; Motion for reporting Progress, 1012
Infants, 2R. [286] 825
Ireland—Evictions—The Returns, [285] 1355
Law and Justice—Sentences on Children—Reformatories, [287] 1149
Parliament—Business of the House, [286] 1508
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [288] 1395, 1406; *cl.* 5, 1830
South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 347

MACLIVER, Mr. P. S., *Plymouth*
Army (India)—The Kirwee Booty, [286] 1143
Education Department—"Blue Ribbon" in Board Schools, [288] 994
Great Western Railway (No. 1), 3R. [289] 988
Inland Revenue—Hackney Carriage Licences, [288] 169
Income Tax Surcharges, [288] 1776
Law and Justice—Arrangement of the Circuits, [285] 1364
Assizes—Plymouth and Exeter, [289] 1870
Law of Libel—The Public Prosecutor, [285] 1335
Navy—Questions
Dockyards—Pay, &c. [292] 104
H.M.S. "Vivid"—Fatal Casualty at Plymouth, [289] 995
Naval Courts Martial, [291] 1363
Workmen at Plymouth Breakwater, [285] 215
Navy Estimates—Dockyards and Naval Yards, [290] 1143, 1209
Sea and Coastguard Services, &c. [286] 386
Seamen and Marines, [287] 1731

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MACLIVER, Mr. P. S.—*cont.*
Parliament—House of Lords—Representation of the People—The Compromise, [290] 858
Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1578
Supply—Post Office Telegraphs, [292] 143
Queen's Colleges in Ireland, [292] 39, 57

MACMAHON, Mr. E., *Limerick City*
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 235
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [291] 1451

Madagascar
Madagascar and France, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 11, [284] 432
Losses of British Subjects, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 18, [284] 1200
Protection to British Interests and Subjects, Observations, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett *Mar* 25, [286] 794; Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 31, 1172
Treatment of British Subjects, Observations, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Reply, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; debate thereon *May* 2, [287] 1220
Rumoured French Reinforcements, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 10, [288] 1889
Naval Operations of France — Protection to British Commerce, Question, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 1, [291] 1355
The Consular Reports, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 12, [289] 84
Correspondence . . . *P.P.* [3838]

Magistrates (Ireland) Salaries Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Trevelyan*)
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *July* 15, [290] 1252
Res. reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *July* 16 [Bill 292]
2R. deferred, after short debate *July* 21, 1895
2R. deferred, after short debate *July* 22, 291] 191
2R. deferred, after short debate *July* 25, 596
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 28, 791; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Small*); Question put; A. 11, N. 38; M. 27 (D. L. 191)
Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 2°," 821
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "at this period of the Session this House is not prepared to proceed with a Bill of such importance involving grave considerations of Irish policy" (*Mr. Deasy*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Motion withdrawn

[*cont.*

Magistrates (Ireland) Salaries Bill—cont.
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Courtney*); Motion agreed to
Questions, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gibson, Sir Joseph M'Kenna; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 29, [291] 874
Bill withdrawn * *July* 29

MAGNIAC, Mr. C., *Bedford*
Army Estimates—Works, Buildings, &c. at Home and Abroad, [290] 333
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, [289] 903, 907
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1498
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money), [290] 1597
Ireland — Law and Justice — Tubbercurry Prisoners, Res. [292] 579, 580
National Debt (Conversion of Stock), 2R. [288] 1699
Suez Canal—Questions
International Consulting Committee, [289] 1103, 1104
Suez Canal Papers, [284] 1023
Technical Committee, [290] 25, 26
Suez Canal Company—Convention with the Shipowners' Association, [284] 295, 296

MAKINS, Colonel W. T., *Essex, S.*
Africa (South)—Cetewayo—Reported Death, [284] 449
Bishops (House of Peers), Res. [286] 533, 534
Cemeteries, 2R. [289] 1331
Egypt (Re-organization)—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, [288] 1482
War in the Soudan—Alleged Flogging of Camel Drivers, [286] 308
London Government, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [290] 575, 577
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, Res. Amendt. [287] 1554, 1557
Medical Act Amendment, Comm. [289] 1753
Merchant Shipping, 2R. [289] 1739
Metropolis Water, 2R. [285] 1214, 1232
Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers), 2R. [285] 48
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 1873, 1875
Parliament—House of Commons—Storage of Private Bills, [285] 654
Parliament—Rules and Orders—Private Bill Legislation—New Standing Order to follow Standing Order No. 133, Res. [290] 633
Supply—Relief of General Gordon—Vote of Credit, [291] 1794

MALMESBURY, Earl of
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—General Gordon, [287] 274, 275
Freshwater Fisheries Act Amendment, 2R. [286] 1253

Malay States—Abolition of Slavery
Question, Mr. Wodehouse; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 19, [288] 669

Malta
Food Taxes, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar* 14, [285] 1540

Malta—Civil Service, Naval, and Military Examinations — Administration of Civil Affairs
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Papers and for Correspondence which has taken place during the last few years with reference to the question of making Malta a centre for civil service, naval, and military examinations" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *July* 18, [290] 1584; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
P.P. [4187]

Malta (Constitution and Administration) —Civil and Military Governorship
Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr; Reply, The Earl of Derby; short debate thereon *April* 29, [287] 840; Questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 2, 1160; Question, Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 5, 1322
The Legislative Council, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 7, [284] 188
The Constitution—Correspondence [3948] [4165]

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Chester to Connah's Quay) Bill (by Order)
c. Lords Amendts. considered, and agreed to *July* 15, [290] 1096

Manchester Ship Canal Bill
c. Read 2°, after debate *June* 26, [289] 1372

MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R. *Leicestershire, N.*
Asia (Central)—Questions
Russian Advance—Sarakhs, [287] 1688
Russian General Staff Map, [288] 1773
Russo-Persian and Afghan Frontiers, [288] 1293
Bishopric of Bristol, Comm. [292] 366
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 304, 355, 356
Egypt—Questions
Conference, [292] 445;—Negotiations with France, [288] 1478;—Ministerial Statement, [289] 1139
Events in the Soudan—General Gordon, [287] 899, 1164; [292] 120; [284] 445, 491, 492;—Instructions to General Gordon, [284] 307
Finance, &c. — The Egyptian Debt, [284] 1329
Papers—Abridgment of No. 18, [288] 28
Policy of H.M. Government, [286] 1547
State of Affairs, and Policy of the Government, in the Soudan, [285] 391
War in the Soudan—60th Rifles at Suakin, [287] 897

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MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R.—*cont.*
Egypt (Events in the Soudan) — Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1046, 1223, 1228
Inland Revenue—Cultivation of Tobacco, [285] 334, 335
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—Wellington Statue, [284] 175; [288] 1006, 1312
Parliament — Business of the House, [285] 1052; [286] 312, 886, 1284; [287] 1170
Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Morning Sitting, [287] 1191
Parliament — Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 88
Post Office—Sixpenny Telegrams, [284] 181
Representation of the People, [285] 490; 2R. Amendt. [286] 619, 702; Comm. [287] 790; *cl.* 2, 1505, 1521, 1523; [288] 1207, 1226, 1227; *cl.* 3, 1375, 1379; Amendt. 1385, 1386, 1387, 1390, 1392; *cl.* 9, 1856, 1865; *add. cl.* 1928, 1940; Motion for reporting Progress, 1964; *add. cl.* [289] 92, 619, 652, 656

Marine Insurance Bill
(*Mr. Norwood, Mr. Edward Clarke*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 19 [Bill 141]
2R. [Dropped]

MARJORIBANKS, Hon. E., *Berwickshire*
Crofters and Cottars (Highlands and Islands of Scotland)—Report of the Royal Commission, Res. [289] 1637
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1493, 1495
Harbours of Refuge—Convict Labour, [287] 1298
Ireland — Public Works Loans — Harbour Works, [284] 1870
Middlesex Land Registry, Comm. [284] 1677
Public Works Loans, Comm. Amendt. [291] 479, 480, 483, 484; *cl.* 2, Motion for reporting Progress, 486, 503; *add. cl.* 587, 590; Amendt. 593, 594
Sea Fisheries Act, 1883—North Sea Fishery Convention, [284] 1870; [285] 74

Market Tolls (Ireland)—See title *Ireland —Market Tolls*

MARLBOROUGH, Duke of
Egypt (Affairs of the Soudan)—P.P. No. 22 (1884), [289] 1658
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 177

Marriage Act, 1835—*Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister*
Questions, Mr. Courtauld, Mr. Broadhurst; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 22, [284] 1721; Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 17, [286] 25
Moved, "That, in view of the painful and unnecessary hardships inflicted upon large numbers of people in this Country by the Law prohibiting Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, it is the opinion of this House that a measure of relief is urgently called for" (*Mr. Broadhurst*) *May* 6, [287] 1548
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Laws relating to Marriages within the prohibited degrees" (*Colonel Makins*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 238, N. 127; M. 111 (D. L. 86)
Main Question put, and agreed to

Marriage Hours Extension Bill
(*Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Monk, Mr. Caine*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 73]
2R. [Dropped]

Marriages Validity—Pretended Clerks in Holy Orders
Question, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Answer, The Lord Chancellor *May* 6, [287] 1498

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill
(*Mr. Broadhurst, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Collins, Mr. Causton, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Burt, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Samuel Morley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 50]
2R. deferred, after short debate *Mar* 26, [286] 842
2R. [Dropped]

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Houghton*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 7 (No. 177)
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *July* 10, [290] 654

Marriages Legalization Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 5 (No. 76)
Read 2ª * *May* 8
Committee * *May* 12
Report *May* 13, [288] 147
Read 3ª * *May* 23
c. Read 1° * (*Attorney General*) *May* 27 [Bill 237]
Read 2°; Committee—R.P. *June* 9, 1880
Bill withdrawn * *July* 24

Marriages Legalization (Stopsley, Beds Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Bishop of Ely*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 22 (No. 18)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 25, [284] 1822
Committee *; Report *Feb* 26
Read 3ª * *Feb* 29
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Hibbert*) *Mar* 3 [Bill 125]
Read 2° *Mar* 6, [285] 786
Committee *; Report *Mar* 7
Read 3° * *Mar* 10
l. Royal Assent *Mar* 24 [47 *Vict.* c. i]

[*cont.*

Marriages Legalization (Wood Green Congregational Church) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Hibbert*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 8 [Bill 174]
Read 2° * *April* 21
Committee *; Report *April* 22
Read 3° * *April* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *April* 25 (No. 66)
Read 2ª, after debate *May* 2, [287] 1147
Committee *; Report *May* 5
Read 3ª * *May* 6
Royal Assent *May* 19 [47 *Vict.* c. xii]

Married Women's Property Act (1882) Amendment Bill
(*Sir Richard Cross, Mr. Hinde Palmer*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 24 [Bill 155]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Committee *—R.P. *April* 2
Committee *; Report *April* 3
Read 3° * *April* 7
l. Read 1ª * (*M. of Salisbury*) *April* 21 (No. 60)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 29, [287] 839
Committee * *May* 13
Report * *May* 15 (No. 94)
Read 3ª * *May* 15
c. Lords Amendts. [Bill 217]
l. Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 14]

MARRIOTT, Mr. W. T., *Brighton*
Egypt (Events in the Soudan) — Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1214
Representation of the People, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [286] 1351
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [286] 1439
Supreme Court of Judicature—Loss of Affidavits, [290] 905

MARTIN, Mr. P., *Kilkenny Co.*
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, Instruction to the Committee, [287] 881
Ireland—Land Law Act, 1881—Appeals, [284] 1004, 1005; [285] 209, 210
Prisons Act, 1877—Regulations as to the Plank Bed, [285] 498
Ireland—Convent National Schools (Remuneration to Teachers), Res. [287] 378
Ireland—National School Teachers, Res. [291] 1399
Representation of the People, Consid. *cl.* 7, [289] 1254
Sites for Churches, Teachers' Residences, &c. (Ireland), 2R. [287] 423
Supply—Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, [291] 1839, 1840, 1841
Registration of Deeds in Ireland, [291] 1224, 1229

MARTIN, Mr. R. B., *Tewkesbury*
Bishops (House of Peers), Res. [286] 532
Brokers (City of London), Comm. Amendt. [284] 1957, 1958
National Debt (Conversion of Stock), 2R. [288] 1710
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 3, [288] 1389

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MARTIN, Mr. R. B.—*cont.*
Supply—Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1032
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [288] 522

MARUM, Mr. E. P. M., *Kilkenny Co.*
Ireland—Questions
Arterial Drainage, [284] 299
Crime and Outrage—Theft of Cattle, Co. Kilkenny, [292] 103
Post Office—Dublin and Cork Mail Service, [292] 89
Ireland—National School Teachers, Res. [291] 1404
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 816
Supply—Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, [291] 1808
Constabulary Force in Ireland, [291] 1442
Embassies and Missions Abroad, [291] 1645
Post Office, [292] 156
Queen's Colleges in Ireland, [292] 28
Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, [291] 1418
Trees Planting (Ireland), 2R. [290] 636

MASTER, Mr. T. W. CHESTER-, *Cirencester*
Army Estimates—Militia and Militia Reserve, [287] 1411
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, 2R. [286] 1428

Matrimonial Causes Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 8 (No. 8)
Read 2ª * *Feb* 15
Committee * *Feb* 26 (No. 20)
Report * *Feb* 28
Read 3ª * *Feb* 29
c. Read 1° * (*Attorney General*) *April* 8 [Bill 175]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 21, [287] 247; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Aug* 8, [292] 355; after short debate, Bill read 2°
Committee; Report; read 3° *Aug* 9, 405
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 68]

Mauritius, The
Question, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Aug* 4, [291] 1559
Constitution and Government, Question, Mr. Wodehouse; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 1, [287] 1036
Correspondence . . . *P.P.* [4074]
Corporal Punishment in Gaols, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Aug* 8, [292] 263
The Flogging Laws, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 8, [287] 1670; Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 15, [288] 426
Correspondence . . . *P.P.* [4071]

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Mauritius, The—cont.
Mr. Napier Broome, Acting Governor, Questions, Mr. Whitley; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 15, [288] 421; *July* 3, [289] 1867

Mauritius, The—Ecclesiastical and Educational Matters
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for copies or extracts of any recent correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of the Mauritius on ecclesiastical and educational questions" (*The Earl of Carnarvon*) *Mar* 28, [286] 1001; Motion withdrawn
Correspondence . . . *P.P.* [4064]

MAXWELL, Sir H. E., *Wigtonshire*
Africa (West Coast)—Questions
Congo River, [291] 1175
International African Association, [291] 850
Natives in the Congo Territory, [288] 434, 435
Army—Questions
Auxiliary Forces—Militia Uniform, [290] 680
Dress of the Army—The Ostrich Feather Head-Dress of the Highland Regiments, [284] 181, 182, 1337; [286] 60
Expeditionary Force to the Soudan—Small Arms—Cutlasses and Bayonets, [286] 33
1st Royal Dragoons—Catholic Non-Commissioned Officers, [285] 663
Inverness Barracks, [288] 1309
Army Estimates—Divine Service, [287] 1335, 1339, 1343; Motion for reporting Progress, 1351, 1352
Militia and Militia Reserve, Amendt. [287] 1407, 1410
Asia (Central)—Russo-Persian and Afghan Frontiers, [288] 1293
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. [291] 992
Channel Tunnel—Suspension of Works, [288] 1309
Confederation of the Colonies (Australia)—Sydney Convention, [291] 634
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 926, 927
Copyhold Enfranchisement, Res. Nomination of Select Committee, [286] 1115, 1116, 1117
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Questions
Berber—M. Cuzzi, [289] 408;—Reported fall of, [289] 2, 245, 586
Garrison at Suakin, [288] 1784
Rumoured Advance of the Mahdi to Khartoum, [288] 1686, 1687
India—Candahar State Railway, [289] 1398
Inland Revenue Office—Grievances of the Officials, [288] 435, 436
Intestates Estates, 2R. [287] 246
Ireland—Questions
Fishery Piers and Harbours—Portpatrick Harbour Commission—Transcript of Evidence, [289] 1545
Magistracy—Disqualification of Publicans—Mr. Charles O'Neill, Londonderry, [288] 844
Petty Sessions District of Termonfecan, Co. Louth, [288] 1459
Local and Imperial Taxation, Res. [287] 687

MAXWELL, Sir H. E.—*cont.*
Lunacy Acts—Alexander Kay, an Alleged Lunatic, [285] 1036
Merchant Shipping Legislation—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, [285] 346
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Appointment of Postmasters, [285] 1333, 1334
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Scotland—Poor Law—Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics—Dumfries Parochial Boards, [286] 1788

MAYNE, Mr. T., *Tipperary*
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, Instruction to the Committee, [287] 875, 876
Ireland—Questions
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State of Ireland—National League Meetings—Intrusion of the Police, [286] 157
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Medical Act Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Mar* 3 (No. 23)
285] Read 2ª, after short debate *Mar* 6, 608
286] Committee, after debate *Mar* 20, 259
. Report, after debate *Mar* 31, 1127 (No. 34)
. Read 3ª, after short debate *April* 3, 1462
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Mundella*) *May* 16 [Bill 207]
Question, Mr. Justin M'Huntly M'Carthy; An-
289] swer, Mr. Mundella *June* 24, 1237
. 2R. *June* 24, 1259; after debate, Debate adjourned
. Debate resumed *June* 26, 1455; after short debate, Bill read 2°
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 30,
. 1747; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Colonel King-Harman*); after debate, Question put; A. 55, N. 87; M. 32 (D. L. 145)
. Original Question again proposed, 1762
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Biggar*); Question put; A. 45, N. 86; M. 41 (D. L. 146)
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Macartney*); after short debate, Question put; A. 33, N. 75; M. 42 (D. L. 147)
Original Question put; A. 78, N. 29; M. 49 (D. L. 148) Committee—R.P.
Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr.
291] Gladstone *July* 25, 501
Bill withdrawn * *July* 25

Medical Act Amendment [*Cost of Certificate*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *July* 4, [290] 75
Res. reported *July* 7

MELDON, Mr. C. H., *Kildare*
Ireland—Questions
City of Dublin—Sanitary Inquiries, [287] 277
Education—Primary School Teachers, [284] 1188; [287] 400
Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1883, [284] 1604; [289] 1998, 1999
Ireland—Convent National Schools (Remuneration of Teachers), Res. [287] 366

MELLOR, Mr. J. W., *Grantham*
Bishops (House of Peers), Res. [286] 536
Law and Justice—Director of Public Prosecutions—Capital Cases, [286] 40
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 930

Mercantile Marine
Board of Trade—Marine Department—Lighthouses—Loss of the "Aurania," Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 16, [289] 414
The Merchant Shipping Bill, Question, Mr. Charles Palmer; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 23, [289] 1084
The Royal Commission on Merchant Shipping, Questions, Mr. C. M. Palmer, Mr. Mac Iver, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 7, [290] 191
Lighthouses—Communication with the Shore, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 8, [284] 298
Electrical Communication between Lightships and the Shore, Question, Mr. D. Grant; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 28, [285] 61
Telegraphic Communication with Light Vessels—The Sunk Light Vessel, Question, Mr. D. Grant; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 16, [288] 544
Explosives in Sea-Going Vessels, Question, Mr. Findlater; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 4, [285] 503
Hospitals at Bilboa, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 23, [289] 1086
Kingstown Harbour, Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 1, [286] 1279
Loss of Life by Shipwreck, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 27, [288] 1468
Return of British Vessels in Quarantine in Italian, Austrian, and French Ports in 1883, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 14, [284] 866
Return of Vessels Afloat, Tonnage, and Loss of Life, to 1881, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 4, [285] 502
Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea—Statistics, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, Mr. J. Holms *Mar* 13, [285] 1328

Parl. Papers—
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Merchant Seamen
Deaths by Drowning, Question, Mr. Crum; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 11, [284] 420
Payment of Wages and Rating Act, 1880, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 24, [286] 591

Merchant Shipping
Collision in the Thames—The "Dione" and "Campden," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Aug* 5, [291] 1750
Harbours of Refuge, Question, Mr. Brinton; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 4, [290] 25

[*cont.*

Merchant Shipping—cont.

Light Dues, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 8, [284] 316

Merchant Shipping Legislation, Observations, Mr. Mac Iver; Reply, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 18, [290] 1641

Papers relative to . . *P.P.* 74, 193

Northern Lights Commissioners—Lighting of Orkney and Shetland, Questions, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 5, [288] 1540

Pilotage—Port of Sligo, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 24, [291] 316

Quarantine Arrangements at Madeira, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 5, [291] 1746

The "Consolation," Questions, Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Whitley; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 31, [291] 1169

The Royal Commission on Merchant Shipping, Questions, Mr. C. M. Palmer, Mr. Mac Iver, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 7, [290] 191; Question, Lord Claud Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Aug* 7, [292] 120

Uniform System of Buoyage, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 18, [290] 601

Merchant Shipping Acts

Lost or Missing Ships, Question, Mr. Barry; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 27, [286] 886

Overcrowding at Sea—The "Warwick Castle," Questions, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 14, [284] 872

The "Inchclutha," Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain; Question, Mr. O'Donnell; [no reply] *May* 22, [288] 1003

The Ship "Egmont," Question, Mr. William Redmond; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 19, [289] 818

The Steamship "Elephant," Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 20, [286] 297; Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 22, [288] 995

Merchant Shipping Bill

Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 28, [285] 72; Questions, Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 7, 871; Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. J. Holms *Mar* 13, 1354; Question, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *April* 3, [286] 1503; Questions, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Mac Iver; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone *May* 27, [288] 1464; Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain, 1481; Observations, Mr. Norwood; short debate thereon, 1506

Compulsory Pilotage, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 10, [285] 1035

Loss of Life at Sea—Mr. Chamberlain's Statement at Birmingham — Over-Insurance, Questions, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 3, [285] 345; Questions, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Norwood; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 10, 1050; Questions, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 24, [286] 618; *May* 22, [288] 996

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Merchant Shipping Bill—cont.

The Valuers, Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 22, [288] 1002; Questions, Mr. Norwood, Mr. C. M. Palmer; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 26, 1306

The Dominion of Canada, Question, Lord Claud Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 1, [287] 1041

The Thames Pilots, Questions, Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 31, [286] 1166

Merchant Shipping Bill

(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Holms*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 1]

2R. deferred, after short debate *Feb* 25, [284] 1957

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 19, [288] 685

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Mac Iver*); Question proposed, "That 'now' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. E. Clarke*); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Adjourned Debate resumed *June* 30, [289] 1736

Moved, "That the Adjourned Debate be postponed until Monday next" (*Mr. Courtney*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned

Questions, Mr. E. Stanhope, Mr. Gorst, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt *July* 3, [289] 1889; Questions, Mr. Mac Iver, Sir Frederick Milner; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 7, [290] 217

Bill withdrawn, after debate *July* 7, 348

Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Bill

(*Mr. David Mac Iver, Sir Eardley Wilmot*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 19 [Bill 140]

2R. [Dropped]

Merv and Afghanistan

Annexation of Merv by Russia—Herat—The Quetta Railway, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 28, [285] 92; Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Mar* 3, 367

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Papers showing what communications have passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government, about Merv and Afghanistan, since the year 1881" (*The Earl of Lytton*) *Mar* 10, [285] 958; after long debate, Motion withdrawn

Meteorological Office

Royal Edinburgh Observatory, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 12, [289] 73

Scottish Meteorological Society—Marine Zoological Station at Granton, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 1, [286] 1275

Meteorological Office—cont.
Weather Predictions, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *June* 23, [289] 1094
Report for 1883 . . *P.P.* [3915]
Return . . . . . (248)

Meteorological Office—Weather Reports—Return of Unwarned Storms
Motion for a Paper (*The Lord Bishop of Carlisle*) *May* 16, [288] 530; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Return of the storms which have visited the British Islands between 1st January 1874 and 31st December 1883, and of which no warning has been issued from the Meteorological Office; with a notice of the quarter from which each unwarned storm has reached the coast" (*The Lord Bishop of Carlisle*) *May* 26, 1273; after short debate, Motion agreed to *P.P.* (248)
Meteorological Council, Royal Society, *P.P.* [3915]

METROPOLIS (*Questions*)
Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings, Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 14, [284] 869
Church of England—The Benefice of St. Olave, Jewry, Question, Observations, The Earl of Milltown; Reply, The Lord Chancellor; Observations, The Bishop of London *Aug* 4, [291] 1548
City of London Livery Companies, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 7, [284] 176; *Feb* 25, 1844; —*The Royal Commission*, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 15, [288] 436; Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Sir R. Assheton Cross *May* 22, 1009
[See title *City of London Livery Companies Commission*]
Clearances of Inhabited Houses, Question, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 12, [284] 671
Commons and Open Spaces, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July* 7, [290] 219;—*Hampstead Heath*, Questions, Mr. D. Grant; Answers, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *Aug* 7, [292] 102
Customs Watermen (*Port of London*), Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 14, [284] 862
Hackney Carriage Act—Cab Laws—Defrauding Cabdrivers, Question, Lord Algernon Percy; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 28, [286] 1010
Hyde Park Corner—The New Wellington Statue, Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Aug* 11, [292] 443
Lower Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board, Questions, Sir Andrew Lusk, Viscount Folkestone; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 18, [290] 1607; Questions, Mr. Barran, Viscount Folkestone; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 24, [291] 322
Metropolitan Improvements—Waterloo Place, Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *June* 12, [289] 91

[*cont.*

METROPOLIS—*cont.*
Petroleum—Legislation, Questions, Sir Edward Watkin; Answers, Mr. Hibbert *Mar* 18, [286] 157
Police Courts—The Wandsworth Police Court, Questions, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 24, [286] 585
Railways—Metropolitan Urban Districts for Railways—The Map, Question, Mr. Francis Buxton; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 9, [288] 1781
Sale of Clement's Inn, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 19, [284] 1333
State of the Streets at Night, Questions, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Onslow, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 24, [291] 331
Street Traffic—Private Gates, Bars, &c. in Public Thoroughfares—Legislation, Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *Mar* 3, [285] 354
The Refuges at Hyde Park Corner, Question, Mr. J. G. Hubbard; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Mar* 31, [286] 1150
Congestion at Knightsbridge, Question, Viscount Newport; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *May* 1, [287] 1038
Thames Crossings—Bridge at Little Tower Hill, Question, Sir Hussey Vivian; Answer, Mr. R. N. Fowler *July* 25, [291] 491
The Metropolitan Police—Augmentation of the Force, Question, Observations, Lord Ellenborough; Reply, Earl Granville *Feb* 15; [284] 995; Question, Lord Ellenborough Answer, The Earl of Dalhousie *Feb* 19, 1288
The Peel Grove Burial Ground, Question, Mr. John Hollond; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 26, [289] 1418
Water Supply—The Filter Beds of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, Question, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 24, [286] 582; Question, Mr. Gregory; Answer, Mr. W. M. Torrens *May* 1, [287] 1039
Case of "Ballard v. Tomlinson," Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 25, [284] 1843

Education (*Metropolis*)
Board Schools, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 3, [285] 353
Deficiency of School Places, Questions, Mr. Boord, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 29, [285] 212

Public Health (*Metropolis*)
Covent Garden and the Chelsea Embankment, Question, Sir Frederick Milner; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *July* 7, [290] 219
London Bakehouses, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst; Answers, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 3, [285] 347
Pollution of the River Lea, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 17, [290] 1409

[*cont.*

METROPOLIS—*Public Health*—cont.

Proposed Fever and Small Pox Hospital at Winchmore Hill, Question, Mr. Coope; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Feb* 14, [284] 860; Observations, Lord George Hamilton; Reply, Mr. George Russell; short debate thereon *Feb* 29, [285] 233

Re-vaccination, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 23, [288] 1172

Small-Pox, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 24, [289] 1239; Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. George Russell *June* 30, 1674

The Cholera, Question, Viscount Folkestone; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 14, [290] 931

The Death Rate in London, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 28, [291] 668

The Metropolitan Sewerage System, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 8, [290] 500

The Sewage of London, Question, Mr. Borlase; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Aug* 8, [292] 266

The Parks (*Metropolis*)

Cyclists in the Parks, Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *June* 19, [289] 810

Hyde Park—Open-air Preachers, Question, Mr. Molloy; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *May* 22, [288] 1001

The Achilles Statue, Question, Mr. J. W. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Mar* 31, [286] 1141

The Footpaths in Hyde Park, Question, Lord Algernon Percy; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Feb* 25, [284] 1868

New Park for Paddington, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Feb* 15, [284] 1024

The Rabbits in Richmond Park, Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *May* 9, [287] 1849

Metropolis — Public Health — Small-Pox Epidemics

Moved, "That, in view of the alarming increase of Small Pox in London, this House calls upon Her Majesty's Government at once to apply to the Metropolis those rational principles of prompt and direct preventive administration, the efficacy of which in circumscribing Small Pox Epidemics has been demonstrated by the experience of Glasgow and other large towns" (*Dr. Cameron*) *July* 1, [289] 1798; after debate, Previous Question proposed, "That the Original Question be now put" (*Sir Charles W. Dilke*) [House counted out]

Metropolis Water Bill (*by Order*)

Notice of Motion, Mr. W. H. Smith *Feb* 19, [284] 1321; Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. R. N. Fowler *Feb* 25, 1868

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Sir Thomas Chambers*) *Mar* 11, [285] 1197

[*cont.*

Metropolis Water Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Coope*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 152, N. 197; M. 45 (D. L. 33)

Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off

Moved, "That the Vote of Mr. Coope be disallowed" (*Mr. Firth*), 1238; after short debate, Question put; A. 36, N. 235; M. 199 (D. L. 34)

Metropolis (*Water Supply*)

Moved, That there be laid before the House "Return showing the charges that the several companies supplying water within the Metropolitan District are authorised by law to levy, quoting clauses of Acts of Parliament under which their rating powers are claimed; with sketch map, coloured to show the districts supplied by each company" (*The Earl of Longford*) *Feb* 11, [284] 412: Motion agreed to *P.P.* (108)

Metropolitan Asylums Board (Borrowing Powers) Bill

(*Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. George Russell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 25 [Bill 310]
Read 2° *July* 28, [291] 835
Committee *; Report *July* 29
Read 3° * *July* 30

l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *July* 31 (No. 234)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 1
Committee *; Report *Aug* 5
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 60]

Metropolitan Asylums Board—The Homerton Small-Pox Hospital

Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 5, [287] 1311

Metropolitan Board of Works (Fire Brigade Expenses) Bill

(*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Baron Henry De Worms*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 49]
2R. [Dropped]

Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers) Bill (*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Mr. Bryce*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 6]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 27, [285] 33
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Coope*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee [Dropped]

Metropolitan Board of Works—Metropolitan Building Acts

Question, Mr. B. Samuelson; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *May* 12, [288] 18

Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill (*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 8 [Bill 278]
Read 2° *July* 18, [290] 1704
Committee *; Report *July* 21
Read 3° * *July* 28
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Thurlow*) *July* 29 (No. 222)
Read 2ª * *July* 31
Committee *; Report *Aug* 1
Read 3ª * *Aug* 4
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 50]

Metropolitan Board of Works (Thames Crossings) Bill (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *Mar* 4, [285] 472; Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, Five to be nominated by the House, and Four by the Committee of Selection" (*Mr. Ritchie*); after debate, Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they do provide a temporary bridge for the accommodation of foot-passengers during the reconstruction of Battersea Bridge" (*Mr. Firth*), 487; after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they are empowered to receive evidence as to the necessity of erecting a foot-bridge during the reconstruction of Battersea Bridge (*Mr. Firth*)
And, on *May* 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Brown, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Hussey Vivian, and Mr. Charles Wilson

Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Bill (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg*) *Mar* 7, [285] 827; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee not to permit any diminution in the accommodation now required by Law to be provided for persons of the labouring class, in connection with any of the schemes included in this Bill" (*Mr. Lyulph Stanley*), 838; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee not to permit any diminution in the accommodation now required to be provided for persons of the labouring class by 'The Artizans' Dwellings Act, 1882'" (*Mr. Lyulph Stanley*), 847; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee not to extend the time for taking the land which is necessary for the formation of the New Street from Southwark Bridge Road to Great Dover Street" (*Mr. Thorold Rogers*), 848; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Metropolitan Building Acts — The new Hotel, Northumberland Avenue

Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *July* 21, [290] 1750

Metropolitan Commons Provisional Order Bill
(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 106]
Read 2° * *Mar* 6
Report * *Mar* 19
Read 3° * *Mar* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) *Mar* 21 (No. 36)
Read 2ª * *April* 1
Committee *; Report *April* 3
Read 3ª * *April* 4
Royal Assent *April* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. ii]

Metropolitan District Railway Bill (by Order)

c. Read 3° *May* 22, [288] 978

Metropolitan Improvements

Hyde Park Corner—The Wellington Statue, Question, Lord John Manners; Answer, 284] Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Feb* 7, 175; Observations, Question, Lord Dorchester; Reply, Lord Sudeley; short debate thereon *Feb* 8, 286; Questions, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Shaw 287] Lefevre, Mr. Speaker *April* 25, 647; Questions, Mr. Puleston, Sir Robert Peel; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *April* 28, 737; Question, Lord Stratheden and Campbell; Answer, Lord Thurlow; short debate thereon *May* 8, 1659; Questions, The Duke of Rutland; Answers, Lord Thurlow *May* 12, [288] 2 Memorial . . . . *P.P.* 148
The Arch on Constitution Hill, Questions, Mr. J. W. Lowther; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *May* 5, [287] 1329

Metropolitan Improvements—Hyde Park Corner—The Duke of Wellington's Statue

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington may not be removed from London, but replaced in the vicinity of Apsley House on a site not less appropriate than that from which it has been taken" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *Mar* 24, [286] 561; after short debate, on Question ? Cont. 20, Not-Cont. 26; M. 6; resolved in the negative
Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Mar* 28, 1023; Questions, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Monk, Lord Claud Hamilton; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *April* 3, 1468

Metropolitan Police Bill
(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 16 [Bill 209]
Read 2° * *May* 22
Committee *; Report *May* 26
Re-comm. *; Committee; Report; read 3° *June* 10
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Dalhousie*) *June* 13 (No. 118)
Read 2ª * *June* 17
Committee *; Report *June* 19
Read 3ª * *June* 20
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 17]

Metropolitan Police—Case of Daniel Walsh in 1868
Questions, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 24, [286] 592

Metropolitan Police [*Expenses*]
c. Resolution considered in Committee, and agreed to *June* 9, [288] 1885
Resolution reported *June* 10

Metropolitan Railway (*Park Railway and Parliament Street Improvement*) *Bill*
l. Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Lord Sudeley; Observations, The Earl
284] of Wemyss *Feb* 14, 827
c. Questions, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answers, Mr
285] Shaw Lefevre *Mar* 10, 1031
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Mr. Dodds*) *Mar* 11, 1243; after short debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Sir Thomas Chambers*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after further debate, Question put; A. 124, N. 64; M. 60 (D. L. 35)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee, Five to be nominated by the House, and Four by the Committee of Selection
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee to provide for a junction of the proposed Railway with the Line of the Metropolitan District Railway between Westminster and Charing Cross, either by means of a physical junction or by an interchange station" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *Mar* 14, 1529; after short debate, Question, "That the word 'Westminster' stand part of the proposed Instruction," put, and negatived; Question, "That the words 'St. James' Park Station' be there inserted," put, and agreed to
Amendt. after "Charing Cross," to leave out "either," and insert after "physical junction," "if practicable" (*Major Dickson*); Amendt. agreed to
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee to provide for a junction of the proposed Railway with the Line of the Metropolitan District Railway between St. James' Park Station and Charing Cross, by means of a physical junction, if practicable, or by an interchange station
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee to inquire to what extent the present block of traffic at Albert Gate will be affected by the proposed station there, and to make such recommendations as they may deem necessary (*Mr. Cubitt*)
Questions, Mr. Firth, Mr. Gorst, Lord George Hamilton; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre
286] *Mar* 27, 887
Moved, "That Sir James M'Garel-Hogg be a Member of the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Railway (Park Railway and Parliament Street Improvement) Bill" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) *April* 1, 1360; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sheil*); after further debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Metropolitan Railway (*Park Railway and Parliament Street Improvement*) *Bill*—cont.
286] Debate resumed *April* 4, 1777; Question put, and agreed to; Committee nominated as follows:—Sir William M'Arthur, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Sir Henry Peek, Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, and Mr. Sheil
Question, Observations, The Earl of Belmore;
287] Reply, Lord Sudeley *April* 21, 119; Question, Observation, Lord Lamington; Reply,
289] Lord Sudeley *June* 23, 1061

Metropolitan Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Camperdown*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 27 (No. 113)

Mexico—Resumption of Diplomatic Relations with England
Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 24, [287] 454; Question, The Earl of Harrowby; Answer, Earl Granville *Aug* 7, [292] 76; Questions, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Sheridan; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 11, 425

Middlesex Land Registry Bill
(*Sir Hardinge Giffard, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Hopwood*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 91]
Read 2°, after short debate *Feb* 13, [284] 778
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Feb* 21, 1672; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Attorney General*); after short debate, Question put; A. 78, N. 29; M. 49 (D. L. 19)
Referred to Select Comm. * *July* 10

Middlesex Registry of Deeds Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Attorney General*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 7 [Bill 169]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 19, [288] 787; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Question put; A. 14, N. 107; M. 93 (D. L. 95)
Original Question again proposed, 789
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); after short debate, Question put; A. 21, N. 90; M. 69 (D. L. 96)
Original Question again proposed, 790; after short debate, original Question put; A. 86, N. 17; M. 69 (D. L. 97)
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 30, [289] 1740; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 126, N. 33; M. 93 (D. L. 144)

Middlesex Registry, The
Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 22, [288] 994; Question, Mr. Ince; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 26, 1313

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Inland Revenue—Succession Duty on Irish Estates, [285] 1310
Ireland—Irish Land Commission (Sub-Commissioners)—Mr. W. Gray, [288] 1277
Ireland—Marine Board (Cork), Motion for a Paper, [284] 833, 837
Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (The Labourers Act) (Carrick-on-Suir), 2R. [287] 1455
Parliament—Palace of Westminster—House of Lords—Interior Arrangements, Res. [288] 647

MILBANK, Sir F. A., *York, N.R.*
Cruelty to Animals Act Amendment, 2R. [285] 58

MILES, Sir P. J. W., *Somerset, E.*
Ireland—Irish Land Commission (Sub-Commissioners)—Mr. W. Gray, [288] 1299

Military Pensions and Yeomanry Pay Bill (*The Marquess of Hartington, Sir Arthur Hayter*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Sir Arthur Hayter*) *July* 22, [291] 198; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 302]
Read 2° * *July* 25
Committee *; Report *July* 28
Read 3° * *July* 29
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Morley*) *July* 31 (No. 232)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 4
Committee *; Report *Aug* 5
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 55]

MILLTOWN, Earl of
Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment, 3R. [292] 79
Cholera Hospitals (Ireland), Comm. [291] 1143, 1145
City of London—Benefice of St. Olave, Jewry, [291] 1548
286] Criminal Law Amendment, 2R. 1456;
. Amendt. 1460
288] Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. 395, 396; *cl.* 3,
. Amendt. 400; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 401; Report,
. *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1156, 1159; *cl.* 10, Amendt.
. 1161; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 1163
289] Motion "That the Bill do pass," *cl.* 2, 1216;
. Personal Explanation, 1518
Criminal Lunatics, 2R. [291] 1722
Cruelty to Animals Act Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [289] 1206; *add. cl.* 1222
Egypt — Conference, Ministerial Statement, [289] 1058
Greek Marriages, 2R. [285] 1515, 1516
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Prosecution of Offences, 2R. [291] 1721
Public Notaries, 2R. Amendt. [288] 141
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Mineral Properties—Fines, &c. on Leases and Transfers
Questions, Mr. Rolls; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *May* 16, [288] 541; *July* 17, [290] 1390

Mines, Accidents in—Report of the Royal Commission
Question, Mr. Arnold Morley; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 21, [286] 450

Mines Regulation Act, 1882—*Inspectors of Mines*
Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Aug* 1, [291] 1363
Reports of Inspectors . *P.P.* [4078]

Mining Industry
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 4, To leave out from "That," add "considering the great development of the mining industry of Great Britain in recent years, the number and extent of the mines, their increasing depth, and the large number of persons employed therein, this House is of opinion that

[*cont.*

Mining Industry—cont.
the time has come when there should be an addition to the staff of inspectors of mines" (*Mr. Burt*) *v.*, [290] 76; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
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Mineral Statistics, 1882 . . [3869]
" " 1883 . . [4058]

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Mint, The—Annual Report of the Deputy Master
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MOLLOY, Mr. B. C., *King's Co.*
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Education Department—Flogging in National Schools, [286] 1484;—Speldhurst, [286] 1811; [288] 666
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The Prison at Tangier, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 3, [289] 1870
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Mortmain Law Amendment Bill
(*Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Wolff, Mr. Rylands*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 41]
2R. [Dropped]

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Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall), 2R. [289] 567

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Criminal Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [288] 404, 405; *cl.* 8, 413; Report, *cl.* 5, 1158; Motion, "That the Bill do pass," *cl.* 5, [289] 1213; *cl.* 10, 1218
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Mr. Speaker's Retirement Bill
(*Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Richard Grosvenor*)
c. Resolution in Committee *Feb* 28
Resolution reported, and agreed to, nemine contradicente; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 29 [Bill 123]
Read 2° * *Mar* 3
Committee *; Report *Mar* 5
Read 3° * *Mar* 6
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Granville*) *Mar* 7
Read 2ª * *Mar* 10
Committee *; Report *Mar* 11
Read 3ª * *Mar* 13
Royal Assent *Mar* 24 [47 *Vict.* c. 1]

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Bradford Board School, [285] 862, 863, 864
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[*cont.*

MUNDELLA, Right Hon. A. J.—*cont.*
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Christ's Hospital, [286] 614
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Science and Art Department — Working Men's Institute, Belfast, [286] 1431;—Mr. Robert Barklie, [287] 1687
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Public Education, Scotland, [290] 1425, 1433, 1458, 1466, 1471, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1480
Science and Art Department Buildings, [288] 1650, 1651

Municipal Boroughs Bill

(*Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Shield*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 68]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Bill (*Mr. Dodds, Mr. Edward Clarke, Mr. Jackson, Sir John St. Aubyn*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 18 [Bill 112]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 30

Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill (*Mr. Attorney General, Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Solicitor General*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 3]
Moved, "That the Bill be read 2° To-morrow,
287] at Two of the clock" *April* 24, 586
Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow, at Two of the clock," insert "upon Monday next" (*Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 59, N. 21; M. 38 (D. L. 69)
Main Question put, and agreed to
2R., after debate, Debate adjourned *April* 25, 655
Debate resumed *April* 28, 829; Moved, "That the Debate be further adjourned till To-morrow, at Two of the clock"
Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow, at Two of the clock," insert "upon Thursday" (*Mr. Warton*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 127, N. 77; M. 50 (D. L. 75)
Original Question again proposed, 835; after short debate, original Question put, and agreed to
Debate resumed *May* 9, 1855
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Warton*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Moved, "That the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure"
Amendt. to leave out from "referred to," add "a Committee of the whole House" (*Sir R. Assheton Cross*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 206, N. 149; M. 57 (D. L. 90)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill referred to the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure
As amended by the Standing Committee on Law, &c. [Bill 252]
Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now
289] considered" *June* 30, 1702
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir R. Assheton Cross*); after short debate, Question put; A. 35, N. 139; M. 104 (D. L. 140)
Original Question again proposed, 1707; after short debate, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Eardley Wilmot*); Question put; A. 32, N. 85; M. 53 (D. L. 141)
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Hicks*); Question put; A. 22, N. 83; M. 61 (D. L. 142)
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered; Further Proceeding on Consideration, as amended, deferred
Observations, Mr. Gladstone; Questions, Mr. Gray, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr.
291] Gladstone *July* 24, 342
Considered; read 3°, after debate *July* 24, 436
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Northbrook*) *July* 25 (No. 212)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 31, 1145
Committee *Aug* 5, 1716

[*cont.*

Municipal Elections (*Corrupt and Illegal Practices*) *Bill*—cont.
292] Report *Aug* 7, 80
Read 3ª * *Aug* 8
c. Lords Amendts. considered, and agreed to *Aug* 9, 405
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 70]

Municipal Elections (*Corrupt and Illegal Practices*) [*Costs*]
c. Resolution considered in Committee, and agreed to *May* 15, [288] 528
Resolution reported *May* 16

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Sheil, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Small*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 77]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Rates Bill (*Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Whitley, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Dodds*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 23 [Bill 178]
2R. [Dropped]

MUNTZ, Mr. P. H., *Birmingham*
Customs and Excise — Duties on Gold and Silver Plate, [288] 471
High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings), 2R. [289] 1848
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1590
South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 327
Supply—Mint, including Coinage, [290] 1317

NAPIER of MAGDALA, Lord
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Khartoum, [286] 1611
Merv and Afghanistan, Motion for an Address, [285] 1013

National Debt Bill (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney*)

c. Read 1° * *Mar* 5 [Bill 128]
Read 2° * *Mar* 10
Committee *; Report *Mar* 13
Read 3° * *Mar* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*The Lord Thurlow*) *Mar* 17 (No. 30)
Read 2ª; Committee negatived *Mar* 18, [286] 150
Read 3ª * *Mar* 20
Royal Assent *Mar* 24 [47 *Vict.* c. 2]
[See title *Post Office Savings Banks* (*Perpetual Annuities, &c.*]

National Debt (*Conversion of Stock*)
Question, Mr. Francis Buxton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 14, [290] 919
National Debt Act, 1883—*Terminable Annuities* (*Conversion*), Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 12, [289] 72
National Debt (*Conversion of Stock*) *Act*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 12, [292] 601

[*cont.*

National Debt (Conversion of Stock)—cont.
Reduction of Interest, Questions, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 1, [287] 1036

National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Bill
(*Sir Arthur Otway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Resolutions in Committee *May* 1, [287] 1146
Resolutions reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *May* 2 [Bill 186]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" 288] *May* 26, 1408
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. J. G. Hubbard*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. W. Lowther*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
. Debate resumed *June* 6, 1688; after debate, Question put; A. 117, N. 34; M. 83 (D. L. 106)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee deferred, after short debate *June* 9, . 1881
Investments by Trustees, Question, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answer, The Chancellor of . the Exchequer *June* 10, 1893
Order for Committee read, Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," *June* 12, 289] 207
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "it is inexpedient, with a view to the reduction of the burthen of the Public Debt, to effect such Conversions of Stock as will add to the capital values which must be redeemed if the Debt they represent is to be extinguished" (*Mr. J. G. Hubbard*); *v.* Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
. Committee—R.P. *June* 13, 327
Committee *; Report *June* 16
The Savings Banks Fund, Question, Mr. J. G. Hubbard; Answer, The Chancellor of . the Exchequer *June* 19, 822
Considered * *June* 19
Read 3° * *June* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Thurlow*) *June* 23 (No. 145)
Read 2ª * *June* 26
Committee *; Report *June* 27
Read 3ª * *June* 20
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 23]

National Debt (Conversion of Stock)—[Consolidated Fund]
c. Res. considered in Committee *June* 13, [289] 327
Resolution reported *June* 16

National Expenditure—Appointment of a Select Committee
Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 3, [285] 364

National Museums and Galleries, Sunday Opening of
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the time has now come to afford to the working classes of London the opportunity of visiting, on Sunday afternoons, such of the national collections of books, natural history objects, and of works of art of an elevating character, as may from time to time be sanctioned for Sunday opening by the President, in Council, and thus give to the working classes of London opportunities for recreation and instruction equal to those enjoyed by the working classes of Birmingham, Manchester, Middlesboro', Newcastle-on-Tyne, Wigan, Stoke-on-Trent, Dublin, &c." (*The Lord Thurlow*) *Mar* 21, [286] 419
Amendt. To leave out all after ("That") insert ("inasmuch as a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Institutions have reported, on the 27th of March 1860, that such institutions as the British Museum and the National Gallery should be opened on week-day evenings to the public between the hours of seven and ten in the evening at least three days in the week, this House is of opinion that the time has arrived when this recommendation should be carried out") (*The Earl of Shaftesbury*); after debate, on Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Motion?" Cont. 38, Not-Cont. 46; M. 8; resolved in the negative
Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 448
Moved to resolve, "That inasmuch as a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Institutions have reported, on the 27th of March 1860, that such institutions as the British Museum and the National Gallery should be opened on week-day evenings to the public between the hours of seven and ten in the evening at least three days in the week, this House is of opinion that the time has arrived when this recommendation should be carried out" (*The Earl of Shaftesbury*); after short debate, on Question? resolved in the negative

National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. William Corbet, Mr. Sexton, Colonel Nolan' Mr. Healy, Mr. T. D. Sullivan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 31]
2R. [Dropped]

Naval and Greenwich Hospital Pensions Bill
(*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Thomas Brassey*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 7 [Bill 276]
Read 2° * *July* 17
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 18
l. Read 1ª * (*The Earl of Northbrook*) *July* 21
Read 2ª * *July* 28 (No. 203)
Committee *; Report *July* 29
Read 3ª * *July* 31
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 44]

Naval Discipline Act (1866) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Thomas Brassey*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 26 [Bill 263]
Read 2° * *July* 14
Committee *; Report *July* 15
Considered *; read 3° *July* 16
l. Read 1ª * (*The Earl of Northbrook*) *July* 17
Read 2ª * *July* 22 (No. 199)
Committee *; Report *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 25
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 39]

Naval Enlistment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Northbrook*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 3 (No. 175)
Read 2ª * *July* 17
Committee *; Report *July* 18
Read 3ª * *July* 21
c. Read 1° * *July* 22 [Bill 305]
Read 2° * *July* 25
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 28
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 46]

NAVY (*Miscellaneous Questions*)

Admiralty—Absence of the First Lord (*The Earl of Northbrook*), Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 7, [292] 117

Admiralty Pensions, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *Mar* 20, [286] 304

Catholic Chaplain at Kingstown, Questions, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 12, [292] 597

Coastguard Station in Donegal, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *May* 22, [288] 980

Collision between Iron-Clads in Bantry Bay, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 22, [291] 46

Conveyance of Troops—The Royal Marines, Questions, Captain Price, Viscount Lewisham; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 7, [285] 867;—*The "Gilsland" Transport—Embarkation of Royal Marines*, Questions, Viscount Lewisham, Captain Price; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 10, 1034

Empire, Defences of the—Coaling Stations, &c. Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Aug* 5, [291] 1740

Greenwich Hospital Fund—Families of Coastguardsmen, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *Mar* 6, [285] 651

Treatment of Disease, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 11, [284] 421

Health Report, 1883—*Operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts in Protected Ports*, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 21, [290] 1724
Returns (Army and Navy) . *P.P.* 82

Naval Operations in the Soudan—Extra Pay, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir John Hay; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 28, [291] 650

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NAVY—*cont.*

Navy Pay, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 12, [284] 666

Shipbuilding by Contract, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *May* 12, [288] 22

Unbuoyed Moorings in the Medway, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *May* 12, [288] 20

Discipline

H.M.S. "Garnet"—The "Grenada People" Newspaper, Questions, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Small; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *May* 6, [287] 1479

Conduct of Officers at Grenada—The Inquiry against Officers, Question, Mr. Deasy; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 1, [291] 1366; Question, Mr. Small; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 8, [292] 269

Naval Courts Martial—Sentences, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 25, [284] 1854; — *Revision of Proceedings*, Question, Mr. Stewart Macliver; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 1, [291] 1363

Naval Discipline—Legislation, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 12, [284] 666

Naval Discipline Act, 1866—*Punishments in the Navy*, Observations, Sir Frederick Milner; short debate thereon *Mar* 20, [286] 330;—*Clause* 58, Questions, Sir John Hay; Answers, The Solicitor General, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 5, [291] 1738
Courts Martial, 1882 . . . . [4083]

Stoppage of Pay, Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June* 26, [289] 1398

The "Clyde" Court Martial—Commander Maxwell-Heron, Questions, Captain Maxwell-Heron, Mr. Warton; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 19, [284] 1344

The Dockyards

Artizans' Memorials, Questions, Mr. Gorst, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 27, [286] 863

Assistant Dockyard Constructors, Questions, Mr. A. F. Egerton, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Thomas Brassey *June* 10, [288] 1892

Chatham Dockyard, Questions, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 27, [286] 862; *June* 26, [289] 1396

Commission on Dockyard Work, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 22, [291] 41

Dockyard Accounts, Question, Mr. Henderson; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 28, [285] 80

Dockyard Factory Department—Compulsory Retirement, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *July* 29, [291] 867

Dockyard Re-organization—The New Scheme, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *Aug* 5, [291] 1748

Dockyard Workmen—Pay and Gratuities, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 29, [285] 214;

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NAVY—*The Dockyards*—cont.

Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 6, [288] 1687; Question, Mr. Stewart Macliver; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *Aug* 7, [292] 104

Dockyard Works—Report of the Committee, Questions, Mr. Puleston, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 11, [292] 444

Works Department—Workmen's Holidays, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 8, [284] 296

Hired Men—Age for Discharge, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *Aug* 7, [292] 108

Position and Pay of Shipwrights, Question, Mr. Henry Allen; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *June* 26, [289] 1420

The Works at Haulbowline, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir Thomas Brassey *Feb* 22, [284] 1717

Visiting Timber Inspector, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 22, [291] 41

Wages of Labourers in the Victualling Yards, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 27, [286] 876

Woolwich Arsenal—Royal Carriage Department—Mountings for Naval Ordnance—Reduction of Hands, Questions, Mr. Boord; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Brand *May* 22, [288] 979

Matériel

Armament of the Navy—63-Ton Breech-Loading Guns, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June* 16, [289] 404

Bursting of a 100-Ton Gun, Questions, Mr. Carbutt; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Brand *June* 5, [288] 1538

The Electric Light in Ships of War, Question, Lord Henry Lennox; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 25, [284] 1870

Personnel

Admiralty Departments — Higher Division Clerks, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 10, [285] 1020

Board of Admiralty—Retirement of Mr. A. Houghton, Question, Mr. H. S. Northcote; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June* 26, [289] 1417

Lieutenants of over Ten Years' Seniority—Half-Pay, Question, Observations, The Earl of Belmore; Reply, The Earl of Northbrook *April* 28, [287] 725

The Accountant Branch—Paymasters, Questions, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Gabbett; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 20, [286] 303; Question, Mr. Gabbett; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 27, 880; Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *April* 3, 1476

Assistant Paymasters—Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds' Letter, Question, Observations, Viscount Sidmouth; Reply, The Earl of Northbrook *May* 27, [288] 1435

[*cont.*

NAVY—*Personnel*—cont.

The Naval Command in the Red Sea, Observations, Question, Sir John Hay; Reply, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 13, [284] 777

Royal Marines

Royal Marine Artillery, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *April* 22, [287] 286

Officers of the Royal Marines, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 20, [285] 214; Question, Captain Price; Answer, Sir Arthur Hayter *April* 4, [286] 1651

General Officers, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *May* 22, [288] 991

Marine Bands, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 7, [284] 186

Ships

H.M.S. "Benbow," Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *April* 24, [287] 453

H.M.S. "Impérieuse," Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Mar* 18, [286] 161

H.M.S. "Polyphemus," Questions, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Broadhurst; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 15, [284] 1017; Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 18, [290] 1603

H.M.S. "Vivid"—Fatal Casualty at Plymouth, Question, Mr. Macliver; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June* 20, [289] 995

The Gunboat "Forward," Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 1, [287] 1034

The Royal Yachts, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 29, [285] 223

State of the Navy

Insufficiency of Ways and Means, Observations, Mr. Newdegate; Reply, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Aug* 9, [292] 401

The Armour-Clad Navy, Observations, Sir John Hay; debate thereon *Mar* 20, [286] 336

The British and French Navies, Questions, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Speaker *May* 15, [288] 437

The Channel Squadron, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June* 23, [289] 1098

The Committee on Private Shipyards, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *May* 19, [288] 659

Workmen at Plymouth Breakwater, Question, Mr. Stewart Macliver; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *Feb* 29, [285] 215

[See title *Army—Woolwich Arsenal*]

Navy (Boilers)

Moved for, "Returns of fighting and sea-going ships of the Royal Navy, specifying also the state of forwardness (1) of ships now building; (2) of those under repair; (3) the condition of the boilers of ships in commission; (4) the draught of water of each ship known

[*cont.*

Navy (*Boilers*)—cont.
and estimated when all her weights are on board; and for a Return of the new boilers now in store in Her Majesty's Dockyards, and of boilers in a state of preparation" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *July* 10, [290] 655; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to *P.P.* (186) (208)

Navy—Marine Artillery and Infantry
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 20, To leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire and report upon the expenditure incurred for the professional training and [technical] instruction of the Officers of the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marine Light Infantry, the position these Officers occupy, and the duties they perform, both afloat and ashore, when serving under the Naval Discipline Act, and further to inquire and report whether the administration of the Royal Marine Forces adequately provides for the due representation of their special interests, and sufficiently secures economy and efficiency of the public service" (*Viscount Lewisham*) *v.* [286] 314; after short debate, Question put; A. 63, N. 36; M. 27 (D. L. 47)

Navy—Condition of the Iron-Clad Navy—Correspondence of Sir Thomas M. Symonds, G.C.B.
Motion for Papers, Viscount Sidmouth *June* 9, [288] 1731; after short debate, Motion agreed to *P.P.* (115)

Navy and Army Expenditure, 1882-3
Considered in Committee *July* 31, [291] 1332; Resolutions agreed to
Resolutions reported *Aug* 1

NELSON, Earl
Criminal Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, [288] 403; *cl.* 8, 410

Netherlands, The—See title *Straits Settlements—Rajah of Tenom—Crew of the "Nisero"*

Newcastle Chapter Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Bishop of Durham*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 17 (No. 130)
Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 27, [289] 1541
Committee * *June* 30
Report * *July* 1
Read 3ª * *July* 4
c. Read 1° * *July* 10 [Bill 281]
Read 2° * *July* 15
Committee; Report; read 3° *July* 15, [290] 1239
l. Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 33]

NEWDEGATE, Mr. C. N., *Warwickshire, N.*
Bishops (House of Peers), Res. [286] 548
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [284] 196

NEWDEGATE, Mr. C. N.—*cont.*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 173; Comm. 791; *cl.* 1, [287] 298, 302, 337
Ireland—Convent National Schools (Remuneration of Teachers), Res. [287] 365, 368
Local Taxation, Res. [286] 1101
London Government, 2R. [290] 533, 575
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(*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 1 (No. 171)
Read 2ª * *July* 17
Committee *; Report *July* 21
Read 3ª * *July* 24
c. Read 1° * *July* 28 [Bill 312]
Read 2° * *Aug* 8
Committee *; Report; read 3° *Aug* 9
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 47]
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c. Considered *July* 8, [290] 481
Read 3°, after short debate *July* 14, 893

Overhead Telegraph Wires—Legislation
Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 22, [291] 40; Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 24, 316
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OXFORD, Bishop of
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Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, Res. [286] 446

Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Provisional Order Bill
(*Mr. John Holms, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 20 [Bill 142]
Read 2° * *Mar* 28
Report * *April* 4
Read 3° * *April* 7
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *April* 21 (No. 61)
Read 2ª * *April* 29
Committee *; Report *May* 1
Read 3ª * *May* 2
Royal Assent *May* 19 [47 *Vict.* c. xiii]

Oyster Cultivation (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Blake, Mr. O'Shea, Colonel Nolan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 43]
Read 2° *July* 10, [290] 792
Committee *; Report *July* 14
Considered *; read 3° *July* 15
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *July* 17 (No. 197)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 22, [291] 7
Committee *; Report *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 28
As amended on 3R. (No. 223)
c. Lords Amendts. [Bill 313]
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 48]

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Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [287] 1504; *cl.* 11, [288] 1873; Consid. *add. cl.* [289] 1163, 1173
Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 4, [285] 815
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Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain), [285] 1407

Parish Churches Bill
(*Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Francis Buxton, Mr. Courtauld, Mr. Cropper, Mr. William Henry Gladstone*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 65]
2R. [Dropped]

[*cont.*

PARKER, Mr. C. S., *Perth*
Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland), 2R. Amendt. [287] 1610, 1613

Parliament
LORDS—
MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT *Feb* 5
The Session of Parliament opened by Commission

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech
284] delivered by The LORD CHANCELLOR *Feb* 5, 3
The Queen's Speech having been reported by The LORD CHANCELLOR; An Address to HER MAJESTY thereon moved by The Marquess of TWEEDDALE (the Motion being seconded by The Lord VERNON) *Feb* 5, 8; after debate, Address agreed to, *nemine dissentiente*
HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported *Feb* 8, 285
Chairman of Committees—The Earl of Redesdale appointed, *nemine dissentiente*, to take the Chair in all Committees of this House for this Session *Feb* 5
Committee for Privileges—appointed *Feb* 5
Sub-Committee for the Journals—appointed *Feb* 5
Appeal Committee—appointed *Feb* 5
Standing Orders Committee appointed *Feb* 15: The Lords following, with the Chairman of Committees, were named of the Committee:—D. Somerset, M. Winchester, M. Lansdowne, M. Bath, Ld. Steward, E. Devon, E. Carnarvon, E. Cadogan, E. Belmore, E. Chichester, E. Powis, E. Verulam, E. Morley, E. Stradbroke, E. Amherst, E. Camperdown, E. Lathom, V. Hawarden, V. Hutchinson, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, V. Halifax, L. Clinton, L. Saye and Sele, L. Balfour of Burley, L. Colville of Culross, L. Boyle, L. Monson, L. Digby, L. Carrington, L. Hopetoun, L. Colchester, L. Silchester, L. De Tabley, L. Sudeley, L. Belper, L. Ebury, L. Hartismere, L. Penrhyn, and L. Wolverton
Committee of Selection—The Lords following, viz.:—E. Morley, E. Lathom, L. Colville of Culross, L. Boyle, were appointed, with the Chairman of Committees, a Committee to select and propose to the House the names of the five Lords to form a Select Committee for the consideration of each opposed Private Bill *Feb* 28
Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Select Committee appointed *May* 5: The Lords following were named of the Committee:—Ld. Chancellor, Ld. President, D. Richmond, D. Saint Albans, D. Bedford, M. Lansdowne, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, Ld. Steward, E. Devon, E. Tankerville, E. Carnarvon, E. Belmore, E. Bradford, E. Granville, E. Kimberley, E. Redesdale, E. Lathom, V. Hawarden, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, Ld. Chamberlain, L. Colville of Culross, L. Monson, L. Colchester, L. Ker, and L. Aveland; short debate thereon, [287] 1267

JUDICIAL BUSINESS
Appeals—New Standing Order, Resolution (*The Lord Chancellor*) *Aug* 12, [292] 592

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—*cont.*
PRIVATE BILLS
Ordered, That this House will not receive any petition for a Private Bill after Friday the 7th day of March next, unless such Private Bill shall have been approved by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice; nor any petition for a Private Bill approved by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice after Tuesday the 6th day of May next
That this House will not receive any report from the Judges upon petitions presented to this House for Private Bills after Tuesday the 6th day of May next
Ordered, That the said Orders be printed and published, and affixed on the doors of this House and Westminster Hall (No. 10) *Feb* 11
All Petitions relating to Standing Orders which shall be presented during the present Session referred to the Standing Orders Committee unless otherwise ordered *Feb* 15
Moved, "That all Private Bills to which Standing Order No. 38. applies be circulated, on their introduction, in the same manner as Public Bills" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *Mar* 18, [286] 154; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Ordered, That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Friday the 20th day of June next [and other Orders] *Mar* 21, 412

Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills
Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 92. and 93. be suspended; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during the adjournment of the House at Easter, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the recess *April* 4, [286] 1604
Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 92. and 93. be suspended; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during the adjournment of the House at Whitsuntide, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the recess *May* 27
Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 72. and 82. be suspended for the remainder of the Session *June* 9
Ordered, That the Order of the 18th of March last be suspended, and that a statement in the following form be circulated in the case of all Bills to which Standing Order No. 38 applies, not later than the second day after the first reading [The Form is then appended] *June* 9

Private Bills (Railways)—New Standing Order
Moved to resolve, "That where a Chamber of Commerce or Agriculture, or other similar body sufficiently representing a particular trade or business, in any district to which any Railway Bill relates, petition against the Bill, alleging that such trade or business will be injuriously affected by the rates and fares proposed to be authorised by the Bill,

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*Private Bills (Railways)—New Standing Order*—cont.

or is injuriously affected by the rates and fares already authorised by Acts relating to the railway undertaking, it shall be competent for the Select Committee to whom the Bill is referred, if they think fit, to hear the petitioners or their counsel or agents and witnesses on such allegation against the Bill, or any part thereof, or against the rates and fares authorised by the said Acts, or any of them" (*The Lord Henniker*) *July* 22, [291] 8

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out ("or is injuriously affected by the rates and fares already authorised by Acts relating to the railway undertaking" (*The Lord Winmarleigh*); after further short debate, on Question? agreed to

Then it was moved to leave out ("authorised by the said Acts, or any of them") and add at end ("proposed to be authorised by the same"); agreed to

Ordered, That the said resolution be declared a Standing Order (No. 207)

Private Bills—Amendments to Standing Orders

Moved, "That the Standing Orders relating to Private Bills be amended—(1.) All Bills (not being Estate Bills) seeking power, with reference to certain subjects (which are set out at length), are in their Orders termed Local Bills, and are divided into two classes, according to the subjects to which they respectively relate. (2.) Notices in reference to Street Tramways Bills; Subway Bills; diversions of water—deposit of maps, plans, and diagrams; deposit of Bills precedent to applications; estimates; proofs of consent; restrictions as to mortgage [and other particulars]" (*The Earl of Redesdale*) *July* 29, [291] 836; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Moved, "That the proposed Amendts. to the House of Lords Standing Orders on Labouring Class Dwellings be printed" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *July* 24, [291] 278

After short debate, Motion agreed to

Ordered, That the said Amendts. be taken into consideration on Tuesday next

Labouring Class Dwellings

Moved, "That the Standing Orders in relation to Labouring Class Dwellings be amended, and New Orders added" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *July* 29; Motion agreed to (No. 224)

PUBLIC BUSINESS

Introduction of Bills into the House of Lords, Question, Observations, Lord Waveney; Reply, Earl Granville *April* 1, [286] 1255

Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill, Question, Observations, Lord Balfour; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie *July* 28, [291] 612

Parliamentary Representation—Redistribution of Seats, Question, The Duke of St. Albans; Observations, The Earl of Redesdale, The Earl of Limerick *July* 7, [290] 96

Franchise and Redistribution, Question, Observations, The Earl of Redesdale; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *Aug* 5, [291] 1724; Notice of Question, The Earl of Redesdale *Aug* 7, [292] 85; Question, The Earl of Redesdale; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley; short debate thereon *Aug* 11, 406

Representation of Ireland, Resolution, Lord Waveney *May* 6, [287] 1456; after short debate, Moved, "That the Lord Waveney be not now heard" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*); on Question? agreed to

The Boroughs of Ireland, Observations, Lord Waveney; Reply, Lord Carlingford *May* 26, [288] 1289

Privilege—House of Lords—The Court of Appeal—Lord Denman, Observations, Lord Denman *May* 15, [288] 394

The House of Lords—The Cross Benches, Observations, Question, The Earl of Wemyss, Reply, Earl Granville *Feb* 14, [284] 849

Electric Lighting, Questions, The Earl of Milltown, The Earl of Longford; Answers, Lord Sudeley *May* 6, [287] 1467; Question, Lord Greville; Answer, Lord Sudeley *June* 19, [289] 784

Parliamentary Papers—Delay in Delivery, Question, The Earl of Galloway; Answer, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *May* 6, [287] 1469

Irregular Distribution of Public Documents, Observations, Lord Balfour; Reply, Earl Granville *May* 16, [288] 529; Resolution, The Lord Balfour *May* 20, 837

"*The Attorney General v. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.*"—*Action at Bar*, Petition, Observations, Lord Bramwell *May* 1, [287] 1012

Sittings of the House

The Adjournment for the Easter Recess, Question, The Earl of Redesdale; Answer, Earl Granville *Mar* 25, [286] 735

[House adjourned on Friday *April* 4 to Monday *April* 21]

The Adjournment for the Whitsuntide Recess, Observations, Earl Granville *May* 23, [288] 1154 [to adjourn from *May* 27 to *June* 16]; Observations, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *May* 27, 1456 [to adjourn from *May* 27 to *June* 9)

Moved, "That the House do adjourn till Monday next" (*The Earl Granville*) *June* 9, [288] 1740; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to [House adjourned to Friday *June* 13]

Parliament—House of Lords—Efficiency of the House

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the best means of promoting the Efficiency of this House" (*The Earl of Rosebery*) *June* 20, [289] 937; after debate, Amendt., insert after ("promoting") ("by life peerages or otherwise") (*The Earl Granville*); on Question? Cont. 44, Not-Cont 86; M. 42; resolved in the negative

Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 973

On Question, "That the original Motion be agreed to?" Cont. 38, Not-Cont. 77; M. 39; resolved in the negative

Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 974

Parliament—Representative Peers
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that the prerogative be not interposed to prevent the substitution by statute of a more suitable form of securing the presence of Irish and Scottish Peers in the House of Lords than is afforded by the existing modes of election" (*The Lord Waveney*) *Aug* 11, [292] 412; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Parliament — Palace of Westminster — House of Lords—Interior Arrangements
Moved, "That it be an instruction to the Select Committee on the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, or other authority having charge of the arrangements of the House of Lords, to furnish in a substantial manner a portion of the Royal Gallery as a writing room for the use of Peers during the sittings of the House" (*The Earl of Longford*) *May* 19, [288] 647; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Question, Observations, Lord Norton, The Marquess of Lothian; Reply, Lord Sudeley *July* 28, [291] 626
Report of Mr. J. L. Pearson *P.P.* (216) 264

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT *Aug* 14
Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech
delivered by The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR *Aug* 14, [292] 651
The Parliament prorogued by Commission to Monday, September 15

COMMONS—
THE QUEEN'S SPEECH
The QUEEN'S SPEECH having been reported by Mr. Speaker; An humble Address thereon moved by Mr. A. R. D. ELLIOT (the Motion being seconded by Mr. SAMUEL SMITH) *Feb* 5, 284] 40
Amendt. at the end of the twelfth paragraph, to insert "but we humbly direct Her Majesty's attention to the want of success which has so far attended the attempts of Her Majesty's Ministers to place the affairs of Egypt on a sound footing, either as regards the reconstruction of its Government, the re-organization of justice, the satisfactory adjustment of its finances, or the tranquillity and security of its frontier provinces; and we humbly submit to Her Majesty, that the course which Her Majesty's Ministers have pursued has tended to weaken the authority of the Native Government, without providing any adequate substitute, and that such a course is fraught with danger to Egypt, and tends indefinitely to postpone the establishment of a state of things in which the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Forces will be possible; while it dangerously increases the responsibilities and liabilities of this Country both towards Egypt itself and towards the Powers of Europe; and, further, we humbly express our opinion that no measures will be effective for attaining the

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*
objects of Her Majesty's Policy in Egypt, and providing for the improvement and security of that country, unless they are founded on a distinct recognition by Her Majesty's Ministers of the obligations which they have incurred by their intervention in the administration of Egyptian Affairs" (*Mr.* 284] *Bourke*), 58; Question put, "That those words be there inserted;" A. 20, N. 77; M. 57 (D. L. 1)
. Main Question again proposed, 77
Amendt. at the end of the thirteenth paragraph, to insert, "That this House, while appreciating the importance of the subjects to which attention is invited in Her Majesty's Gracious Speech from the Throne, is of opinion that the depressed condition of Commerce and Agriculture demands prior attention" (*Mr. Mac Iver*); Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and negatived
. Main Question again proposed, 83; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Notice of Amendment, Mr. Labouchere; Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 6, 96
. Debate resumed [Second Night] *Feb* 6, 123; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Anderson*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned
. Debate resumed [Third Night] *Feb* 7, 203
Amendt. in line 58, after "arrangements," to insert "Humbly to assure Her Majesty of the satisfaction with which we have learnt the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to present to Parliament a Bill to enable them to give effect to a Resolution passed in this House on the 11th July 1883:
"And humbly to assure Her Majesty that precedence over the measures mentioned in Her Majesty's Gracious Speech from the Throne will be given by us to that Bill when it reaches this House, so as to secure that adequate steps may be taken to prevent the importation into this Country of animals suffering from foot and mouth disease without further delay" (*Mr. Chaplin*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after long debate, Question put; A. 200, N. 251; M. 51
. Div. List, A. and N., 261
Main Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived; after further debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned
. Debate resumed [Fourth Night] *Feb* 8, 321
Amendt. in line 62, after "us," to insert "but humbly to assure Her Majesty that the recent policy and conduct of the Executive in Ireland have not tended to the interests of tranquillity or contentment among the Irish people, and particularly to deplore the wanton prohibition of legal and constitutional public meetings throughout Ireland, whereby the exercise of the right of free

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

speech has been practically extinguished in that Country; also, to condemn the Irish Executive for having permitted bodies of magistrates to make with impunity public declarations applauding the conduct of Lord Rossmore (an ex-magistrate superseded for disturbing order, and for provoking ill-will and strife between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland), which public declarations have directly incited Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland to illegal acts, disorder, and violence" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sexton*): Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned

284] Debate resumed [Fifth Night] *Feb* 11, 498 after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Sixth Night] *Feb* 20, 1465; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Seventh Night] *Feb* 21, 1609; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Colonel Nolan*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 40, N. 113; M. 73 (D. L. 18)

. Question again proposed, 1670; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Mayne*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Question again proposed; Motion made, and Question, "That the Debate be now adjourned," put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Eighth Night] *Feb* 22, 1734; after debate, Question put; A. 30, N. 81; M. 51

. Div. List, A. and N., 1757

Main Question again proposed; after short debate, main Question put, and agreed to

Committee appointed, "to draw up an Address to be presented to Her Majesty upon the said Resolution:"—Mr. Elliot (Chairman), The Lord Advocate, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Secretary Sir William Harcourt, The Marquess of Hartington, Lord Kensington, Mr. Samuel Smith, and Mr. Trevelyan

Report of Address brought up, and read; Address read a second time; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Address;" Question put, and agreed to

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported

. *Feb* 28, 61

Privileges, Ordered, That a Committee of Privileges be appointed *Feb* 5

Public Petitions, Select Committee appointed and nominated, as follows:—Sir Charles Forster (Chairman), Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Charles Dalrymple, Colonel Digby, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. William Lowther, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Mulholland, Viscount Newport, Mr. Richard Power, Marquess of Stafford, Marquess of Tavistock, Mr. Charles Tennant, and Mr. Reginald Yorke

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (*House of Commons*)

Moved, "That a Standing Committee be appointed to control the arrangements of the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms, in the department of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House" (*Sir William Hart Dyke*)

284] *Feb* 11, 557; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sheil*); after short debate, Question put; A. 15, N. 53; M. 38 (D. L. 10)

. Main Question again proposed, 559; after short debate, main Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That Mr. Maurice Brooks be a Member of the said Committee" (*Sir William Hart Dyke*); after short debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 17; M. 27 (D. L. 11)

Moved, "That Mr. Henry Edwards be one other Member of the said Committee" (*Sir William Hart Dyke*), 563; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Order read, for Nomination of Committee; Question again proposed, "That Mr. Henry Edwards be one other Member of the said Committee" *Feb* 22, 1810; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That Sir Edmund Filmer be one other Member of the said Committee" (*Sir William Hart Dyke*)

Amendt. to leave out "Sir Edmund Filmer," insert "Mr. Leamy" (*Mr. Sexton*) *v*; after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to:—Sir William Hart-Dyke (Chairman), Mr. Armitstead, Mr. Duff, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Lord Kensington, Mr. Monk, Mr. Muntz, Captain O'Shea, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Thornhill, and Lord Henry Thynne, nominated other Members of the Committee

Printing

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in all matters which relate to the Printing executed by Order of this House, and for the purpose of selecting and arranging for Printing, Returns and Papers presented in pursuance of Motions made by Members of this House" (*Mr. Leonard Courtney*) *Feb* 11, [284] 554; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Debate resumed *Feb* 14, 994; Question put, and agreed to

Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Parnell, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Stansfeld, Colonel Tottenham, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Rowland Winn

Public Accounts—Select Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Laing, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Salt, Mr. Seely, and Mr. Shaw

The Secret Service Fund, Questions, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Courtney, Lord Richard Grosvenor *July* 28, [291] 636

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Committee of Selection (*Municipal, &c. Authorities*)

Moved, "That the Committee of Selection do appoint a Committee, not exceeding Seven in number, to whom shall be referred all Private Bills promoted by Municipal and other Local Authorities by which it is proposed to create powers relating to Police or Sanitary Regulations which deviate from, or are in extension of, or repugnant to, the general Law; That Standing Order 173a shall be applicable to the said Committee:—Power to send for persons, papers, and records; Five to be the quorum" (*Mr. Hibbert*) *Feb* 25, [284] 1833; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

RETIREMENT OF MR. SPEAKER

(*The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B.*)

Address of Mr. Speaker announcing his intention of retiring from the Chair; Observations, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *Feb* 22, [284] 1807

Moved, "That the Thanks of this House be given to Mr. Speaker for his distinguished services in the Chair for more than twelve years; that he be assured that this House fully appreciates the zeal and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his high office, through a period of unusual labour, difficulty, and anxiety, and the judgment and firmness with which he has maintained its privileges and dignity; and that this House feels the strongest sense of his unremitting attention to the constantly increasing business of Parliament, and of his uniform urbanity, which have secured for him the respect and esteem of this House" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Feb* 25, 1879; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Mr. Speaker then addressed the House

Moved, "That the Thanks of this House be given to Mr. Speaker for what he has said this day to the House, and that the same be printed in the Votes of this day, and entered in the Journals of this House" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Motion agreed to

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that She will be most graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of Her Royal Favour upon the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., Speaker of this House, for his eminent services during the important period in which he has with such distinguished ability and dignity presided in the Chair of this House; and to assure Her Majesty that whatever expense Her Majesty shall think proper to be incurred upon that account, this House will make good the same" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Motion agreed to

Queen's Answer to Address [25th February] *Feb* 27, [285] 59; Committee to consider Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer To-morrow

Matter considered in Committee *Feb* 28, 106

Moved, "That the annual sum of £4,000 net be granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the said Annuity to commence and take effect upon the day upon which the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., late Speaker of the House of Commons, ceased to hold the Office of Speaker of the House of Commons, to be settled in the most beneficial manner upon, and to continue during the life of, him the said Right Honourable Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B." (*Mr. Gladstone*); Motion agreed to

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *Retirement of Mr. Speaker*—cont.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER

The Serjeant came, and brought the Mace, and laid it under the Table

The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, addressing himself to the Clerk, acquainted the House that Her Majesty having been informed of the resignation of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., late Speaker of the House, gives leave to the House to proceed forthwith to the choice of a new Speaker

Then it was moved by Mr. Whitbread, "That Arthur Wellesley Peel, Esquire, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker:"—And the Motion being seconded by Mr. Rathbone, and the House unanimously calling Mr. Peel to the Chair, the Honourable Gentleman humbly placed himself at the will of the House; and he was by Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Rathbone taken out of his place and conducted to the Chair. Then Mr. Speaker-Elect thanked the House for the high honour they had conferred upon him; and the Mace was laid upon the Table, and Mr. Speaker-Elect was congratulated by the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone *Feb* 26

Mr. Speaker acquaints the House that this House having been summoned to the House of Peers, the Lords authorised by Her Majesty's Commission have declared that Her Majesty has approved the choice which this House has made of him as their Speaker, and Mr. Speaker again repeated his acknowledgments to the House *Feb* 27

Indisposition of Mr. Speaker

Sir Arthur Otway, the Chairman of Ways and Means, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Standing Order *Mar* 31, [286] 1130; *April* 1, 1264

Mr. Speaker thanks the House for their indulgence during his absence from illness *April* 2, [286] 1389

The Office of Speaker to this House, Questions, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 31, [286] 1174

The Deputy Speakership of this House, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 1, [286] 1285

THE NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 2 (*Adjournment of the House*)

The Debate on the Address, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *Feb* 6, [284] 101; after debate, Question put, and negatived

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *The New Rules of Procedure*—cont.

Egypt (*Events in the Soudan*), Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Chaplin*) *Feb* 11, [284] 486; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Egypt (*War in the Soudan*), Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *Feb* 25, [284] 1889; after debate, Question put, and negatived

Egypt—State of Affairs, and Policy of the Government, in the Soudan, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *Mar* 3, [285] 371; after debate, Question put; A. 103, N. 150; M. 47 (D. L. 25)

Egypt—Policy of Her Majesty's Government, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*) *April* 3, [286] 1526; after debate, Motion withdrawn

A Proposed Morning Sitting, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. J. G. Hubbard*) *April* 24, [287] 481; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Straits Settlements—Rajah of Tenom—Crew of the "Nisero," Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Storey*) *July* 3, [289] 1891; after debate, Motion withdrawn

House of Lords—Representation of the People Bill—The Compromise, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *July* 11, [290] 838; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Rule 8 (*Half-past Twelve o'Clock Rule*)

"*Blocking*," Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 27, [286] 891

"*Blocking*"—*The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill*, Question, Mr. Waugh; Answer, Mr. Halsey *June* 12, [289] 85

Rule 12 (*Notices on going into Committee of Supply*)

Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 5, [285] 549

Rules of Procedure—Amendment — Legislation, Questions, Mr. Monk, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 17, [290] 1420

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Order

Amendments on Motion for going into Committee—Rulings of Mr. Speaker, Observations, Mr. Healy, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *May* 15, [288] 488

Entries in the Orders of the Day, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Speaker *July* 14, [290] 930

Merchant Shipping Bill—Circular of the Board of Trade, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Speaker *June* 5, [288] 1541

Select Committees—Disclosure of Proceedings, Personal Explanation, Mr. Onslow; Reply, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 14, [285] 1548

Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day

Moved, "That the Notices of Motions and the Order of the Day relating to Market Tolls (Ireland) be postponed until after the Order

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day*—cont.

for resuming the Adjourned Debate on Egypt (Events in the Soudan)" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Feb* 19, [284] 1352; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Moved, "That the first seven Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Feb* 20, [284] 1464; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 28, [285] 94

Moved, "That the Orders of the Day subsequent to the Order for the Committee on Mr. Speaker's Retirement (Queen's Answer to Address) be postponed until after the Notice of Motion for leave to introduce the Representation of the People Bill" (*Mr. Gladstone*); after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir H. Drummond Wolff*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That the Order for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Second Reading of the Representation of the People Bill have precedence, this day, of all Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *April* 1, [286] 1288; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Orders of the Day

Ordered, That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relating to General Gordon's Mission (*Mr. Gladstone*) *May* 12

Ordered, That the Adjourned Debate on General Gordon's Mission have precedence, this day, over all Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day (*Mr. Gladstone*) *May* 13

PRIVILEGE

Access to this House—The Reform Demonstration, Questions, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answers, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Gladstone *July* 18, [290] 1612

"*Bradlaugh* v. *Gosset*" — *Shorthand Notes*, Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Attorney General *Mar* 17, [286] 19

Official Documents, Publication of—Premature Disclosure to the Public Press, Questions, Mr. Mayne, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Dalrymple; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 3, [285] 361

The "Times" and the Education Code, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 13, [285] 1368

Stockton Carrs Railway Bill, Moved, "That the issue of the Circular concerning the Stockton Carrs Railway Bill, by the honourable Member for Stockton, is a gross breach of the Privileges of this House" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *April* 8, [287] 11

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "the honourable Member for Stockton having apologised for the issue of the Circular concerning the Stockton Carrs Railway Bill, this House do now proceed to

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Privilege*—cont.
the further consideration of the Private Business appointed for this day" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *v.*; Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 99, N. 139; M. 40 (D. L. 61)
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
Her Majesty's Attorney General v. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh—Trial at Bar, Petition of Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., praying that an Officer of the House may attend at the hearing of a cause commenced by the Attorney General, on behalf of Her Majesty, against the Petitioner, and produce the Journal of the House for the year 1882 (presented on Thursday last): Ordered as prayed *May* 6
Order for attendance of Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., Clerk of the House *May* 27, [288] 1529
"*Regina v. Bradlaugh*"—*Judgment of the Lord Chief Justice*, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Biggar; Answers, The Attorney General *June* 12, [289] 87
Mr. Bradlaugh—Suit for Penalties, Questions, Lord Ranpolph Churchill, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 22, [284] 1725

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS
Poole Election, Return amended *April* 22, [287] 295
The Brighton Election, Notice of Question, Baron Henry De Worms *Feb* 25, [284] 1879; Questions, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. Inderwick; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 28, [285] 86
Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act—The Hereford Election Petition, Question, Mr. Raikes, Observations, Mr. R. T. Reid; Answer, The Attorney General; Question, Mr. Raikes; Answer, Mr. Pulley *Mar* 13, [285] 1317
Chelsea Liberal Association, Notices of Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Warton *Mar* 24, [286] 581; Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, The Attorney General, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 25, 746
Polling Districts, Question, Mr. F. J. Foljambe; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 8, [287] 1691
Corrupt Practices at Elections—Suspension of Corrupt Boroughs, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, The Attorney General *July* 3, [289] 1875
The New Register, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *Aug* 5, [291] 1750

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE
Wednesday Sittings, Observations, Mr. Warton *Feb* 29, [285] 239
Resolved, "That, whenever the House meets at Two of the clock, the Sittings of the House shall be held subject to the Resolutions of the House of the 30th day of April 1869, *Mar* 18
Morning Sittings—Keeping a House, Question Sir Baldwyn Leighton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 2, [287] 1167

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Sittings and Adjournment of the House*—cont.
Morning Sittings, Moved, "That, until the end of June, this House will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays at Two o'clock" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *May* 2, [287] 1171
Amendt. to leave out after "That," add "previous to the first of June in each year, no Morning Sitting on Tuesday or Friday shall be taken except by Resolution of the House moved, after Notice in each case, at Half-past Four" (*Mr. Arthur Balfour*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 216, N. 103; M. 113 (D. L. 81)
Main Question again proposed, 1192; after short debate, main Question put, and agreed to
Ascension Day, Moved, "That Committees shall not sit To-morrow, being Ascension Day, until Two of the Clock, and have leave to sit until Six of the Clock, notwithstanding the sitting of the House" (*Mr. Dodson*) *May* 21, [288] 935; after short debate, Question put; A. 93, N. 37; M. 56 (D. L. 100)
Commencement of Public Business, Observation, Sir William Harcourt; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 13, [289] 239
Making a House on Wednesdays, Questions, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker *July* 7, [290] 230
The Easter Recess—Adjournment of the House, Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday the 21st of April" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); Question put; A. 86, N. 27; M. 59 (D. L. 62)
The Whitsuntide Recess—Adjournment of the House, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 26, [288] 1315
Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday the 5th of June" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *May* 27, [288] 1482; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS
The Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule, Resolution, Mr. Monk *July* 11, [290] 870 [House counted out]
Alteration of Notices, Observations, Mr. O'Brien; short debate thereon *May* 19, [288] 676

RULES OF DEBATE
An Irregular Amendment, Observations, Mr. Speaker; Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 6, [284] 100
Questions, Observations, Mr. M'Coan; Reply, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 7, [285] 875
Egypt (*Events in the Soudan*) — *Rumoured Fall of Berber*, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett *June* 17, [289] 585; Personal Explanation, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Reply, Mr. Gladstone *June* 19, [289] 824
Production of Official Documents, Question, Observations, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Reply, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 28, [286] 1022

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Rules of Debate*—cont.

Public Prosecutor Act, 1879, Questions, Mr. Monk, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Warton, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answers, The Attorney General, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 25, [286] 715

Questions and Answers

Teachers in Convent Schools—Replies of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Questions, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 21, [286] 461

Questions, Personal Explanation, Sir Patrick O'Brien *Aug* 8, [292] 278

PUBLIC BILLS

Unprinted Bills, Observations, Mr. Warton *Aug* 1, [291] 1412

PRIVATE BILLS

Moved, "That Standing Orders Nos. 203 and 214 be amended by leaving out 'Doorkeepers,' and inserting 'Vote Office'" (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) *Mar* 11, [285] 1197; Motion agreed to

Proceedings of Committees on Private Bills—Amendment of Standing Order No. 149, Standing Order No. 149 read *Mar* 14, [285] 1520

Amendt. after "them," insert "Together with a Judgment on the case stating the reasons and facts upon which their decision is founded" (*Mr. Robertson*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Ordered, That Standing Orders 129 and 39 be suspended, and that the time for depositing Petitions against Private Bills, or against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, and for depositing duplicates of any Documents relating to any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, be extended to Monday the 21st instant (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) *April* 8

Ordered, That Standing Orders 129 and 39 be suspended, and that the time for depositing Petitions against Private Bills, or against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, and for depositing duplicates of any Documents relating to any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, be extended to Thursday the 5th day of June (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) *May* 27

Private Bill Committees, Questions, Mr. Craig-Sellar; Answers, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 31, [286] 1145

Private Business—Municipal Bills, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 18, [284] 1174

Provisional Order Bills, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 22, [284] 1725

Storage and Distribution of Private Bills, Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Mar* 6, [285] 654

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

Casual Chairmen of Committees, Questions, Mr. Warton, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 21, [290] 1751

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882
284] Notice, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 5, 39

Moved, "That the Resolutions of the House of the 1st December, 1882, relating to the constitution and proceedings of Standing Committees, be revived" (*The Marquess of Hartington*) *Feb* 12, 763; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*); after short debate, Question put; A. 50, N. 70; M 20 (D. L. 13)

Original Question again proposed, 771; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *Feb* 13, 788

After debate, Amendt. at end of Question, add "Provided that no Bill reported from such Standing Committee shall be taken into consideration by the House at any date in the Session later than the 1st of August" (*Sir Baldwyn Leighton*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after further debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. at end of Question, add "Provided that no Bill reported from such Standing Committee shall be first taken into consideration by the House at any date in the Session later than the 1st of August" (*Sir Baldwyn Leighton*), 821; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Debate adjourned

Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 15, 1024

Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 22, 1809; Adjourned Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed *Feb* 25, 1905; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; words added

Main Question, as amended, proposed

Amendt. at end of Question, add "Provided also that one Standing Committee be appointed consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Members representing Counties, Counties of Cities, and Boroughs in Ireland, for the consideration of all Bills relating to Ireland which may, by Order of the House, in each case be committed to them, and the procedure in such Committee shall be the same as in the two Standing Committees appointed under the above Resolutions of the House of the 1st December 1882" (*Mr. Molloy*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Question put; A. 40, N. 160; M. 120 (D. L. 122)

Amendt. at end of Question, as amended, add "Provided also that one Standing Committee be appointed for the consideration of all Bills relating to Labourers' or Artizans' Dwellings, which may, by Order of the House, in each case be committed to it; and the procedure in such Committee shall be the same as in the two Committees appointed under the

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*The Standing Committees*—cont.

above-mentioned Resolutions of the House
284] of 1st December 1882" (*Mr. O'Shea*), 1933; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question, as amended, again proposed

Amendt. at end thereof, add "Provided also that neither of the Standing Committees shall sit while the House is sitting" (*Mr. Warton*), 1940; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Question put, and negatived

Main Question, as amended, again proposed, 1953; after short debate, main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Ordered, That the Resolutions of the House of the 1st December 1882, relating to the constitution and proceedings of Standing Committees, be revived; Provided that no Bill reported from such Standing Committee shall be first taken into consideration by the House at any date in the Session later than the first of August

Committee of Selection (*Special Report*), The Chairman's Panel *Mar* 5, [285] 607

Nomination of Members to serve on the Standing Committees of Law and Trade *Mar* 7, [285] 852; Special Report brought up, and read; to lie upon the Table

Members added to the Standing Committee on Law, &c. in respect of the Criminal Lunatics Bill *July* 4, [290] 75

Report from the Committee of the Chairman's
288] Panel *May* 12, 6;—Mr. Sclater-Booth to act as Chairman of the Standing Committee for the consideration of Bills relating to Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure have leave to sit and proceed on Thursday, the 15th day of this instant May, at Twelve of the clock (*Mr. Sclater-Booth*)

Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 13, 179

Nomination of Members to serve on the Standing Committees on Law and Trade *May* 13, 236

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure have leave to print and circulate with the Votes the Minutes of their Proceedings and amended Clauses of the Bills referred to them (*Mr. Sclater-Booth*) *May* 15

Members added *May* 16, 642

Sir Gabriel Goldney discharged, Lord Algernon Percy appointed in respect of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill *May* 23, 1171

Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure, do sit and proceed with the Criminal Lunacies Bill on Thursday next, at Twelve of the Clock *July* 3

Report of Bills from Grand Committees—The Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 22, [284] 1733

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

PUBLIC PETITIONS

Moved, "That the Order with regard to Petitions be amended, by substituting six for five o'clock as the latest hour for presenting Petitions" (*Colonel Nolan*) *May* 19, [288] 794; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Public Petitions Committee — Reception of Petitions, Report presented (*Sir Charles Forster*) *May* 22, [288] 977

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE AND PUBLIC BUSINESS

Questions, Mr. Anderson; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 5, 39;—*Notices of Motion*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 6, 99; Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 12, 683; Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 13, 822; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 18, 1205; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. E. Stanhope, Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 22, 1731

Questions, Mr. Acland, Mr. Onslow; Answers,
285] Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 6, 667; Questions, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Gorst, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 10, 1044; Questions, Colonel Kingscote, Lord John Manners, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. R. H. Paget, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, 1052; Questions, Mr. R. H. Paget, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 13, 1372;—*Supply—Army Supplementary Estimates—Further Votes of Credit*, Questions, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Salt, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 7, 877;—*Contagious Diseases* (*Animals*) *Bill*, Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Healy; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 14, 1547;—*Orders of the Day*, Observations, The Marquess of Hartington; short debate thereon *Mar* 14, 1550

Arrangement of Public Business, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Parnell, Lord John Manners, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Healy, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Broadhurst, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Ritchie, Sir John Hay, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Courtney
286] *Mar* 20, 311; Questions, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Onslow; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 21, 463; Questions, Sir William Hart Dyke, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. Mac Iver, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 24, 615; Questions, Mr. Pell, Mr. Cheetham, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 31, 1173; Observations, Sir William Harcourt; Questions, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Gibson, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, The

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

286] Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 4, 1651 ; —*The Financial Statement*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 17, 26 ;—*The Half-past Twelve o'Clock Rule*, Notice of Motion, Mr. Monk *Mar* 24, 582 ;—*Evening Sittings —Keeping a House*, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett ; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 25, 750 ;—*The "Count-out"— "Keeping a House,"* Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett ; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 26, 798 ; — *London Government Bill*, Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Lord John Manners, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Gorst ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 27, 885 ; — *Local Government Bill*, Questions, Viscount Lymington, Mr. Cheetham ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 1, 1280 ; — *Local Taxation*, Questions, Mr. Pell, Lord John Manners, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Baldwyn Leighton ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 1, 1282 ; Question, Mr. Pell ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 3, 1508 ; —*Business on Wednesday*, Question, Mr. Macfarlane ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 1, 1288 ;—*Questions to Ministers*, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Healy, Sir Alexander Gordon, Mr. Warton, Mr. Firth, Sir William Hart Dyke ; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gladstone *April* 3, 1505 ;—*A Friday's Sitting*, Question, Mr. M'Laren ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 3, 1508 ;—*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays Bill*, Question, Mr. Carbutt ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 3, 1525 ;—*The Easter Recess*, Statement, Mr. Gladstone ; short debate thereon *April* 7, 1813

Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gorst ;
287] Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 21, 142 ; Ministerial Statement, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 23, 403 ; Questions, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gorst, Mr. J. Lowther ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker *April* 24, 480 ; Questions, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 25, 653 ; Questions, Mr. Brodrick ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 28, 755 ; Questions, Mr. Heneage, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Sclater-Booth ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 1, 1062 ; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. E. Stanhope, Mr. Sexton, Lord John Manners, Sir Walter B. Barttelot ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 2, 1170 ; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Walter B. Barttelot ; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 8, 1701 ; Question, Observations, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Reply, Mr. Gladstone *May* 9, 1852 ; —*The Merchant Shipping Bill*, Question, Mr. Gorst ; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *April* 28, 746 ;—*Morning Sittings and Select Committees*, Question, Sir Baldwyn Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Speaker *April* 28, 757 ;—*The "Count-Out" on Tuesday*, Questions, Sir John Hay, Mr. Mac Iver ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 1, 1060

Question, Observations, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Reply, Mr. Gladstone ; short debate
288] thereon *May* 12, 29 ; Question, Sir Stafford

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

Northcote ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 26,
288] 1318 ; Question, Mr. Gregory ; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain ; Observations, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Reply, Mr. Gladstone *May* 27, 1480 ;—*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill*, Questions, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. M. Brooks ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 15, 448 ; — *Arrangement of Public Business*, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gibson, Mr. T. A. Dickson ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 15, 449 ; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 19, 684 ; Questions, Mr. Gibson, Lord John Manners, Mr. Buchanan, Sir Walter B. Barttelot ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 22, 1010 ; Questions, Mr. J. Lowther, Dr. Cameron ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 23, 1133 ;—*Questions to Ministers*, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 16, 542 ;—*Orders of the Day*, Question, Mr. Newdegate ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 20, 852 ;—*The London Government Bill*, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 9, 1784 ; —*The Order Book*, Question, Mr. Hicks ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 9, 1785 ;—*Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill*, Question, Mr. Charles Russell ; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Gladstone *June* 9, 1792 ;—*The Coinage Bill*, Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 9, 1884

Questions, Mr. Rylands, Sir Stafford Northcote Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Macfarlane, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Sexton ; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone,
289] Mr. Mundella *June* 13, 247 ; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 16, 424 ; Observations, Mr. Gladstone ; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 19, 824 ; Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Firth, Mr. Edward Clarke ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, 829 ; Questions, Mr. Rylands, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. H. S. Northcote, Mr. Joseph Cowen ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 1, 1797 ; Questions, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. H. H. Fowler ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 3, 1884 ;—*Scotch Bills*, Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 19, 811 ;—*The Medical Act Amendment Bill*, Questions, Mr. W. H. Smith, Dr. Lyons ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 23, 1102 ;—*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill*, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 24, 1248 ;—*Affairs in Zululand*, Question, Sir Henry Holland ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 26, 1422 ;—*Evening Sitting —Duty of the Government to keep a House*, Question, Mr. Macfarlane ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 27, 1559 ;—*Police Superannuation Bill*, Question, Major General Alexander ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 30, 1687

Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gorst, Sir R. Assheton Cross ; Answers, Mr. Glad-

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

290] stone *July* 7, 231;—*Representation of the People Bill*, Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone *July* 10, 692; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*); after long debate, Question put, and negatived;—*Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill*, Question, Mr. Waugh; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 14, 930;—*Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Bill*, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 14, 932;—*Medical Act Amendment Bill*, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 15, 1126; Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 21, 1757;—*Waste Lands Afforestation (Ireland) Bill*, Question, Dr. Lyons; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 15, 1127;—*Waterworks Act Amendment Bill*, Question, Mr. W. M. Torrens; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 17, 1408;—*The Zulu Vote*, Questions, Mr. Guy Dawnay; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 17, 1423; *July* 21, 1758

Royal Courts of Justice Bill, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 22,

291] 46;—*Attendance of Ministers*, Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 25, 492;—*Procedure—House of Lords Bills*, Observations, Mr. Warton; Reply, Mr. Gladstone *July* 25, 522;—*Irish Bills in the House of Lords*, Questions, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 28, 663;—*Progress of Public Business*, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 29, 874;—*Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill*, Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 31, 1188

Egypt—Sir Stafford Northcote's Motion, Observations, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote;

292] Reply, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 7, 115;—*Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill*, Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 7, 119;—*Ministerial Pledges*, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 11, 447;—*Her Majesty's Government and the Business of the Session*, Observations, Lord Randolph Churchill; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 12, 614

MISCELLANEOUS

House of Lords

Allowances to Retired Officers—The Invested Fee Fund, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 12, [289] 90

Legislative Action—Creation of Peers, Notice of Question, Mr. Labouchere *July* 2, [289] 1819; Notice of Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett *July* 3, 1861; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 7, [290] 226

Resolution as to Incompatibility and Irresponsibility, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 10, [290] 690

"*Intimidation of the House of Lords*," Questions, Lord George Hamilton; Answers, The Attorney General *July* 14, [290] 914

The House of Lords and the Representation of the People Bill, Notice of Resolution, Mr.

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *Miscellaneous—House of Lords*—cont.

Willis; Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 28, [291] 670; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 29, 872

Mr. Chamberlain and the House of Lords, Question, Viscount Newport; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 7, [292] 118

Divided Parishes Act, 1876—*Registration of Voters*, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot: Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 17, [290] 1417

General Gordon's Mission—The Vote of Censure (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 5, [287] 1330

Parliamentary Papers (Ireland)—Delay in Presentation, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 11, [284] 440

Parliamentary Papers, Distribution of—Free Public Libraries, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 3, [286] 1498

Distribution of the Statutes to Members, Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 31, [291] 1171

Parliamentary Papers — Statement of Cost, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 5, [287] 1308

"*Remington Perfected Type-Writers*," Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 31, [291] 1172

The Parliamentary Franchise—Exclusion of Tenants of Artizans' Dwellings, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, The Attorney General *June* 19, [289] 794

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

House of Commons—Accommodation for the Opposition Whips, Questions, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Feb* 7, [284] 180

Telegraphic News-recording Instrument for Use of Members, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 24, [291] 317

The Ladies' Gallery, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Question, Mr. Puleston; [No reply] *Aug* 7, [292] 107

Ventilation of the House, Observations, Mr. J. Lowther; Reply, Mr. Speaker; Observations, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Courtney *July* 9, [290] 634; Question, Mr. J. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 10, 691

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed 'to inquire into the Ventilation of the House'" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) *July* 18, [290] 1705; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Ordered, That the Committee appointed to inquire into the Ventilation of the House have power to inquire as to the noxious smells which occasionally pervade the House, and into the cause of the same (*Mr. William Henry Smith*) *July* 23

Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 28, [291] 669; Question, Mr. Borlase; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 31, 1183

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Palace of Westminster*—cont.

Westminster Hall, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Aug* 4, [291] 1578;—*The British Museum*, Question, Mr. Newzam-Nicholson; Answer, Sir John Lubbock *July* 24, 315

The West Front, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Feb* 14, [284] 861; Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *April* 28, [287] 730; *June* 30, [289] 1663; *July* 14, [290] 898; Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Dick-Peddie; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 24, [291] 307; Questions, Mr. Dick-Peddie; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 31, 1167

Mr. Pearson's Report—Proposed Appendix, "De Fabrica Aula Westmonasterii Reformanda," Question, Dr. Lyons; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 17, [290] 1418

Site of the Old Law Courts, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 1, [291] 1367

Report of Mr. J. L. Pearson . . 264

Parliament—Business of the House—Setting up of Supply

Moved, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into Committee of Supply" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *July* 14, [290] 932; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Business of the House (Procedure on Wednesdays)

Moved, "That on Wednesdays, if the Debate on the first Order of the Day, or any Order that has been reached by Two o'clock (not being a proceeding in Committee, nor on the Consideration of a Bill as amended, nor on the Consideration of Lords Amendments) be continued until Five o'clock, Mr. Speaker shall put the Question then under discussion; and, if the Previous Question, or a Motion of Adjournment, or an Amendment to the Main Question shall have been moved, they shall be severally put, and afterwards the Main Question shall be put without further Debate" (*Mr. Stevenson*) *June* 17, [289] 658; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Puleston*); Question put; A. 115, N. 92; M. 23 (D. L. 122)

Parliament — Public Business — Tuesday Sittings

Moved, "That, for the remainder of the Session, Orders of the Day have precedence of Notices of Motions on Tuesday, and that Government Orders have priority" (*Secretary Sir William Harcourt*) *July* 4, [290] 27; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Raikes*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 136, N. 189; M. 53 (D. L. 153)

Original Question again proposed; after debate, original Question put, and agreed to

[*cont.*

Parliament—Public Business—Tuesday Sittings—cont.

Wednesday Sittings—Priority of Government Business—The New Rules of Procedure (*Rule* 7)

Moved, "That, for the remainder of the Session, Government Orders have priority on Wednesday" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *July* 15, [290] 1129; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Public Business—Supply—Standing Order of November 27, 1882

Moved, "That, for the remainder of the Session, the Standing Order of the 27th November 1882, relating to Notices on going into Committee of Supply, on Monday or Thursday, be extended to Tuesday and Wednesday" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *July* 15, [290] 1132

After short debate, Amendt., after "That," insert "in view of an Autumn Session" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after further short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put; A. 185, N. 46; M. 139 (D. L. 162

Parliament—Business of the House—Committee of Supply—Standing Order 425*a*

Postponement of Motion, Mr. Gladstone; Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 31, [291] 1188

Moved, "That, for the remainder of the Session, the Standing Order of the 27th of November, 1882, relating to Notices on going into Committee of Supply on Monday and Thursday, be extended to Saturday" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Aug* 1, 1367; after short debate, Question put; A. 123, N. 23; M. 100 (D. L. 201)

Parliament—Supply — Business of the House

Moved, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into Committee of Supply" (*Mr. Courtney*) *Aug* 2, [291] 1530

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out "immediately," insert "upon Monday next" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That 'immediately' &c.;" after further short debate, Question put, and negatived

Question, "That 'upon Monday next,' &c." put, and agreed to

Parliament—Business of the House—Public and Private Bills, Sittings and Divisions, and Public Petitions

Moved for, "Returns of Private Bills, Sittings of the House, Public Bills, Divisions of the House, and Public Petitions" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *Aug* 6, [292] 4; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Parliament—Select Committees

Moved, "That a Return be laid before the House 'of the Number of Select Committees appointed in the Session of 1884, including the Standing Committees and the Court of Referees; the subjects of inquiry; the Names of the Members appointed to serve on each, and of the Chairman of each; the number of days each Committee met; and the number of days each Member attended; the total expense of the attendance of Witnesses at each Select Committee, and the name of the Member who moved for such Committee; also, the total number of Members who served on Select Committees (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.113, of Session 1883)'" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *Aug* 7, [292] 87; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Parliament—New Writs

Resolved, That in all cases where the Seat of any Member has been declared void on the ground of bribery, no Motion for the issue of a New Writ shall be made without two days' previous Notice with the Votes, and that such Notice be considered before Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions" (*Mr. Thomas Collins*) *Feb* 13, [284] 823

Parliament—Oxford, Gloucester, and Sandwich Writs

Resolved, That no Motion be made for a New Writ for the Cities of Oxford and Gloucester or the Borough of Sandwich without two days' previous Notice with the Votes, and that such Notice be considered before Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions" (*Mr. Thomas Collins*) *Feb* 13, [284] 823

Parliament—Parliamentary Election (City of Hereford

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 2, To leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the withdrawal of the Petition against the last Parliamentary Election for the City of Hereford, and to report thereon to the House" (*Mr. Raikes*) *v.*, [287] 1196; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 107, N. 55; M. 52 (D. L. 82)

Parliament—Private Bill Legislation

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 14, To leave out from "That," add "this House adheres to the Resolution of March 22nd 1872, that the system of Private Bill Legislation calls for the attention of Parliament and of Her Majesty's Government, and requires reform; that this House, while maintaining the ultimate control of Parliament over Private Bill Legislation, is of opinion that a Tribunal, to take the place of Private Bill Committees, should be created which should investigate the facts and deal with the evidence relating to Private Bills, and, so far as possible, in the locality affected by such Bills, whether in England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland, and report

[*cont.*

Parliament—Private Bill Legislation—cont.

thereon to Parliament" (*Mr. Craig-Sellar*) *v.* [285] 1554; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parliament — Rules and Orders of the House — Private Bill Legislation — New Standing Order (133A) *to follow Standing Order No.* 133

Moved, "That where a Chamber of Commerce or Agriculture, or other similar body, sufficiently representing a particular trade or business in any district to which any Railway Bill relates, petition against the Bill, alleging that such trade or business will be injuriously affected by the rates and fares proposed to be authorised by the Bill, or is injuriously affected by the rates and fares already authorised by Acts relating to the Railway undertaking, it shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the Petitioners to be heard, on such allegation, against the Bill, or any part thereof, or against the rates and fares authorised by the said Acts, or any of them: The provisions of this Order relative to rates and fares already authorised, extend to Traders and Freighters, and to a single Trader, in any case where a locus standi would have been allowed to them or him, if this Order had not been made: Nothing in this Order shall authorise the Referees to entertain any question within the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners" (*Mr. B. Samuelson*) *May* 21, [288] 914

An Amendt. moved, to leave out all after the first word "Where," insert "an application is made by a Railway Undertaking for Parliamentary powers, attention shall be directed by the Board of Trade to the proposed, and, in the case of an existing Company, to the existing rates or fares, with a view to their consideration by the Committee; and that persons affected by such rates or fares shall have a 'Locus Standi' before such Committee" (*Mr. Laing*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *July* 9, [290] 578; after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put; A. 94, N. 84; M. 10 (D. L. 155)

Resolved, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of the House

Parliament—Private Estate Bills—New Standing Order

Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 19, [289] 817

Moved, "That in the case of any Estate Bill, the Committee on the Bill shall report specially to the House if the Bill contains provisions extending either the term or the area of any Settlement of Land, and the Report of the Committee shall be printed and circulated with the Votes" (*Mr. Arthur Arnold*) *June* 25, 1279; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Ordered, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of the House

Parliament — Standing Orders — Private Bills

Standing Order, No. 1, 2nd Class read *Aug* 1, [291] 1346

Amendt to insert after "street"

"Subway, to be used for the conveyance of passengers, animals, or goods, in carriages, or trucks, drawn or propelled on rails" (*Mr. Holms*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Standing Order No. 6 read

Amendt. to add,

"The Notices shall also state what power it is intended to employ for moving carriages or trucks upon the Tramway" (*Mr. Holms*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Remaining Amendts. agreed to

Ordered, That the said Orders be Standing Orders of this House

Parliament—Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes)

Observations, Mr. Pell *June* 27, [289] 1560

After debate, Moved, "That the honourable Member for South Leicestershire having called attention to the fact that the Question, that the Representation of the People Bill be read the third time, was challenged by him, the entry in the Votes of the proceedings on the Third Reading of the Bill be corrected by omitting from the Votes the words 'Nemine Contradicente'" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*)

Amendt. to insert after "him," "and by another Member" (*Mr. Pell*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" Amendt. withdrawn

Original Question again proposed, 1574; after short debate, Question put; A. 82, N. 125; M. 43 Div. List, A. and N., 1581

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS

Representative Peer for Ireland (Certificate)

Feb 5—Lord Headley, *v.* Earl of Mount Cashell, deceased

Took the Oath

Feb 12—The Lord Bishop of Lichfield

May 2—The Lord Bishop of Liverpool

June 9—The Lord Langford, a Representative Peer for Ireland (Writs and Returns, March 20)

June 30—The Marquess of Normanby

New Peers

Mar 11—Alfred Tennyson, esquire, created Baron Tennyson of Aldworth in the county of Sussex and of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight

May 20—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., late Speaker of the House of Commons, created Viscount Hampden of Glynde in the county of Sussex

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*New Peers*—cont.

June 24—James Earl of Seafield in the Peerage of Scotland, created Baron Strathspey of Strathspey in the counties of Inverness and Moray in the Peerage of the United Kingdom

Sat First

Feb 5—The Lord Vernon, after the death of his father

Feb 12—The Marquess of Hertford, after the death of his father

Feb 15—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, after the death of his father

Mar 10—The Lord Congleton, after the death of his brother

April 21—The Earl of Abingdon, after the death of his father

April 29—The Duke of Marlborough, after the death of his father

May 1—The Lord North, after the death of his mother

May 19—The Lord Fisherwick (Marquess of Donegall), after the death of his brother

May 26—The Lord Mostyn, after the death of his grandfather

June 9—The Lord Raglan, after the death of his father

June 17—The Viscount Torrington, after the death of his uncle

The Earl of Sandwich, after the death of his father

June 30—The Earl of Doncaster (Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry), after the death of his father

July 7—The Earl of Harrowby, after the death of his father

July 8—The Earl of Chesterfield, after the death of his cousin

July 17—The Lord Somers, after the death of his cousin

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF COMMONS

New Writs Issued

During Recess—For Manchester City, *v.* Hugh Birley, esquire, deceased

For York City, *v.* Joseph Johnson Leeman, esquire, deceased

For Ipswich Borough, *v.* Thomas Clement Cobbold, esquire, deceased

For Wigan Borough, *v.* Thomas Knowles, esquire, deceased

For Limerick City, *v.* Richard O'Shaughnessy, esquire, Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks in Ireland

For Londonderry County, *v.* Right Hon. Andrew Marshall Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland

Feb 5—*For* Paisley, *v.* William Holms, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

For Somerset County (Western Division), *v.* Mordaunt Fenwick Bisset, esquire, Manor of Northstead

Feb 12—*For* Meath County, *v.* Robert Henry Metge, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

For Cork City, *v.* John Daly, esquire, Manor of Northstead

[*cont*

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *New Writs Issued*—cont.

For Northampton Borough, *v.* Charles Bradlaugh, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

Feb 13—*For* Norfolk County (Western Division), *v.* George William Pierrepont Bentinck, esquire, Manor of Northstead

Feb 21—*For* Brighton, *v.* William Thackeray Marriott, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

For Lincoln County (Southern Division), *v.* Sir William Earle Welby-Gregory, baronet, Manor of Northstead

Mar 4—*For* Cambridgeshire, *v.* the Right honble Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand, G.C.B., now Viscount Hampden, called up to the House of Peers

Mar 13—*For* Huntingdon Borough, *v.* Viscount Hinchingbrook, now Earl of Sandwich, called up to the House of Peers

April 8—*For* Poole, *v.* Charles Schreiber, esquire, deceased

May 7—*For* Kent County (Mid-Division), *v.* Sir Edmund Filmer, baronet, Chiltern Hundreds

June 5—*For* Athlone Borough, *v.* Sir John J. Ennis, baronet, deceased

June 6—*For* Southampton County (Southern Division), *v.* Henry John Montagu Douglas Scott, commonly called Lord Henry John Montagu Douglas Scott, Manor of Northstead, in the county of York

June 9—*For* Lincoln City, *v.* John Hinde Palmer, esquire, deceased

June 11—*For* Surrey County (Mid Division), *v.* Sir Henry William Peek, baronet, Chiltern Hundreds

June 20—*For* Leicester Borough, *v.* Peter Alfred Taylor, esquire, Manor of Northstead, in the county of York

For Warwickshire County (Northern Division), *v.* William Bromley-Davenport, esquire, deceased

Aug 6—*For* Counties of Ross and Cromarty, *v.* Sir Alexander Matheson, baronet, Manor of Northstead

For the Southern Division of the County of Devon, *v.* John Carpenter Garnier, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

Aug 11—*For* Waterford County, *v.* John A. Blake, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

New Members Sworn

Feb 5—Samuel Walker, esquire, *Londonderry County*

William Henry Houldsworth, esquire, *Manchester*

Hon. Charles Hedley Strutt, *Essex* (*Eastern Division*)

Nathaniel Eckersley, esquire, *Wigan*

Edward M'Mahon, esquire, *Limerick City*

Sir Frederick George Milner, baronet, *York City*

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Members Sworn*—cont.

Henry Wyndham West, esquire, *Ipswich*

James William Lowther, esquire, *Rutland*

Feb 18—Stewart Clark, esquire, *Paisley*

Charles Isaac Elton, esquire, *Somerset County* (*Western Division*)

Feb 21—Clare Sewell Read, esquire, *Norfolk County* (*Western Division*)

Feb 29—Hon. Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, *Lincoln County* (*Southern Division*)

John Deasy, esquire, *City of Cork*

Mar 3—William Thackeray Marriott, esquire, *Brighton*

Mar 5—William Meagher, esquire, *Meath County*

Mar 24—Sir Robert Peel, baronet, *Huntingdon Borough*

Arthur John Thornhill, esquire, *Cambridge County*

William Hoey Kearney Redmond, esquire, *Wexford Borough*

April 21—William James Harris, esquire, *Poole*

May 15—Hon. John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, *Kent County* (*Mid Division*)

June 16—Joseph Ruston, esquire, *Lincoln City*

Justin Huntly M'Carthy, esquire, *Athlone Borough*

June 23—Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Wellington John Fitz-Wygram, baronet, *Southampton County* (*Southern Division*)

Sir John Whittaker Ellis, baronet, *Surrey* (*Mid Division*)

June 27—James Allanson Picton, esquire, *Leicester Borough*

July 3—Philip Albert Muntz, esquire, *Warwick County* (*Northern Division*)

Parliamentary Oath (*Mr. Bradlaugh*)

Mr. Bradlaugh, returned as one of the Members for Northampton, advanced to the Table and read from a paper in his hand the words of the Oath, and kissed a book which he had brought with him; Proceedings thereon

Moved, "That, having regard to the Resolutions of this House of the 22nd June 1880, of the 26th April 1881, and of the 7th February and 6th March 1882, and of the 4th May 1883, and to the Reports and Proceedings of two Select Committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the Oath prescribed by the Statutes, 29 Vic. c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic. c. 72"

284] (*Sir Stafford Northcote*) *Feb* 11, 449

Amendt. at end of Question, add "and that Mr. Speaker do order Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw beyond the precincts of the House during the Division on this Question" (*Mr. Sexton*); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put, 470; the House proceeded to a Division; when the Tellers had come to the Table, Viscount Crichton, one of the Tellers for the Noes, stated that Mr. Bradlaugh had voted in the No Lobby. Whereupon, Moved, "That the vote of Mr. Bradlaugh, Member for Northampton, be disal-

[*cont.*

Parliamentary Oath (*Mr. Bradlaugh*)—cont.

lowed" (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Question put; A. 258, N. 161; M. 97 (D.L. 3)

Mr. Speaker then called on the Tellers to report the numbers of the Division on the Main Question; A. 280, N. 167; M. 113

284] Div. List, A. and N., 476

After the declaration of the numbers, Mr. Labouchere, one of the Tellers for the Noes, stated that Mr. Bradlaugh had voted with the Noes in the second Division

Resolved, That, having regard to the Resolutions of this House of the 22nd June 1880, of the 26th April 1881, and of the 7th February and 6th March 1882, of the 4th May 1883, and to the Reports and Proceedings of two Select Committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the Oath prescribed by the Statutes, 29 Vic. c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic. c. 72

Moved, "That the Serjeant-at-Arms do exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House, until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*), 480; after short debate, Question put; A. 228, N. 120; M. 108 (D. L. 5)

Northampton Borough Writ

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Northampton, in the room of Charles Bradlaugh, esquire, who since his election for the said Borough has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the County of Buckingham" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *Feb* 12, 659; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*); after short debate, Question put; A. 145, N. 203; M. 58 (D. L. 12)

Original Question again proposed, 662; after short debate, original Question put, and agreed to

Questions, Mr. Newdegate; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 13, 775

Letter received by Mr. Speaker from Mr. Bradlaugh, one of the Members for the Borough of Northampton

Moved, "That this House, having ascertained that Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected for the Borough of Northampton, doth re-affirm the two Resolutions made on the 11th February, directing that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of taking the Oath prescribed by the Statutes, 29 Vic. c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic. c. 72; and directing the Serjeant-at-Arms to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House until he shall engage not to disturb the proceedings of the House" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*) *Feb* 21, 1563: after debate, Previous Question proposed, "That that Question be now put" (*Sir Joseph Pease*); after further short debate, Previous Question put; A. 226, N. 173; M. 53

Div. List, A. and N., 1583

Original Question put, and agreed to

[*cont.*

Parliamentary Oath (*Mr. Bradlaugh*)—cont.

Mr. Bradlaugh—Suit for Penalties, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 22, 284] 1725

Letter received by Mr. Deputy Speaker from Mr. Bradlaugh, one of the Members for 286] Northampton *Mar* 31, 1137

Moved, "That Mr. Bradlaugh be permitted to use the Library of this House, being otherwise subject to the Resolution of the 21st February" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*); after short debate, Motion agreed to

Mr. Bradlaugh—The Library of the House, Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, The Deputy Speaker *April* 1, 1286

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Charges) Bill

(*Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Sydney Buxton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 19 [Bill 116]

2R. [Dropped]

Parnell, Mr. C. S., *Cork City*

286] Army (Annual), 2R. 1108; Comm. Motion for Adjournment. 1591, 1594; *add. cl.* 1746, 1749, 1755, 1767; Motion for reporting Progress, 1768, 1772, 1774

287] Consid. *add. cl.* 70, 71

Army Discipline Act—Flogging (Egypt), [286] 609

Contagious Diseases (Animals), 2R. [286] 258

Egypt—Questions

Events in the Soudan—General Gordon's Proclamation, [284] 1874

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, [287] 756, 1040

War in the Soudan—Alleged Flogging of Camel Drivers, [286] 305, 306, 307

Ireland—Questions

Agricultural Leaseholders, [285] 1354

Condition of Irish Labourers—Select Committee, [288] 1006

Irish Land Commission—Purchase Department—Mr. Murrough O'Brien, [292] 268

Law and Justice—"Cornwall *v.* O'Brien," [290] 684, 686

Limerick City (Extra Police Tax), [290] 1650

Magistracy—Captain Plunkett, Cork Divisional Magistrate, [285] 1751

Magistrates' Salaries, [291] 874, 875

Poor Law Guardians, [291] 502

Prevention of Crime Act, 1882—Extra Police, [291] 1364, 1365

Public Meetings—Nationalist Meeting at Newry, [289] 79

Ireland—Royal Irish Constabulary—Questions

Cork City Police Force, [290] 1396, 1397; —Distribution under 20 & 21 Vict. chapters 17 and 3, [290] 1748; — Extra Police, [286] 1155, 1156; [287] 72, 82, 83; [290] 1749

Extra Police, County Wicklow, [284] 1017

National League Meetings, [284] 178

Numbers, [291] 870

Ireland—Agricultural Labourers, Motion for a Select Committee, [290] 618

[*cont.*

PARNELL, Mr. C. S.—*cont.*
Ireland—Charges against Irish Officials—Mr. French, &c., Motion for a Select Committee, [289] 715
Ireland—Law and Justice—Crossmaglen Prisoners—Michael Watters, Motion for a Select Committee, [288] 627, 628
Ireland—National School Teachers, Res. [291] 1410
Labourers' (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment, 2R. [288] 956, 959, 965
Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881 (Purchase Clauses), 2R. [287] 1003
Navy Estimates—New Works, Buildings, &c. [290] 1233
Parliament—Questions
Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 739
Business of the House, [286] 311;—Easter Recess, 1815
Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, [284] 1352
Public Business—Irish Bills in the House of Lords, [291] 663;—Office of Speaker, [286] 1175
Revival of the Standing Committees, [284] 1024
Rules and Orders—Alteration of Notices, [288] 683
Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Morning Sittings, [287] 1194
Parliament—Business of the House—Setting up of Supply, Res. [290] 942
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 153; Motion for Adjournment, 230; Amendt. 321, 328, 329, 331, 353, 354, 369, 1663, 1668
Parliament—Speaker, Mr., Retirement of, Res. [284] 1883
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1908, 1925, 1938
Poor Law Guardians (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 24, Amendt. [290] 1069, 1075
Post Office—Irish Mails, [289] 1676
Purchase of Land (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [288] 1527
Representation of the People, Motion for Leave, [285] 430
Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists (Dublin County), Comm. *add cl.* [289] 1510; Consid. 1734
Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland), 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [286] 1597
Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [290] 1813, 1844, 1857, 1859
Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1117, 1118, 1120, 1121
Constabulary Force in Ireland, Amendt. [291] 1473, 1489, 1499, 1502, 1517, 1518, 1519
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [291] 919, 922, 923
Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, &c. [291] 408, 411, 413
Public Works in Ireland, [291] 178
Queen's Colleges in Ireland, [292] 4, 46
Report, [292] 233

[*cont.*

PARNELL, Mr. C. S.—*cont.*
Superannuation and Retired Allowances to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service, &c. [291] 1882, 1886
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [285] 1454
Irish Land Commission, [285] 1486, 1492, 1496

Partnership Acts Consolidation Bill

(*Mr. Monk, Mr. Serjeant Simon*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 52]
2R. [Dropped]

Patent Medicines Bill

(*Mr. Warton, Dr. Farquharson*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 9]
Legislation, Questions, Mr. Warton; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 7, [284] 176; *June* 19, [289] 798
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 26, [286] 801
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. W. H. James*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off
Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April* 3, [286 1495; *July* 10, [290] 672

Patents—International Convention

Question, Mr. B. Samuelson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 4, [286] 1649

PATRICK, Mr. R. W. COCHRAN-, *Ayrshire, N.*

Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland), 2R. [287] 1633
Personal Estates (Scotland), 2R. [290] 787
Representation of the People, Motion for Leave, [285] 140
Royal Household — Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, [285] 662
Scotland—Jury Laws, [284] 1005
Supply—Public Education, Scotland, [290] 1437
University (Scotland), [286] 606

Payment of Wages in Public Houses Prohibition Act, 1883—*Evasion of the Act*

Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Feb* 28, [285] 75; *Mar* 31, [286] 1145

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881

Drogheda, Question, Mr. Whitworth; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, [284] 1854
Licences to Carry Arms, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 4, [290] 20
Gun Licences — Mr. Thomas Shanly, of Clooneagh, Drumod, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 11, [292] 416
Orangemen and Revolvers—Arms' Licences, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, [284] 1859

[*cont.*

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881—cont.
Police Huts in County Clare, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 14, [285] 1536
Police Hut at Rathgormac, Co. Waterford, Questions, Mr. Leamy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 30, [291] 1049; *Aug* 1, 1354
Police Hut on the Island of Inchamekenna, Co. Galway, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 8, [292] 262
Police Protection to —— Whiteside, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 10, [285] 1015
Proclaimed Meeting at Blacklion, Questions, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Harrington; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 21, [284] 1590
[See title *Ireland*]

PEASE, Sir J. W., *Durham, S.*
China—Opium Trade, [284] 1601
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money), Leave, [290] 816
India—East India Revenue Accounts—Annual Financial Statement, [290] 930; Comm. [292] 311
Korea—Treaty of 1882—Opium, [284] 1601
Mining Industry, Res. [290] 93
Parliament—Public Business—Tuesday Sittings, Res. [290] 31
Parliament—Rules and Orders—Private Bill Legislation—New Standing Order to follow Standing Order No. 133, Res. [290] 583, 619
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), Previous Question moved, [284] 1581
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 122
West Indies (Jamaica)—Importation of Coolies [291] 327

PEASE, Mr. A., *Whitby*
Africa—South African Republic—Transvaal and Zululand—Appointment of a Commissioner, [290] 1112
Stockton Carrs Railway, 3R. [287] 639
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Local Government Board for Ireland, &c. [285] 299
Yorkshire Registries, Comm. *cl.* 1, [290] 789; *cl.* 27, 790

PEDDIE, Mr. J. DICK-, *Kilmarnock, &c.*
Africa (West Coast) — Sierra Leone — The Recent Annexation, [285] 75
Bishopric of Bristol, Comm. [292] 367; Schedule, Amendt. 368, 369
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), Comm. [291] 1001
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland), 2R. [289] 23, 51
Edinburgh Northern Tramways, Lords Amendts. Consid. [290] 1106
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1473, 1474; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1499
Inhabited House Duty Acts, Res. [285] 230
Medical Act Amendment, 2R. [289] 1456; Comm. 1747, 1752
Parliament—Business of the House, [288] 31
Palace of Westminster—Westminster Hall (West Front), [291] 308, 1167, 1168

PEDDIE, Mr J. Dick- —*cont.*
Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, Res. [285] 1584
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1922
Scotland—Questions
Chapel Royal—Warrant of the 9th February, 1873, [289] 1667
Edinburgh Castle, [285] 1335
Educational Endowment Commissioners—Report, [284] 1185; [289] 425
General Assembly of the Established Church—Representative Elders, [286] 1799
Law and Justice—Island of Lewis—Conviction for Assault, [291] 1561
Post Office—Irregularities in South Uist, [291] 1155
Scotland—Procurators Fiscal, Res. [287] 171
Supply—Afghan War (Grant in Aid), 1884-5, [292] 72
Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, [291] 1868
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 26 [Bill 262]
Read 2°, after debate *July* 10, [290] 787
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Question, Sir Hervey Bruce; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; [no reply] *July* 14, [290] 906

PHILIPS, Mr. R. N., *Bury*
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l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 25 (No. 70)
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c. Read 1° * *June* 24 [Bill 259]
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Pluralities Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Acland, Mr. Edward Howard, Mr. Francis Buxton, Sir John Kennaway*)
c. Ordered * *Feb* 8
Read 1° * *Feb* 11 [Bill 94]
2R [Dropped]

Police Bill
(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 56]

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Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Viscount Folkestone*); after short debate, Question put; A. 18, N. 56; M. 38 (D. L. 143)
Original Question again proposed, 1723; after debate, original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

Police Burghs (Scotland) Bill—See title **Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill**

Poor Law (England and Wales) (*Questions*)
Catholic Children in Bath Workhouse, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 13, [285] 1353; — *Nottingham Workhouse*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 13, [285] 1360
Emigration of Pauper Children, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 3, [285] 346; Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 19, [289] 797
Farnham Workhouse, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 19, [289] 806

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Casual Wards of Metropolitan Workhouses—Refusal of Admission, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Feb* 28, [285] 74
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The Poland Street Workhouse, Questions, Sir Alexander Gordon, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 13, [285] 1364; Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 14, 1543; Question, Lord Algernon Percy; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 28, [286] 1012; Question, Lord Algernon Percy; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 21, [291] 1180

Pauperism—Return of Causes for Individuals, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 28, [286] 1010
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Removal of Paupers to Ireland, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 24, [286] 619
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Roman Catholics in Workhouses—Right of attending Mass Outdoors, Observations, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Reply, Mr. George Russell *Aug* 11, [292] 581

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Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Gray, Mr. Mayne, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Marum*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 6 [Bill 22]
Read 2°, after short debate *July* 2, [289] 1820
Committee—R.P. *July* 14, [290] 1064
Committee; Report *July* 15, 1239
Considered; read 3°, after debate *July* 17, 1560 [Bill 286]
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *July* 18 (No. 201)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *July* 24, [291] 282
Amendt. to leave out ("now") add ("this day three months") (*The Earl of Longford*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.? Cont. 41, Not-Cont. 110; M. 69; resolved in the negative; Bill to be read 2ª this day three months
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Railway Book-stalls, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 25, [286] 736

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Further Papers . . . *P.P.* [4023]
Moved, "That the petition of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce against the ratification of the Congo Treaty, presented to the House on the 22nd of April last, be printed" (*The Earl of Belmore*) *May* 9, [287] 1827; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

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Abstraction of Eviction Notices, Stoneybridge, South Uist, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *June* 27, [289] 1548
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Licences to Telephone Companies, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *May* 1, [287] 1027; Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Fawcett *June* 24, [289] 1232

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Telephone Call Offices — The Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Company, Question, Mr. Briggs; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *June* 12, [289] 82

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Telephone Exchanges, Questions, Mr. Gorst, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Fawcett *May* 5, [287] 1307

Telephone Exchange Licences — The Telephone Company of Ireland, Questions, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Fawcett *May* 15, [288] 418; Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *May* 22, 986

United Telephone Company, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *Feb* 12, [284] 671

Press Rates, Questions, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Gray; Answers, Mr. Fawcett *June* 16, [289] 417; Question, Mr. Houldsworth; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *June* 26, 1418

Telegraph Service Estimates — Telephonic Communication, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Courtney *April* 25, [287] 650

Telephonic Communication between Liverpool and Birkenhead, Questions, Mr. Whitley; Answers, Mr. Fawcett *June* 12, [289] 81

The Sunderland Trunk Wire, Question, Mr. Storey; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *May* 8, [287] 1695

[See titles *Ireland—Post Office*]
„ *Scotland* „

Post Office Mail Contract (*British India Steam Navigation Company*)
Moved, "That the Contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the Mails between the Port of Aden and the Port of Sindi, be approved" (*Mr. Courtney*) *Mar* 6, [285] 816; after short debate, Resolution agreed to

Post Office Mail Contract—Communication with Ireland (*Messrs. G. and J. Burns*)
Resolution postponed, after short debate *Mar* 6, [285] 816
Resolved, That the Contract with Messrs. G. and J. Burns, for the Greenock, Ardrossan, and Belfast Mail Service, be approved (*Mr. Courtney*) *Mar* 10, 1183

Post Office Protection Bill
(*Mr. Faweett, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 1 [Bill 161]
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *June* 9, [288] 1882

Post Office Protection Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Thurlow*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 1 (No. 172)
Read 2ª *July* 4, [290] 13
Committee * *July* 10
Report * *July* 11 (No. 185)
Read 3ª *July* 14
c. Read 1° (*Mr. Fawcett*) *July* 18, 1705 [Bill 297]
Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 1, [291] 1367
Read 2°, after short debate *Aug* 8, [292] 351
Committee; Report *Aug* 9, 370
Considered; read 3°, after short debate *Aug* 11, 448
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 76]

Post Office Savings Banks (*Perpetual Annuities*)
Indian Loan Act, 1881 (*Terminable Annuity*)
c. Considered in Committee *Feb* 29, [285] 325; Resolutions agreed to
Order for Report of Resolutions read *Mar* 3, 468; after short debate, Resolutions reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered
[See title *National Debt Bill*]

POWER, Mr. J. O'Connor, *Mayo*
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—General Gordon's Mission—Vote of Censure, [288] 189
Ireland—Irish Land Commission—Action of the Mayo Sub-Commissioners, [285] 647
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 530, 1465
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1928
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 1880
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Local Government Board for Ireland, &c. [285] 283, 287

POWER, Mr. R., *Waterford*
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, Instruction to the Committee, [287] 876
Housing of the Working Classes, Royal Commission, [284] 1733;—Miss Octavia Hill, [284] 1872
India (Madras)—Captain E. A. Campbell, [287] 1157
Ireland—Questions
Labourers' Act, 1883—Rate of Interest for Loans, [285] 217
Loyalist Meeting at the Rotunda, Dublin, [284] 864
Piers and Harbours—Proposed Pier at Tramore, [290] 825
Prevention of Crime Act, 1882—Arrest of Thomas Buckley and Richard Power at Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford, [288] 27
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, [287] 753
State of Ireland—Meeting of the National League—Intrusion of Police at Kilrosenty, Co. Waterford, [287] 1326
Literature, Science, and Art—The Farnese Hercules, [287] 1697
Parliament—House of Commons—Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms, Motion for a Standing Committee, [284] 558, 1817
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 362
Representation of the People, Comm. [287] 1093
Supply—Post Office, [292] 153
Report, [292] 74
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Local Government Board for Ireland, &c. [285] 262, 279
Secret Services, [285] 253

POWERSCOURT, Viscount
Cork Butter Market, 2R. [289] 774
Ireland—Public Meetings—Nationalist and Loyalist Meetings in the North of Ireland, [289] 1070
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 154
Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, Res. [286] 429, 444
Wellington Statue, Res. [288] 825

POWIS, Earl of
Army (Officers)—Voluntary Retirements—New Warrant, Motion for an Address, [291] 617
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [290] 1709, 1710
Hyde Park Corner (New Streets), 2R. Amendt. [289] 559
West India Islands—Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia—Report of the Royal Commission, [290] 7

Prevention of Crime (*Ireland*) *Act*, 1882
Arrest of Thomas Buckley and Richard Power at Kilmacthomas, Co. Waterford, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 12, [288] 27

Compensation Clause
Compensations (*Exemptions*)—*New Town Malbay*, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 29, [285] 212

[*cont.*

Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882—*Compensation Clause*—cont.

Compensation for Malicious Burning—Case of Laurence Reiley, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 21, [287] 132

Mr. Waller, J.P., Moystown, Question, Mr. Deasy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 4, [286] 1655

Compensation for Malicious Injury—The Borough of Tralee, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 8, [287] 24

Patrick Farry—Compensation Money, Questions, Colonel King-Harman; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 4, [291] 1565

The Barbavilla Conspiracy Case—Murder of Mrs. Smythe, Question, Colonel King-Harman; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 14, [284] 886; Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 21, [290] 1732

The Barbavilla Murder Case—William Barlow Smythe, Esquire, Petition presented (*The Earl of Courtown*) *July* 14, [290] 882; after short debate, Petition ordered to lie on the Table

Conviction of the Brothers Delahunty, Observations, Mr. Kenny; Reply, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 27, [288] 1509

Operation of the Act—Conduct of the Constabulary, Observations, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Reply, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 12, [292] 645

Orders

National League Meetings, Question, Mr. Macartney; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 29, [285] 215

Prohibition of National League Meeting at Abbeyfeale, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 22, [288] 982

Section 7

Adjournment of a Case at Petty Sessions, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Mar* 28, [286] 1005

Section 8 (*Warrants*)

Extra Police

Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 17, [286] 38; Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Aug* 1, [291] 1364

Cork City, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 31, [286] 1155

Galway, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 7, [284] 179

Co. Limerick, Question, Mr. Synan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 28, [291] 652;—*Armagh*, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 19, [289] 803

Co. Longford, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 5, [287] 1305

Extra Police Tax in Monaniny, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 25, [284] 1860

Co. Tyrone, Question, Viscount Crichton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 28, [291] 632

Co. Wicklow, Questions, Mr. W. J. Corbet, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 15, [284] 1016

[See title *Ireland—Royal Irish Constabulary*]

Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882—*Section* 8—cont.

Section 8 (*Police Protection*)

Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 4, [285] 496

Galway Co.—Messrs. R. and C. Henry, Questions, Mr. Lynch; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 23, [288] 1179

Soran, Co. Longford, Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 16, [289] 392

Section 8 (*Proclamations*)

Question, Mr. Archdale; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan; Question, Mr. Sexton; [no reply] *Mar* 25, [286] 740

Application by Proclamation of Section 8 *to the County of Louth*, Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 28, [286] 1006

Proclaimed Meeting at Castlewellan, Questions, Mr. Beresford, Colonel King-Harman, Lord Arthur Hill; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 22, [284] 1718

Meeting at Knockmagree, Questions, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 29, [287] 888

The Irish National League Meeting, Rathkeale, Questions, Mr. William Redmond; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 10, [290] 674

Sec. 14 (*Searches, &c.*)

Domiciliary Visits by the Police—Case of William Godsell, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 28, [285] 81; Question, Mr. Deasy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 6, 656

Mr. Matthew Harris, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 15, [284] 999

Alleged Intrusion of the Police—Case of Mrs. Rogers, Carlanstown, Co. Meath, Question, Mr. Sheil; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 3, [285] 340

House Search by the Police, Durrus, Bantry, Co. Cork, Question, Mr. William Redmond; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 20, [289] 996

Searches for Arms in the Counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, Question, Mr. Harrington; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *April* 8, [287] 23

Sec. 16 (*Secret Inquiries*)

The Tubbercurry Conspiracy—Mrs. Gannon, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 14, [290] 929

Seizure of a Horse for Taxes levied under the Act, Questions, Mr. O'Brien; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Mar* 31, [286] 1164

Seizure of Seditious Documents — Mr. J. F. O'Regan, Questions, Mr. William Redmond; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 3, [289] 1876

Summonses at Newtownbarry, Question, Mr. Small; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 5, [287] 1310

The Grand Jury of Fermanagh, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 5, [287] 1301

Threatening Letters, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 7, [285] 856

Trial for Intimidation at Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford, Question, Mr. J. E. Redmond; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 15, [288] 427

[See titles *Ireland*—and *Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act*]

[cont.

PRICE, Captain G. E., *Devonport*
Navy—Questions
Conveyance of Troops—The Royal Marines, [285] 867;—"Gilsland" Transport—Embarkation of Royal Marines, [285] 1035
Dockyards—Hired Men—Age for Discharge, [292] 108;—Pay of Workmen, [285] 214
Officers of Marines, [285] 214; [286] 1651; [288] 991
Navy—Marine Artillery and Infantry, Motion for a Select Committee, [286] 319
Navy Estimates—Dockyards and Naval Yards, [290] 1162, 1167, 1195, 1207
Medical Establishments, [290] 1215
Seamen and Marines, [287] 1725, 1728, 1729
Navy Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan), Motion for reporting Progress), [285] 1168, 1176
Parliament—Business of the House, [285] 1551
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West Indies—Jamaica—Questions
Changes in the Form of Government, [284] 183, 184, 1724
Legislative Council—Constitutional Reform, [287] 691, 1688
Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, [285] 657
The Franchise Commission, [286] 459

Prisons (*England and Wales*)
Chester, Question, Mr. Tatton Egerton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 26, [288] 1305
Prison Regulations—Release of Dying Prisoners—Case of Michael Watters, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 7, [285] 858
Release of Sick Prisoners, Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. Harrington; Answers, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 14, [284] 875
Suicide of a Prisoner in Durham Gaol, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 13, [285] 1337
Taunton Prison, Question, Mr. E. Stanley; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 26, [289] 1405

Convict Prisons (*Great Britain*)
Chatham Convict Prison—Case of Denis Deasy, Question, Mr. O'Brien; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 24, [286] 595
Visit of Major Blair, R.M., to one of the Crossmaglen Convicts, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 1, [289] 1783
Convict Prisons—Wormwood Scrubbs, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 13, [285] 1341
Mat Making, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April* 4, [286] 1645
Prison Warders, Questions, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answers, Mr. Hibbert *April* 28, [287] 738
Roman Catholic Chaplains—Power of making Reports, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 26, [289] 1402

Parl. Papers—
Prisons (E. & W.), Seventh Report [4180]
Convict Prisons (E. & W.) ... ... [4178]

Prisons Bill
(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 16 [Bill 293]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 18, [290] 1703
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Dalhousie*) *July* 25 (No. 213)
Read 2ª * *July* 31
Committee *; Report *Aug* 1
Read 3ª * *Aug* 5
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 51]

Prisons (Ireland) (Cost of Conveyance of Prisoners) Bill
(*Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 7 [Bill 275]
Read 2° * *July* 10
Committee *—R.P. *July* 14
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 15
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *July* 17 (No. 196)
Read 2ª * *July* 21
Committee *; Report *July* 22
Read 3ª * *July* 24
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 36]

Prisons (*Ireland*) [*Expenses*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *July* 14, [290] 1061
Res. reported *July* 15

Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. William Corbet, Mr. Blake, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Richard Power*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 51]
2R. [Dropped]

Privy Council—Veterinary Department
Question, Mr. Hicks; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May* 27, [288] 1469

Prosecution of Offences Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Hibbert*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 15 [Bill 287]
Read 2°, after short debate *July* 25, [291] 596
Committee *; Report *July* 28
Considered *; read 3° *July* 29
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Dalhousie*) *July* 31 (No. 233)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Aug* 5, 1720
Committee; Report, after short debate *Aug* 7, [292] 80
Read 3ª * *Aug* 8
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 58]

Public Expenditure
Committee of Supply, Observations, Mr. Rylands *May* 15, [288] 481

Public Health

Borough of Leicester—Drainage of Adjoining Rural Districts, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. George Russell *May* 2, [287] 1166

Butterine and Oleomargarine, Importation of, Question, Mr. Guy Dawnay; Answer, Mr. Dodson *July* 22, [291] 41

Legislation as to Sale of in Foreign Countries, Question, Mr. Moore; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 8, [292] 269
Correspondence . . . *P.P.* 275

Cremation, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 13, [285] 1356; Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 17, [286] 37

Deaths from Charbon, Question, Mr. Grantham; Answer, Mr. George Russell *May* 1, [287] 1041

Drainage Works at Twickenham, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 10, [285] 1043

Metropolis

Drainage of London, Observations, Lord Forbes; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie *Aug* 5, [291] 1731

Sewage of the Metropolis, Question, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *Aug* 7, [292] 89

Metropolitan Sewage Discharge — First Report and Evidence *P.P.* [3842] [3842-I]

Dwellings of the Poor—Clerkenwell, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 2, [287] 1169

Small-Pox in London, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 24, [289] 1239; Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. George Russell *June* 30, 1674

The Peel Grove Burial Ground, Question, Mr. John Hollond; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June* 26, [289] 1418
[See title *Metropolis—Public Health*]

Portable Hospitals, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 18, [290] 1606

Public Health Act, 1875, *Section* 193—*Local Board of Health, Trowbridge—"Burgess* v. *Clarke and Collins,"* Questions, Sir John Kennaway; Answers, Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 13, [285] 1326

State of the Thames, Question, Mr. D. Grant; Answer, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg *July* 7, [290] 227; Questions, Dr. Cameron, Baron Henry De Worms; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 11, 826; Questions, Sir Andrew Lusk, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 14, 912; Questions, Sir Frederick Milner, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 21, 1745; Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 28, [291] 663

The Upper and Lower Thames, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 24, [291] 318

Parl. Papers—
Thames Navigation . . [3908]
Thames Pollution—Correspondence 323
Human Corpses 1882-3 . . 180
" " Regent's Canal 181
" " Lea River . 182

Public Health—cont.

The Cholera

Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Feb* 22, [284] 1723; Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 1, [287] 1063; Questions, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answers, Mr. George Russell *June* 30, [289] 1684; Questions, Mr. Gray, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Trevelyan *July* 7, [290] 214

Reported Outbreak at Toulon, France, Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, Lord Carrington *June* 24, [289] 1204; Questions, Mr. Gray, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, 1242; Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, Lord Carrington *June* 27, 1516

Outbreak in France — Number of Deaths, Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, Lord Carrington *July* 8, [290] 374

Reported Outbreak on a British Vessel at Sea, Question, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answer, Lord Carrington *July* 7, [290] 95

Importation of Rags, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Monk; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 21, [290] 1738

Importation of Rags from Marseilles, Questions, Mr. G. W. Elliot, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Observations, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 18, [290] 1612; Questions, Sir Frederick Milner, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 25, [291] 504

Quarantine, Questions, Mr. O'Shea; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 8, [290] 513

Quarantine at Smyrna, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 14, [290] 923

Vaccination

Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 24, [291] 306

Alleged Death from Vaccination, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 28, [291] 654

The Dewsbury Guardians, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 29, [291] 856

Vaccination in Elementary Schools, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July* 14, [290] 926
[See titles *Metropolis—Vaccination*]

Public Health Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Dodds, Sir Edward Reed, Mr. Arnold Morley*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 18 [Bill 113]
Read 2° * *June* 26
Bill withdrawn * *July* 30

Public Health (Confirmation of Bye Laws) Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Hibbert*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. George Russell*) *April* 8, [287] 116; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 173]

[*cont.*

[*cont.*

Public Health (Confirmation of Bye Laws) Bill—cont.
Read 2° *April* 21, 247
Committee *; Report *April* 24
Read 3° * *April* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *April* 28 (No. 73)
Read 2ª * *May* 6
Committee *; Report *May* 8
Read 3ª * *May* 9
Royal Assent *May* 19 [47 *Vict.* c. 12]

Public Health (Ireland) (Districts) Bill
(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 25 [Bill 311]
Read 2°, after short debate *July* 29, [291] 1012
Committee *; Report *July* 30
Considered *; read 3° *July* 31
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *Aug* 1 (No. 238)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 4
Committee *; Report *Aug* 5
Read 3ª * *Aug* 11 (No. 254)
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 77]

Public Health (Members and Officers) Bill—*Afterwards*—
Public Health (Officers) Bill
(*Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Long*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 2 [Bill 164]
Read 2°, after debate *April* 24, [287] 592
Committee *; Report; Considered; read 3° *Aug* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *Aug* 11 (No. 253)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Aug* 12
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 74]

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 22 [Bill 221]
Read 2° * *June* 5
Bill withdrawn * *June* 12

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 26 [Bill 229]
Read 2° * *June* 6
Report * *June* 20
Read 3° * *June* 23
l. Read 1ª * (*E. of Dalhousie*) *June* 24 (No. 149)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee *; Report *July* 3
Read 3ª * *July* 4
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cix]

Public Libraries Acts Amendment Bill
[H.L.] (*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 13 (No. 95)
Read 2ª * *May* 10
Committee; Report *May* 20, [288] 814
Read 3ª * *May* 23
c. Read 1° * *July* 3 [Bill 273]
Read 2° * *July* 14
Committee *; Report *July* 15
Read 3° * *July* 17
l. Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 37]

Public Notaries Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Monson*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 3 (No. 53)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *May* 13, [288] 139
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Earl of Milltown*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now") &c.? Cont. 30, Not-Cont. 92; M. 62
Resolved in the negative

Public Offices, The
Bank Holidays—Government Clerks, Question, Mr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 26, [289] 1405
Public Offices Site Act, Observations, Lord Stratheden and Campbell; Reply, Lord Monson *Aug* 12, [292] 593
Sanitary Condition of the India Office, Question, Baron De Ferrières; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *May* 12, [288] 27
Superannuation Act—Clerks in the Admiralty and War Office, Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 19, [289] 819
The Annual Leave—The War Office, Question, Mr. Ion Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *June* 26, [289] 1416
The New War Office and Admiralty—The Competitive Designs, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *May* 1, [287] 1033; Observations, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *May* 9, 1855; Question, Mr. Brogden; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *May* 20, [288] 839; Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 18, [290] 1602; Question, Observations, The Earl of Wemyss, Viscount Barrington; Reply, Lord Sudeley *Aug* 1, [291] 1343; Question, Mr. Barran; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Aug* 4, 1575; Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Lord Sudeley *Aug* 5, 1736

Public Prosecutor, Office of—Report of the Committee
Question, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *May* 26, [288] 1302
The Report . . . . . *P.P.* [4016]

Public Works Loans Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)
c. Res. considered in Committee *July* 17, [290] 1579
Res. reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *July* 18 [Bill 299]
Read 2° * *July* 22
Order for Committee read *July* 24, [291] 477
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on Public Works Loans that they have power to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Harbour Accommodation in their Report of 1883, having reference to the reduction of the rate of interest charged on advances made under 'The Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, 1861'" (*Mr. Marjoribanks*); after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Inderwick*); Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Committee—R.P.

[*cont.*

Public Works Loans Bill—cont.
Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 25, 503
Committee; Report *July* 25, 587
Read 3° * *July* 28
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Thurlow*) *July* 29 (No. 221)
Read 2ª * *July* 31
Committee *; Report *Aug* 1
Read 3ª * *Aug* 4
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 49]

Public Works Loans — Dundalk Harbour Commissioners
Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 11, [292] 423
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PUGH, Mr. L. P., *Cardiganshire*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 302, 921; *cl.* 3, 932
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 918

PULESTON, Mr. J. H., *Devonport*
Admiralty—Absence of the First Lord (The Earl of Northbrook) [292] 117
Army—Commissariat and Transport Services (Egyptian and Afghan Campaigns), Res. [285] 890
Army Estimates, [290] 340
Miscellaneous Effective Services, [291] 671, 679, 702, 721
Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866-9, [287] 729
Earl of Devon's Estates, Res. [291] 848
Egypt—Conference, [289] 1430, 1883, 1884
Ministerial Statement, [291] 1529
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Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money), Consid. 3R. [291] 1027, 1030
Inland Revenue Officers — Out-door Deparment, [286] 1171
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple), 2R. [286] 230
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—The Wellington Statue, [286] 1470; [287] 737, 738
State of the Streets at Night, [291] 332, 333
Mexico—Renewal of Diplomatic Relations with England, [292] 422
Navy—Dockyards—Questions
Dockyard Works—Report of the Committee, [291] 41; [292] 444
Factory Department — Compulsory Retirement, [291] 867
Visiting Timber Inspector, [291] 41
Navy—Marine Artillery and Infantry, Motion for a Select Committee, [286] 321
Navy Estimates—Questions
Dockyards and Naval Yards, [290] 1149, 1212, 1213
Half-Pay, Reserved Half-Pay, and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines, [291] 790
Medicines, Medical Stores, &c. Motion for reporting Progress, [290] 1237
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Naval Stores for Building, &c. the Fleet and Coast Guard, [290] 1224, 1225
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PULESTON, Mr. J. H.—*cont.*
Parliament—Palace of Westminster—House of Commons—Ladies' Gallery, [292] 107
Parliament—Business of the House (Procedure on Wednesdays), Res. Motion for Adjournment, [289] 678
Parliament — Private Bill Legislation, Res. [285] 1584
Parliament — Public Business — Tuesday Sittings, Res. [290] 33
Parliament — Standing Committees — Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1951
Post Office (Telegraph Department)—Cheap Telegrams, [286] 1504
Representation of the People, Comm. *add cl.* [289] 287, 309
South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 373
Straits Settlements—Rajah of Tenom—Crew of the "Nisero," [291] 660, 661
Supply — Embassies and Missions Abroad, [291] 1669, 1670
Post Office, [292] 161, 169
Post Office Telegrams, [292] 126, 141, 149
Relief of General Gordon—Vote of Credit, [291] 1586
Woods, Forests, &c. [290] 1557
Ways and Means—Financial Statement—Gold Coinage—Melting for Manufacturing Purposes, [287] 1320

PULLEY, Mr. J., *Hereford*
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage)—Mr. Messent, Official Receiver at Ipswich, [285] 1049
Parliament—Parliamentary Election (City of Hereford), Motion for a Select Committee, [285] 1360; [287] 1200, 1203, 1209, 1215

Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
Question, Mr. T. A. Dickson; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 9, [287] 1854
Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *May* 13, [288] 162; *May* 20, 852
Motion for Leave (*Mr. Trevelyan*) *May* 26, 1434; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *May* 27, 1510; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 238]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

Queensland
English Emigrants, Question, Mr. Samuel Smith; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *July* 3, [289] 1865
The Queensland Labour Trade, Question, Mr. John Redmond; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *June* 30, [289] 1671

RAIKES, Right Hon. H. C., *Cambridge University*
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Parliament—Privilege (Stockton Carrs Railway Bill), Res. [287] 17
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Supply—Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, &c. [291] 560
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Lord Advocate's Department, &c. connected with Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, [291] 548
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Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain, [291] 540
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4, [285] 672, 673
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Railway Commission—Legislation
Questions, Mr. R. H. Paget, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *April* 3, [286] 1501
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Railway Commissioners—Continuation of Powers—Legislation
Question, Viscount Folkestone; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May* 5, [287] 1330

Railway Commissioners, The—Appeals
Questions, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar* 6, [285] 650

Railway Regulation Acts Amendment Bill (*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. John Holms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 22 [Bill 225]
Question, Mr. B. Samuelson; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June* 26, [289] 1398; Question, Mr. Craig-Sellar; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 28, [291] 643
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

Railways
Cheap Trains Act, 1883—*The Great Northern Railway*, Question, Mr. W. M. Torrens; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Aug* 11, [292] 420
The Midland Railway, Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 28, [291] 659
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RANKIN, Mr. J., *Leominster*
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RANKIN, Mr. J.—*cont.*
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Supply—Prisons, England, [291] 436
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RAVENSWORTH, Earl of
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READ, Mr. Clare S., *Norfolk, W.*
Charity Commissioners—Allotments Extension Act, 1882, [287] 186
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Copyhold Enfranchisement, 2R. [285] 1283
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [289] 891, 906; *add. cl.* 932
Local Taxation, Res. [286] 1069, 1085
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Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 11, [288] 1872; *add. cl.* [289] 621, 627
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [287] 563

Real Assets Administration Bill
(*Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Warton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 12 [Bill 98]
Read 2° * *Feb* 27
Committee *—R.P. *Mar* 19
Committee—R.P. *Mar* 24, [286] 713
Committee; Report *April* 7, 1916
Considered, after short debate *April* 8, [287] 117
Read 3°, after debate *April* 21, 249
l. Read 1ª * *April* 22 (No. 62)

REAY, Lord
Secretary for Scotland, Comm. Schedule, [289] 1362

Reclamation of Land (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Colonel Nolan, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Molloy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 85]
2R. [Dropped]

REDESDALE, Earl of (Chairman of Committees)
Bishopric of Bristol, 2R. [290] 801
Criminal Law Amendment, Report, *cl.* 12, [288] 1163
Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment—Pigeon Shooting, [288] 534, 537
Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [287] 1819
Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [289] 552, 555; Comm. 1205; *cl.* 2, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1206, 1207; *add. cl. ib.*
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Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—The Wellington Statue, [284] 291, 293; [288] 1265
Law and Police—Reform Demonstration, [291] 624, 625
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—Site for the Wellington Statue, Motion for an Address, [286] 572
Parliament—Clerk of the Parliaments, Office of, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Appointment and Nomination of Select Committee, [287] 1267
Parliament — Easter Recess — Adjournment, [286] 735
Parliament—Palace of Westminster—House of Lords—Interior Arrangements, Res. [288] 648
Parliament—Private Bills, Res. [286] 155
Parliament—Private Bills (Amendments to Standing Orders), Res. [291] 836
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Speech of the Prime Minister, Explanations, [290] 808
Representation of the People, Notice of Res. [290] 876
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [286] 1445
Secretary for Scotland, 3R. Bill withdrawn, [290] 652
Settlement and Removal Law Amendment, 2R. [288] 1155
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis), 2R. [291] 1137
Southwark and Vauxhall Water, 3R. [290] 1582
Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Orders, Res. [290] 1093, 1094
Women's Suffrage, 2R. negatived, [290] 653, 654

Redistribution of Seats Bill

(*Admiral Sir John Hay, Mr. James A. Campbell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 10 [Bill 131]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 5, [287] 1453
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Buchanan*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" [House counted out]
2R. [Dropped]

REDMOND, Mr. J. E., *New Ross*

Ireland—Poor Law—Collector of Rates, Rathkeale Union, Co. Limerick, [291] 667;—Election of Guardians—Shillelagh Union, [290] 922
Prevention of Crime Act, 1882—Trial for Intimidation at Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford, [288] 427
Ireland—Convent National Schools (Remuneration of Teachers), Res. [287] 372
Ireland—National School Teachers, Res. [291] 1405
Islands of the Western Pacific—Samoa, [289] 394, 1389, 1391, 1394
Landed Estates Court (Orders), [290] 1401
New South Wales—The "Foreign Senate," [289] 1670, 1671
Parliament—Business of the House—Committee of Supply—Standing Order 425a, Res. [291] 1376
Queensland Labour Trade, [289] 1671
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1027
Southern Pacific—The Torres and Louisiade Groups—Kidnapping of Natives—The Labour Schooners "Jessie Kelly" and "Eileen," [289] 394, 396
Supply—Irish Land Commission, [291] 1284

REDMOND, Mr. W. H. K., *Wexford*

Army Estimates—Divine Service, [287] 1361
Ireland—Questions
Intermediate Education Office (Dublin)—The Dublin City and County Conservative Club, [288] 1460
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Poor Law—Election of Guardians, Newry Union—Illegal Action of Returning Officer, [291] 529;—Officers of the Mullingar Board of Guardians, [288] 1463
Prevention of Crime Act, 1882—Sec. 8 (Proclamations)—Irish National League Meeting, Rathkeale, [290] 674, 675;—Sec. 14—House Search by the Police, Durrus, Bantry, Co. Cork, [289] 996, 997
Royal Irish Constabulary—Head Constable Irwin, [291] 1742
Seizure of Seditious Documents—Mr. J. F. O'Regan, [289] 1876
Ireland—Constitution of the Magistracy, Res. [286] 1736
Jamaica—Legislative Council—Constitutional Reform, [287] 723
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REDMOND, Mr. W. H. K.—*cont.*

Merchant Shipping, 2R. [290] 366
Merchant Shipping Acts—Ship "Egmont," [289] 818
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. [289] 1706
Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 732
Post Office—Female Telegraphists, [288] 1313
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 1561
Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1577
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [289] 1032, 1514, 1590, 1601
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1112, 1135
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [291] 940, 942
Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1883, Appointment and Nomination of Select Committee, [286] 1602

REED, Sir E. J., *Cardiff*

Cardiff Corporation Bill—University College of South Wales, Instruction to the Committee, [283] 1742, 1756, 1766
Navy Estimates—New Works, Buildings, &c. [290] 1231, 1233
Seamen and Marines, [287] 1714, 1718, 1723
Supply—Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [287] 228

Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Manx Children) Bill

(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Hibbert*) *July* 10, [290] 792; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 280]
Read 2° * *July* 14
Committee *; Report *July* 15
Read 3° * *July* 17
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Dalhousie*) *July* 18 (No. 200)
Read 2ª * *July* 22
Committee *; Report *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 25
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 40]

Reformatory and Industrial Schools—Recommendations of the Commission—Legislation

Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 19, [288] 654
Reports of Commissioners . *P.P.* [3876]
27th Report . . . . [4147]

"Regina v. Bradlaugh"—Judgment of the Lord Chief Justice

Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Biggar; Answers, The Attorney General *June* 12, [289] 87
[See title *Parliament*]

Registration of Firms Bill

(*Mr. Norwood, Mr. Monk, Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Wills*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 54]
2R. [Dropped]

Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Sexton, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Dawson, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Gray*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 25]
2R. [Dropped]

Reid, Mr. R. T., *Hereford*

Africa (South)—Basutoland, [290] 917
India—East India Revenue Accounts—Annual Financial Statement, Comm. [292] 339
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple), 2R. [286] 234, 239
Parliament—Parliamentary Election (City of Hereford), [285] 1348; Motion for a Select Committee, [287] 1201, 1203, 1205, 1206, 1211, 1214
Supply—County Courts, [291] 371
Supreme Court of Judicature, [291] 352

Rendel, Mr. S., *Montgomeryshire*

Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales)—Aberystwith College, [285] 1589, 1619
Parliament—Business of the House, [285] 1551

Representation of the People Bill

(*Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Trevelyan, The Lord Advocate*)

c. Notice, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 5, [284] 39
Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Representation of the People in the United
285] Kingdom" *Feb* 28, 106
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "no Bill to amend the Representation of the People of the United Kingdom will be satisfactory which does not provide an increased number of representatives for the Kingdom of Scotland up to the full measure which justice demands, according to population and the share of revenue which it contributes" (*Admiral Sir John Hay*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Blennerhassett*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
. Debate resumed *Mar* 3, 393; after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 119]
. Notice, Lord John Manners *Mar* 4, 490; Question, Mr. Biddell; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 13, 1372
Disqualification of the Police, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Attorney
286] General *Mar* 18, 158
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 24, 619
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House declines to proceed further with a measure, having for its object the addition of two million voters to the electoral body of the United Kingdom, until it has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the Representation of the People" (*Lord John Manners*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Motion made, and Question, "That the Debate be

[*cont.*

Representation of the People Bill—cont.

now adjourned" (*Mr. Raikes*) put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
. Debate resumed [Second Night] *Mar* 27, 893; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. W. E. Forster*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned
286] Debate resumed *Mar* 28, 1105; after short debate, Debate further adjourned
. Debate resumed [Third Night] *Mar* 31, 1181; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); Question put, and agreed to
. Debate resumed [Fourth Night] *April* 1, 1303; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Marriott*); after further short debate, Question put, and negatived
Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further debate, Motion made, and Question, "That the Debate be now adjourned," put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned
Personal Explanation, Sir Robert Peel; Reply,
. Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 3, 1525
. Debate resumed [Fifth Night] *April* 3, 1551; after long debate, Motion made, and Question, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned
. Debate resumed [Sixth Night] *April* 7, 1815; after long debate, Question put; A. 340, N. 210; M. 130
. Div. List, A. and N., 1912
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
287] Order for Committee read *April* 28, 759
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they have power to make provision for the redistribution of seats between the existing constituencies, and for the representation of populous urban sanitary districts at present unrepresented" (*Mr. Raikes*); after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Brodrick*); after further debate, Question put; A. 71, N. 108; M. 37 (D. L. 72)
. Original Question again proposed, 795; after debate, original Question put; A. 147, N. 174; M. 27 (D. L. 73)
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they have power to enlarge the scope of the Bill, so as to provide, where desirable, for the extension of the Boundaries of the Parliamentary Boroughs" (*Mr. Tomlinson*), 821; after short debate, Question put; A. 132, N. 158; M. 26 (D. L. 74)
Moved, "That further Proceeding upon going into Committee on the Bill be adjourned" (*Mr. R. N. Fowler*); Question put, and agreed to
Order read, for resuming Proceedings upon
. going into Committee *May* 1, 1065; after long debate, Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and agreed to,
. 1121; Committee—R.P.
. Committee [First Night]—R.P. *May* 6, 1484

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Representation of the People Bill—cont.
288] Committee [Second Night]—R.P. *May* 16, 546
. Committee [Third Night]—R.P. *May* 20, 853
. Committee [Fourth Night]—R.P. *May* 23, 1189
. Committee [Fifth Night]—R.P. *May* 26, 1319
. Committee [Sixth Night]—R.P. *June* 9, 1792
. Committee [Seventh Night]—R.P. *June* 10, 1897
289] Committee [Eighth Night]—R.P. *June* 12, 92
. Committee [Ninth Night]—R.P. *June* 13, 249
. Committee [Tenth Night]—R.P. *June* 17, 589
Committee [Eleventh Night]; Report *June* 19, . 830
. Considered *June* 23, 1146; after long debate, Debate adjourned [Bill 249]
. Adjourned Debate resumed *June* 24, 1248
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°"
. *June* 26, 1432; after debate, Motion agreed to, nemine contradicente; Bill passed [Bill 260]
l. Read 1ª* (*Earl of Kimberley*) *June* 27 (No. 159)
. Notice of Motion, Earl Cairns *July* 1, 1770
Notice of Question, The Earl of Limerick
290] *July* 4, 2
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª"
. *July* 7, 97
Amendt. to leave out from ("That") insert ("this House, while prepared to concur in a well-considered and complete scheme for the extension of the franchise, does not think it right to assent to the Second Reading of a Bill having for its object a fundamental change in the constitution of the electoral body of the United Kingdom, but which is not accompanied by provisions for so apportioning the right to return Members as to ensure a true and fair representation of the people, or by any adequate security in the proposals of the Government that the present Bill shall not come into operation except as part of an entire scheme") (*The Earl Cairns*); after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*The Earl of Carnarvon*); Motion agreed to
. Debate resumed *July* 8, 375; after long debate, on Question, "Whether the words proposed to be left out shall stand part of the Motion?" Cont. 146, Not-Cont. 205; M. 59; Resolved in the negative
. Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 477
Moved to resolve ("That this House, while prepared to concur in a well-considered and complete scheme for the extension of the franchise, does not think it right to assent to the Second Reading of a Bill having for its object a fundamental change in the constitution of the electoral body of the United Kingdom, but which is not accompanied by provisions for so apportioning the right to return Members as to ensure a true and fair representation of the people, or by any adequate security in the proposals of the Government that the present Bill shall not come into operation except as part of an entire scheme") (*The Earl Cairns*)
Moved as an Amendt. to the foregoing resolution to leave out ("a well-considered and complete scheme for the extension of the franchise") insert ("the principles of representation contained in this Bill") (*The Earl of Dunraven*); Amendt. agreed to; said Resolution, as amended, agreed to

Representation of the People Bill—cont.
Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone *July* 10, 290] 692; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*); after long debate, Question put, and negatived
Statement of the Prime Minister at the Foreign Office, July 10, Personal Explanation, The Marquess of Salisbury; short debate thereon
. *July* 11, 796; Question, Observations, Lord Randolph Churchill; Reply, Mr. Gladstone;
. short debate thereon, 831; Question, Observations, The Earl of Milltown; Reply, Earl Granville; Observations, Lord Stanley of
. Alderley *July* 15, 1084

Representation of the People Bill
Notice of Resolution, The Earl of Wemyss;
. short debate thereon *July* 14, 872
Moved to resolve, "That this House is prepared to proceed now with the consideration of the Representation of the People Bill, on the understanding that an humble Address shall be presented to Her Majesty, humbly praying Her Majesty to summon Parliament to assemble in the early part of the autumn for the purpose of considering the Redistribution Bill which Her Majesty's Ministers have undertaken to present to Parliament on the earliest occasion possible" (*The Earl of Wemyss*); *July* 17, 1334
. Amendt. to leave out all after ("is") insert ("of opinion that it would be desirable that Parliament should assemble in the early part of the autumn for the purpose of considering the Representation of the People Bill, already presented to Parliament, in conjunction with the Redistribution Bill which Her Majesty's Ministers have undertaken to present to Parliament on the earliest occasion possible") (*The Earl Cadogan*); after debate, on Question, "Whether the words proposed to be left out shall stand part of the Motion?" Cont. 132, Not-Cont. 182; M. 50; resolved in the negative
. Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 1377
The Autumn Session, Observations, The Earl of Redesdale; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *July* 22, [291] 18
The Marquess of Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, Personal Explanation, The Marquess of Salisbury *July* 31, [291] 1127
Notice of Question, The Earl of Redesdale *Aug* 1, [291] 1345

Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes)
Observations, Mr. Pell *June* 27, [289] 1560
After debate, Moved, "That the honourable Member for South Leicestershire having called attention to the fact that the Question, that the Representation of the People Bill be read the third time, was challenged by him, the entry in the Votes of the proceedings on the Third Reading of the Bill be corrected by omitting from the Votes the words 'Nemine Contradicente'" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*)
Amendt. to insert after "him," "and by another Member" (*Mr. Pell*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" Amendt. withdrawn

Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes)—cont.
Original Question again proposed, 1574; after short debate, Question put; A. 82, N. 125; M. 43 Div. List, A. and N., 1581

REPTON, Mr. G. W. J., *Warwick*
Law and Police (Metropolis)—Reform Demonstration—Access to this House, [290] 1756, 1757

Revenue, &c. Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *July* 18
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 25, [291] 597; Question put, and agreed to [Bill 300]
Moved, "That this House will, upon Tuesday next, resolve itself into Committee on the said Bill"
Amendt. to leave out "Tuesday," insert "Thursday" (*Mr. Warton*) *v.*; Question put, "That 'Tuesday,' &c.;" A. 53, N. 2; M. 51 (D. L. 188)
Committee *—R.P. *July* 29
Committee; Report, after short debate *July* 31, 1325
Read 3° * *Aug* 1
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *Aug* 4 (No. 242)
Read 2ª *Aug* 7, [292] 77
Committee *; Report *Aug* 8
Read 3ª * *Aug* 11
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 62]

Revenue, &c. (Licence, &c.)
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *July* 29, [291] 979
Res. reported *July* 30

Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists Dublin County) Bill
(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Solicitor General for*
285] *Ireland*) *Feb* 29, 322; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° *
Read 2° * *Mar* 17 [Bill 124]
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Mar* 21,
286] 498; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Plunket*); after short debate, Question put; A. 67, N. 127; M. 60 (D. L. 49); it being ten minutes before Seven of the clock, the Debate stood adjourned
287] Debate resumed *April* 22, 360; after short debate, Debate adjourned
288] Debate resumed *May* 16, 638; Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P
. Committee *June* 5, 1667 [House counted out]
Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Tre-
289] velyan *June* 19, 812
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That this House will, upon Thursday, resolve itself into
. the said Committee" *June* 23, 1199
Amendt. to leave out "upon Thursday," insert "To-morrow, at Two of the clock" (*Mr. Harrington*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists (Dublin County) Bill—cont.
Main Question put, and agreed to; Committee deferred
289] Committee; Report *June* 26, 1500
. Considered, after short debate *June* 30, 1733
290] Read 3°, after debate *July* 7, 342
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord President*) *July* 8 (No. 178)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª"
. *July* 18, 1589
Amendt. to leave out ("now") add ("this day three months") (*The Marquess of Waterford*); after short debate, on Question, "That ('now') &c.?" resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2ª
Committee *; Report *July* 21
Read 3ª * *July* 22
Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 35]

Revision of Voters and Jurors Lists (Dublin County) [Salary]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *Mar* 26, [286] 843
Res. reported *Mar* 27

RIBBLESDALE, Lord
Army—Royal Military College, Sandhurst—Examinations, [286] 850

RICHARD, Mr. H., *Merthyr Tydvil*
Burial Acts—Parochial Burial Places, [287] 1326
Cardiff Corporation Bill—University College of South Wales, Instruction to the Committee, [288] 1746, 1752
Cemeteries, 2R. [289] 1305
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 762
Egypt (Eastern Soudan)—Military Operations, Res. [285] 1666
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—General Gordon's Proclamation to the Tribes, [286] 881
Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales), [284] 1592; [288] 1315
Aberystwith College, [285] 1602
Parliament—Public Business—Tuesday Sittings, Res. [290] 30

RICHMOND AND GORDON, Duke of
Army—Dress of the Army—The Ostrich Feather Head-Dress of the Highland Regiments, [284] 1543
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Importation from the United States—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [284] 1820
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 1R. [284] 847; 2R. 1304; Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. 1528; *cl.* 2, 1535; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 1537; Commons Amendts. Consid. [288] 146
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, Amendment, 2R. [284] 1291, 1296; Report, Bill withdrawn, [288] 149
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, Reply to the Message of Condolence, [287] 725
London, Reigate, and Brighton Railway, [286] 415
Medical Act Amendment, Comm. [286] 261; Report, 1128, 1129
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 134, 137

[*cont.*

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RICHMOND AND GORDON, Duke of—*cont.*
Secretary for Scotland, Report, [289] 1648; 3R. Bill withdrawn, [290] 651
Settlement and Removal Law Amendment, 2R. [288] 1155

RIDLEY, Sir M. W., *Northumberland, N.*
Ecclesiastical Commissioners — Sites for Churches, [290] 1391
Highways (Scotland)—County Road Trustees of Berwickshire, &c. [286] 1268

RITCHIE, Mr. C. T., *Tower Hamlets*
Africa (South)—Bechuanaland, [292] 639
Army—Ordnance Department—Manufacture of Small Arms, [288] 1470, 1471
Small Arms Factory at North Bow, [289] 1680, 1681
Criminal Law—Brutal Assaults, [286] 1790
Customs—Extra Messengers, [286] 1490
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments—Amalgamation, [287] 1032
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Questions
General Gordon, [284] 173; [287] 141
"Times" Correspondent at Khartoum, [287] 469
War in the Soudan, [284] 202
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1244, 1247, 1251, 1252, 1259
Excise—Import Duties upon Tobacco, [288] 459
Housing of the Working Classes—The Brook Street, Limehouse, Scheme, [287] 1043
Law and Justice—Police—Licensed Victuallers as Sureties, [287] 1044
London Government, Motion for Leave, [287] 65; [289] 1432; 2R. Amendt. 1943, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954; [290] 548, 553, 554, 569, 570, 572
Merchant Shipping, 2R. [289] 1736, 1737
Metropolis Water, 2R. [285] 1235
Metropolitan Board of Works (Thames Crossings), 2R. Amendt. [285] 472, 481
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers), 2R. [285] 845; Amendt. 846
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 667
Parliament—Business of the House, [286] 313
Parliament—Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, Motion for Postponement, [286] 1302
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 820
Portugal—Congo Treaty, [286] 1172
Post Office—Parcel Post—Eastern District of London, [291] 631
Public Health (Metropolis)—Death Rate in London, [291] 668
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 935; Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 837
Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1571
Supply—Board of Trade, [290] 1002, 1006, 1012, 1013
ouses of Parliament, [288] 1555
Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [287] 233, 234, 235, 237
Trade and Commerce—Foreign Sugar Bounties, [284] 1875

Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention —Legislation
Question, Mr. H. Tollemache; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Feb* 11, [284] 440; Question, Observations, The Earl of Camperdown; Reply, Lord Carrington *Feb* 21, 1539; Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Dodson *April* 25, [287] 650

Rivers Pollution
Moved for "Return of all proceedings instituted in the county courts in England and Wales for the prevention of the pollution of rivers under the 'Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876,' and the result of such proceedings (ordered to be laid before the House on the 29th of May 1883)" (*The Duke of Northumberland*) *May* 12, [288] 5; after short debate, Motion agreed to
P.P. (133)
2nd Report, Dr. A. Smith . . . [4035]

ROBERTSON, Mr. H., *Shrewsbury*
Ennerdale Railway—Instruction to the Committee, [284] 1832
Parliament—Proceedings of Committees on Private Bills — Amendment of Standing Order No. 149, Amendt. [285] 1520, 1527, 1529

ROCHESTER, Bishop of
Criminal Law Amendment, [284] 165
Criminal Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [288] 402, 404
Housing of the Working Classes, Motion for an Address, [284] 1705
Protection of Women and Children, [285] 958

ROE, Mr. T., *Derby*
Africa (West Coast)—Administration of the British Colonies, [288] 1774

ROGERS, Mr. J. E. Thorold, *Southwark*
Civil Service Examinations, [289] 1421
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Personal Explanation, [286] 310
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 1, [287] 337; 3R. 1808
Disposal of the Dead (Regulations), 2R. [287] 994
Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money), Consid. 3R. [291] 1029, 1030
India—Railways—Indo-Afghan Railway, [288] 1004
Revenue Settlement Department — Native Appointments, [291] 1189
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers), 2R. Amendt. [285] 848, 852
Parliament—House of Commons—Ventilation of the House, [291] 669
Public Health—Condition of the Thames, [291] 663
Railways—Cheap Trains Act, 1883—Midland Railway, [291] 659
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 135

ROGERS, Mr. J. E. Thorold—*cont.*
Supply — Charity Commission of England and Wales, [290] 1504
Civil Service Commission, [290] 1255
Record Office, [290] 1322, 1324
Supply — Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Buildings of the Houses of Parliament, [292] 196
Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances, [285] 1505, 1506, 1509, 1512, 1513, 1514

ROLLS, Mr. J. A., *Monmouthshire*
Crown Mining Leases — Commissioners of Woods and Forests, [291] 1158
Mineral Leases—Fines for Transference, [290] 1390
Mineral Properties — Fines, &c. on Leases, [288] 541

ROMILLY, Lord
Southwark and Vauxhall Water, 3R. [290] 1581

ROSEBERY, Earl of
Asia (Central) — Russian Advance — Sarakhs, [287] 1657
Egypt — Conference, Ministerial Statement, [289] 1059
Parliament—Clerk of the Parliaments, Office of, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Appointment and Nomination of Select Committee, [287] 1268
Parliament—House of Lords—Efficiency of the House, Motion for a Select Committee, [289] 937, 943, 961, 967, 972
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 407; Notice of Res. 874
Representative Peers, Motion for an Address, [292] 414
Secretary for Scotland, Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1336, 1337; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1339, 1342, 1344, 1347; Schedule, 1370; Report, 1649; [290] 375; 3R., Bill withdrawn, 652
Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Amendment, 2R. [291] 297
Western Pacific — Australian Colonies — Deportation of French Recidivists, [286] 1002, 1004; [287] 1291, 1293; [288] 643; [290] 876

ROSS, Major A. H., *Maidstone*
Egypt—Army of Occupation — Ramleh Barracks), [291] 1366
Events in the Soudan—Captives at Sinkat, [287] 1051, 1325

ROSS, Mr. C., *St. Ives*
Army—Army Medical Department, [292] 608
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 666

ROSSE, Earl of
Railways (Ireland) — Parsonstown and Portumna Railway, [289] 1780

Roumania—Disabilities of Jews
Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 23, [289] 1088

ROUND, Mr. J., *Essex, E.*
Education Department — Pensions to School Teachers, [285] 866
Police, 2R. [289] 1727
Supply—Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, &c. [288] 1616, 1617

ROUNDELL, Mr. C. S., *Grantham*
Army (Auxiliary Forces) — 4th Lincolnshire Militia, [287] 1303
College Charter Act, 1871—St. Paul's Hostel, Cambridge, [286] 597
Granting of Charters by the Board of Trade—Facilities for Opposition, [286] 864

Royal Courts of Justice Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 17 [Bill 139]
Read 2° * *Mar* 24
Committee—R.P. *June* 9, [288] 1877
Committee—R.P. *June* 23, [289] 1187
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That this House will, upon Monday next, resolve itself into the said Committee" *July* 24, [291] 476
Amendt. to leave out "Monday next," insert "Monday 4th August" (*Mr. Warton*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That 'Monday next,' &c.;" Question put, and agreed to
Bill withdrawn * *July* 31

Royal Household, The—The Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms
Question, Mr. Cochran-Patrick; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 6, [285] 662

Royal Irish Constabulary Bill
(*Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *April* 1, [286] 1388
Res. reported; Bill ordered * *April* 2
Res. read *April* 21, [287] 252
Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to improve the administration of the Royal Irish Constabulary in certain particulars" (*Mr. Trevelyan*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 176]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

Royal Military Asylum Chelsea (Transfer) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Sudeley*)
l. Presented; read 1° * *June* 9 (No. 114)
Read 2ª * *June* 16
Committee *; Report *June* 17
Read 3ª * *June* 19
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) *July* 1 [Bill 267]
Read 2° * *July* 14
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 15
l. Royal Assent *July* 28 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 32]

RUSSELL, Mr. C., *Dundalk*
High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings), 2R. [289] 1845
Ireland—Magistracy—Mr. John Hamill, [287] 1843

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RUSSELL, Mr. C.—*cont.*
Ireland—Constitution of the Magistracy, Res. [286] 1668
Ireland—Convent National Schools (Remuneration of Teachers), Res. [287] 370
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment, 2R. [285] 602
Parliament—Business of the House, [288] 1792
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 1907
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 1218

RUSSELL, Mr. G. W. E. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board), *Aylesbury*
Census—Census Returns of Urban Districts, [285] 1329
Estimated Population, 1884, [285] 1336
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. [292] 584
Contagious Diseases Acts—Medway Board of Guardians, [284] 1593
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act—Pleuro-Pneumonia—Sale of Carcases, [288] 1303
Divided Parishes Act, 1876—Registration of Voters, [290] 1417
Elementary Schools—The Divided Parishes Act, 1876—Herefordshire, [285] 1370, 1371
Emigration—Boards of Guardians, [292] 609
Highways—Cost of Maintenance—The Government Contribution, [285] 504
India—Public Health—Sanitary Precautions, [289] 1415, 1416
London Government, 2R. [290] 532, 533, 534
Matrimonial Causes, 2R. [287] 248
Overhead Telegraph Wires, [291] 40, 316
Poor Law (England and Wales)—Questions
Catholic Children in Workhouses, [285] 1354;—Nottingham Workhouse, [285] 1361
Emigration of Pauper Children, [285] 346
Holborn Workhouse — Inspector Hedley, [285] 655
Industrial Schools—Inspectors, [290] 679
Leominster Union—Charles Thomas, [285] 222
Pauper Training Ship "Exmouth," [289] 242
Poland Street Workhouse, [285] 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1543;—Mr. Bliss, [291] 1180
Refusal of Admission into Casual Wards of Metropolitan Workhouses, [285] 75
Removal of Irish Paupers, [285] 492
Roman Catholics in Workhouses—Right of attending Mass Out-doors, [292] 584
Poor Rates—Railway Book-Stalls, [286] 737
Public Health—Questions
Borough of Leicester—Drainage of Neighbouring Rural Districts, [287] 1166
Cholera, [284] 1723; [289] 1684, 1685; [290] 214, 215
Deaths from Charbon, [287] 1048
Local Board of Health, Trowbridge—"Burgess *v.* Clarke and Collins," [285] 1326
Public Health (Metropolis)—Questions
Fever Hospital at Winchmore Hill, [284] 860; [285] 235

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RUSSELL, Mr. G. W. E.—*cont.*
London Bakehouses, [285] 347, 348
Metropolitan Sewerage System, [290] 500
Small-Pox, [289] 1674
Public Health (Confirmation of Bye Laws), Leave, [287] 116, 117; 2R. 247
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 906, 907
Supply—Local Government Board, [290] 1287, 1294, 1295
Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1883, Appointment and Nomination of Select Committee, [286] 1600
Vaccination—Questions
[291] 307
Alleged Death from, [291] 654
Alleged Transmission of Erysipelas at Cardiff, [284] 667
Dewsbury Guardians, [291] 856
Vaccination Acts (Prosecutions)—Mr. J. A. Petvin, [286] 18;—Case of the Rev. W. Keay, Great Yarmouth, [291] 1355;—Vaccination Act, 1867 — Evesham Board of Guardians, [291] 40
Water Supply (Metropolis)—The Filter Beds of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies, [286] 583

Russia—Enforced Naturalization of British Subjects
Questions, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 3, [285] 339

RUSTON, Mr. J., *Lincoln City*
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. [289] 1467

RUTLAND, Duke of
Metropolitan Improvements — Hyde Park Corner—Statue of the late Duke of Wellington, [287] 1659; [288] 2, 3, 149
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 424
Wellington Statue, Res. [288] 819, 826, 837, 1447

RYLANDS, Mr. P., *Burnley*
Army Estimates—Army Reserve Force, [290] 258
Clothing Establishment, Services, and Supplies, [290] 295
Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments, [290] 283
Divine Service, [287] 1342, 1353, 1354
Retired Pay, &c. [291] 751
War Office, [291] 739
Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan), [285] 721
Board of Works—Dismissal of Officials, [284] 873, 874
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 735
Civil List—The Royal Palaces, [288] 1773
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. [286] 783; *cl.* 1, [287] 357, 918
Egypt—Conference, [288] 1485
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—General Gordon, [287] 291
Political Affairs—Nubar Pasha and Mr. Clifford Lloyd, [287] 28
Law and Justice—Circuit Expenses of Judges, [291] 1160

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RYLANDS, Mr. P.—*cont.*
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—Site for the Wellington Statue, [286] 1470
National Expenditure — Appointment of a Select Committee, [285] 364
Navy—British and French Navies, [288] 437, 438
Shipbuilding by Contract, [288] 22
Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [287] 1799
Dockyards and Naval Yards, [290] 1158, 1213, 1215
Naval Stores for Building, &c. the Fleet and Coast Guard, [290] 1222, 1224
New Works, Buildings, &c. [290] 1231
Scientific Branch, [287] 1805, 1806
Seamen and Marines, [287] 1770, 1771, 1797
Parliament—Questions
Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 753
Business of the House, [289] 247, 1797
Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Morning Sittings, [287] 1187
Parliament—Business of the House—Setting up of Supply, Res. [290] 938
Parliament—Privilege (Stockton Carrs Railway Bill), Res. [287] 18
Parliament—Public Business—Tuesday Sittings, Res. [290] 32
Parliament—Public Business—Supply—Standing Order of November 27, 1882, Res. [290] 1135
Public Expenditure, [288] 481
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [288] 1201; *cl.* 11, 1872
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1018
Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, &c. [288] 1611
Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1040
Foreign and other Secret Services, [290] 1764
Friendly Societies Registry, [290] 1264, 1265
Furniture of Public Offices, Great Britain, [288] 1597, 1598
General Valuation, &c. of Ireland, [291] 225, 226, 228, 236
Local Government Board, [290] 1297
Local Government Board, &c. in Ireland, [291] 146
Marlborough House, [287] 205, 207
Metropolitan Police Court Buildings, [288] 1639
Mint, including Coinage, [290] 1317
Offices of the House of Lords, Amendt. [290] 766, 773, 774
Orange River Territory, &c. [291] 1081
Parks and Pleasure Gardens, Amendt. [287] 208, 212, 217, 1131
Public Offices Site, [288] 1583, 1584, 1587, 1589
Public Prosecutor's Office, [291] 274
Royal Palaces, [287] 195
Science and Art Department Buildings, [288] 1647, 1648, 1650
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [290] 946, 951, 953, 958
Stationery and Printing, [290] 1328

ST. ALBANS, Duke of
Parliamentary Representation—Redistribution of Seats, [290] 96

ST. AUBYN, Sir J., *Cornwall, W.*
Smith's Trust Estate, 3R. [289] 1227

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays Bill (*Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Houldsworth, Sir William M'Arthur, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Caine*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 11]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 2, [286] 1389
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House, whilst unable to concur in a proposal to close houses of refreshment during the whole of Sunday, is of opinion that the hours during which such houses are open on that day might be materially curtailed" (*Mr. John Talbot*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (No. 2) Bill (*Sir Joseph Pease, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Percy, Mr. Cropper*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 107]
Order for 2R. read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn *Feb* 18

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (No. 3) Bill (*Sir Joseph Pease, Viscount Castlereagh, Earl Percy, Mr. Charles Palmer*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 18 [Bill 114]
2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall) Bill (*Mr. Arthur Vivian Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Acland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 13]
2R. *May* 14, [288] 383; after short debate, Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *May* 16
Personal Explanation, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Reply, Mr. Borlase; short debate thereon *May* 23, 1184

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 19 (No. 102)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *June* 17, [289] 567
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*Lord Bramwell*); after debate, on Question, That ("now") &c.? Cont. 39, Not-Cont. 57; M. 18
Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 579
Resolved in the negative; Bill to be read 2ª this day six months

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Durham) Bill (*Mr. Theodore Fry, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Thomas Thompson*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 81]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 16

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill

Questions, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Feb* 12, [284] 678; Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 6, [285] 671; Questions, Mr. M. Brooks, Mr. T. D. Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 11, 1268; Questions, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Maurice Brooks, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 24, [287] 471; Questions, Mr. Corry, Mr. T. A. Dickson, Mr. R. Power; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 28, 753; Question, Mr. T. A. Dickson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 20, [288] 851

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Trevelyan*) *Feb* 14, [284] 981; after debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 109]
Moved, "That the Bill be read 2° To-morrow, at Two of the clock" *April* 24, [287] 589
Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow, at Two of the clock," insert "upon Monday next" (*Mr. Leamy*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question put, and agreed to
2R. deferred, after short debate *June* 19, [289] 932
2R. *June* 20, 999; after long debate, Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate resumed *June* 26, 1513; after short debate, Debate further adjourned
Debate resumed *June* 27, 1583; after debate, Debate further adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Isle of Wight) Bill (*Mr. Ashley, Mr. Clifford*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 110]
2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Monmouth) Bill (*Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Vivian, Sir Edward Reed*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 19 [Bill 115]
2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Northumberland) Bill (*Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Burt, Mr. John Morley*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 8 [Bill 92]
2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) Act—Operation of the Act

Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 24, [291] 300

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Yorkshire) Bill (*Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Barran, Mr. Caine, Mr. Isaac Wilson, Sir Matthew Wilson, Mr. Pease*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 34]
2R. *June* 18, [289] 769; Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Return of Legislation

Questions, Mr. Warton; Answers, Mr. Hibbert *May* 19, [288] 657

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Scotland) Bill—See title **Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill**

Sale of Poisons Bill

Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 8, [287] 1676

Sale of Spirits (Mixed Traders) Bill (*Mr. Kennard, Viscount Folkestone, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Stafford Howard, Mr. Cropper*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 79]
Bill withdrawn * *May* 26

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Africa (South)—Transvaal Convention of 1881—Article 20, [286] 10
Army—Royal Military College, Sandhurst—Examinations, [286] 843, 853
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Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 1, [284] 1531; *cl.* 3, 1536; Commons Amendts. Consid. [288] 147
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Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [291] 1146; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1716; Amendt. 1717; *add. cl.* 1718, 1719
Navy—Condition of the Iron-Clad Navy—Correspondence of Sir Thomas M. Symonds, G.C.B., Motion for Papers, [288] 1735
Parliament—Adjournment of the House, [288] 1740, 1741
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Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 18, 21, 29
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Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis), 2R. [291] 1136
Summary Jurisdiction (Repeal, &c.), Comm. [290] 1587
Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, Res. [286] 449
Tunis—Consular Jurisdiction over British Subjects, [285] 823

Salmon Fisheries Protection
Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *July* 24, [291] 304

Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Marquess of Huntly*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 10 (No. 184)

Salmon (Weekly Close Time) (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Blake, Mr. Leamy, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Barry*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 37]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 14, [290] 1076; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Gibson*); Question put; A. 24, N. 37; M. 13 (D. L. 191)
Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Colonel King-Harman*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and referred to a Select Committee

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Afghanistan—Subsidy to the Ameer, [284] 887
Africa (South)—Natal—Lieutenant Governorship—Mr. Sendall, [284] 1589
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SAMUELSON, Mr. B., *Banbury*
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Parliament—Rules and Orders—Private Bill Legislation—New Standing Order to follow Standing Order No. 133, Res. [288] 914; [290] 623, 625
Protection of Industrial Property—International Patents Convention, [286] 1649; [289] 1089
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SAMUELSON, Mr. H. B., *Frome*
Army (Annual), Comm. *add. cl.* [286] 1771
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1478, 1479, 1484; Consid. *cl.* 1, Amendt. 1987, 1996

Savings Banks Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 7 [Bill 277]
Questions, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 18, [290] 1616
2R. deferred, after debate *July* 24, [291] 489
Questions, Lord Arthur Hill, Mr. Moore; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 25, 492
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 8

School, &c. Buildings (Ireland) Bill
(*Colonel Colthurst, Mr. William Shaw, Mr. Thomas Dickson, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Patrick Martin*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 45]
Read 2°, after debate *April* 24, [287] 591
Committee *—R.P. *May* 15
Committee *; Report *May* 22 [Bill 224]
Considered * *May* 26
Committee (*on re-comm.*) *; Report; Considered; read 3° *June* 16
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord FitzGerald*) *June* 17 (No. 129)
Read 2ª * *June* 24
Committee *; Report *June* 26
Read 3ª * *June* 27
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 22]

Science and Art Department—Working Men's Institute, Belfast—Mr. Robert Barklie
Questions, Mr. Biggar; Answers, Mr. Mundella *April* 3, [286] 1481; *May* 8, [287] 1686
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Shannon Navigation, 2R. [288] 1880
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Artizans' Dwellings Act—Town Council of Leith, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *June* 16, [289] 391; *June* 26, 1419
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Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) Act, 1876, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 14, [290] 901
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Spirits Act, 1880—*Illegal Action of the Dumfries Licensing Court—The Ship Inn*, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Mr. Courtney, The Lord Advocate *June* 16, [289] 397; Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 26, 1419; Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 14, [290] 902
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The Queen's Park, Edinburgh—Permission to play Football during the Autumn and Winter Months, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *June* 26, [289] 1409;—*Right of Meeting*, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July* 10, [290] 681
The Western Islands—Circulation of Inflammatory Publications, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 17, [290] 1388

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Promotion of Clerks — Treasury Minute of December 1882, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 10, [285] 1026

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Third-Class Clerks — Treasury Minute of March 27, 1884, Question, Mr. Fraser Mackintosh; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar* 20, [286] 278

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Appointments under the Board of Supervision—Messrs. A. M'Kinnon and A. Martin, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 28, [291] 662

Inspectors of Poor, Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 23, [289] 1099

Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics—Dumfries Parochial Boards, Question, Captain Maxwell-Heron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 7, [286] 1788

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Postal Facilities in Lewis, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *July* 29, [291] 860

Telegraph Department—Extra Pay for Sunday Work, Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *June* 10, [289] 407

The Postmastership of Keith, Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answer, Mr. Fawcett *Mar* 20, [286] 30

The Highland Crofters—The Royal Commission —The Report

Question, Lord Colin Campbell; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 7, [284] 187; Questions, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 3, [285] 335; *April* 3, [286] 1503; *April* 8, [287] 27; Observations, Dr. Cameron; Reply, Sir William Harcourt; short debate thereon *May* 27, [288] 1499

Case of Donald Colquhoun, Questions, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 17, [290] 1389

Evictions for giving Evidence before the Royal Commission, Questions, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Jesse Collings, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 7, [290] 196

Eviction of Crofters at Tobermory for Evidence given before the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 3, [285] 335

Island of Lewis—Alleged Resistance to Sheriff's Officer—Procurators Fiscal, Questions, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answers, The Lord Advocate *May* 19, [288] 661; *June* 5, 1536; *—Performance of Duties by the Police*, Questions, Mr. J. W. Barclay, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *June* 19, [289] 399; Questions, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 14, [290] 900; *—Conviction for Assault*, Question, Mr. Dick-Peddie; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 4, [291] 1561

Tenants of General Burroughs, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 14, [284] 851

The Magistracy

Mr. Macrae, Procurator Fiscal for Orkney, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 14, [284] 857

Scotland—Crofters and Cottars (Highlands and Islands)—Report of the Royal Commission

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 27, To leave out from "That," add "the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners upon the condition of the Crofters and Cottars in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland demands

[*cont.*

Scotland—Crofters and Cottars (Highlands and Islands)—Report of the Royal Commission—cont.

the immediate attention of the Government, with the view to giving legislative and administrative effect to its recommendations" (*Mr. Macfarlane*) *v.*, [289] 1604; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate [House counted out]

Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 3, 1887

Report of Commissioners *PP.* [3980-I.-II.-III.-IV.]

Scotland—Ordnance Survey

Moved, "That there be laid before the House, Copies of the Correspondence that has taken place between the Treasury and the Royal Society of Edinburgh as to the bathymetrical survey of the lochs of Scotland" (*The Lord Balfour*) *Mar* 18, [286] 151; after short debate, Motion agreed to *P.P.* (40)

Scotland—Procurators Fiscal

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *April* 21, To leave out from "That," add "Procurators Fiscal should be prohibited from acting as factors or agents managing landed estates, and, wherever possible, from engaging in private practice as solicitors within the districts over which their Commissions extend" (*Dr. Cameron*) *v.*, [287] 143; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 52, N. 35; M. 17 (D. L. 63)

Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 8, 1672

Scott, Mr. M. D., *Sussex, E.*

Crown's "Nominee" Account—Escheated Estates, [287] 460

Dynamite Outrages—Reported Explosion at St. Pancras Station, [285] 324

Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. [289] 1705, 1706

Parliament—Parliamentary Election (City of Hereford), Motion for a Select Committee, [287] 1219

Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1579

Supply—Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, [291] 1802

Sea Fisheries Act (1868) Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Ravensworth*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 13 (No. 125)
Read 2ª * *June* 17
Committee *; Report *June* 19
Read 3ª * *June* 20
c. Read 1° * (*Sir H. Vivian*) *June* 27 [Bill 265]
Read 2° * *July* 7, [290] 369
Committee *; Report *July* 8
Read 3° * *July* 10
l. Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 27]

Sea Fisheries Act, 1883—*The North Sea Fishery Convention*

Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb* 25, [284] 1870; Questions, Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 28, [285] 74

The Convention . . . . *P.P.* [3928]

Secretary for Scotland Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Dalhousie*)

l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *May* 8, [287] 1664 (No. 79)
Read 2ª, after debate *May* 20, [288] 799
Committee, after debate *June* 26, [289] 1334
Report *June* 30, 1640 (No. 157)
Notice to amend Amendment, The Duke of Argyll; Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville *July* 3, 1857
Observation, The Duke of Argyll *July* 8, [290] 375
Order for 3R. discharged; Bill withdrawn, after short debate *July* 10, 650
c. Questions, Mr. Dalrymple; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 14, 922

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Sellar, Mr. A. C., *Haddington, &c.*

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Private Bill Committees, [286] 1145, 1146

Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, Res. [285] 1554

Parliament—Private Business—Estate Bills—New Standing Order, Res. [289] 1282

Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 802

Railway Regulation Act Amendment, [291] 643

Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 1208

Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H. J., *Essex, W.*

Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 3, [287] 938

Edinburgh Northern Tramways, Lords Amendts. Consid. [290] 1104

Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Admiralty Causes, [289] 798

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Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, 2R. [286] 1427

South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 344, 345

Supply—Public Offices Site, [288] 1582, 1590

Settled Land Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl Cairns*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 3 (No. 52)
Read 2ª *May* 1, [287] 1013
Committee *; Report *May* 12
Read 3ª * *May* 27
c. Read 1° * (*Sir R. A. Cross*) *June* 10 [Bill 247]
Read 2° * *June* 12
Committee; Report *June* 19, [289] 935
Read 3° * *June* 20
l. Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 18]

Settlement and Removal Law Amendment Bill (*Sir Hervey Bruce, Mr. Pell, Mr. Corry, Mr. Lewis, Mr. O'Sullivan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 67]
2R. [Dropped]

Settlemet and Removal Law Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Belmore*)
Presented; read 1ª * *May* 15 (No. 97)
Order for 2R. discharged, after short debate, *May* 23, [288] 1155

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Army (Annual) 2R., [286] 1111, 1114; Comm. 1593; *add. cl.* Motion for reporting Progress, 1764, 1766; Amendt. 1775, 1777
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(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 13 [Bill 201]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 9, [288] 1879
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Biggar*); Question proposed, "That 'now' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
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(*The Lord Advocate, Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 9 [Bill 245]
Read 2° * *June* 16
Committee; Report *June* 19, [289] 934 [Bill 274]
Question, Mr. Preston Bruce; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 3, 1881
Considered * *July* 10
Read 3° * *July* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Dalhousie*) *July* 15 (No. 193)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *July* 22, [291] 2
Amendt. to leave out ("now") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Abinger*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now") &c.? Cont. 24, Not-Cont. 26; M. 2; resolved in the negative
Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 3
Moved, "That the Bill be read 2ª this day six months;" after short debate, on Question? Cont. 29, Not-Cont. 32; M. 3; resolved in the negative
Div. List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 6
Read 2ª, after debate *July* 24, 296
Committee *; Report *July* 25
Read 3ª * *July* 28
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 42]

Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea—Statistics
Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, Mr. J. Holms *Mar* 13, [285] 1328

Shop Hours Regulation (Liverpool) Bill
(*Mr. Whitley, Lord Claud John Hamilton, Mr. Samuel Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 1 [Bill 185]
2R. [Dropped]

Siam—The Consul General at Bangkok—Case of Ai Baa, a British Subject, Accused of Murder
Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 19, [284] 1332

SIDMOUTH, Viscount
Africa (West)—Angra Pequena, Motion for an Address, [288] 3, 645, 646, 1449; [289] 237; Motion for Papers, 787, 788, 1653, 1655
Colonial Prisoners Removal, 2R. [288] 816; 3R. 1291
Malta (Constitution and Administration)—Civil and Military Governorship, [287] 842
Navy—Assistant Paymasters — Admiral Sir Thomas Symonds's Letter, [288] 1435, 1437
Navy—Condition of the Iron-Clad Navy—Correspondence of Sir Thomas M. Symonds, G.C.B., Motion for Papers, [288] 1731
Navy (Boilers), Motion for Returns, [290] 655, 660, 664

SIMON, Mr. Serjeant J., *Dewsbury*
Codification of International Law—Proposed Conference at Rome, [292] 98
Jamaica—Questions
Emigration of Labourers, [284] 1591
Encumbered Estates Court—Constitutional Reform—The Franchise, [287] 1676; [289] 1681
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Legislative Council—Constitutional Reform, [287] 704, 722
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West Indian Estates Court, [284] 1592
Law and Justice—Execution of Foreign Judgments, [288] 421
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1881
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 1862
Parliament—Business of the House, [285] 1554
Morning Sitting, [287] 485
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [287] 1496; [288] 1206

Sites for Churches, &c. (Ireland) Bill
(*Colonel Nolan, Mr. Edmond Gray, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Sullivan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 18]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 23, [287] 404
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Colonel King-Harman*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 77, N. 122; M. 45 (D. L. 68)
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off

SLAGG, Mr. J., *Manchester*
Contagious Diseases (Animals), 3R. [287] 1811
Customs and Excise—Duties on Gold and Silver Plate, [288] 460
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 926, 930
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1241
High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings) [286] 740
India—Army—North-West Frontier—Quetta [291] 1170
Quetta Railway, [288] 993
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Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1068, 1110

SMALL, Mr. J. F., *Wexford Bo.*
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [289] 1500
Ireland—Questions
Evictions—Eviction of Mr. M'Kenny, of Castlewellan, [284] 1327
Land Law Act, 1881—Fair Rents—Case of Thomas Sinnott, [288] 987, 1467
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Lunatic Asylums, [288] 1304
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Poor Law—Election of Guardians—Newry Union, [287] 1816;—Misconduct of Returning Officer, [288] 1466; [291] 526
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Royal Irish Constabulary—Mr. James Ellis French, [288] 14;—Secret Societies—Number of Freemasons, [291] 1356
Royal University—Committees of the Senate, [289] 1674
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Ireland—Magistracy—Questions
Mr. Clifford Lloyd, [291] 647
Petty Sessions District of Carlingford, Co. Louth, [288] 664
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Navy—H.M.S. "Garnet"—The "Grenada People" Newspaper, [287] 1479;—Conduct of Officers at Grenada, [292] 269
Post Office—Irish Mails, [289] 1677
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Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, Amendt. [291] 969, 972
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SMITH, Right Hon. W. H., *Westminster*
Army (India)—Pensions, [288] 1295
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Suez Canal—The Committee of British Shipowners, [285] 1032
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SMITH, Lt.-Colonel G., *Wycombe*
Earl of Devon's Estates, 2R. [291] 848
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Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (Money), [290] 1596, 1597; Consid. 3R. [291] 1035, 1036, 1037, 1041
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SMITH, Mr. S., *Liverpool*
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Army Estimates—Miscellaneous Effective Services, [291] 719
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Metropolis—State of the Streets at Night, [291] 331, 333
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. *cl.* 5, [291] 446
Naval Discipline Act—Clause 58, [291] 1739
Navy Estimates—Martial Law, &c. [291] 772, 775, 778, 779, 781
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Public Works Loans, Comm. *cl.* 2, [291] 487
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Supply—Board of Trade, [290] 994
Commissioners of Police, &c. of Dublin, [291] 1315
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Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 11, Amendt. [291] 1432, 1433; *add. cl.* 1434, 1435

SMITH, Mr. T. E., *Tynemouth, &c.*
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 917
Merchant Shipping, 2R. [288] 782

Smith's Trust Estate Bill [*Lords*]
c. Read 2°, after short debate *June* 10, [288] 1886
Read 3°, after short debate *June* 24, [289] 1224

SMITHWICK, Mr. J. F., *Kilkenny*
Ireland—Prisons Act, 1877—Removal of Female Prisoners from Kilkenny to Waterford, [284] 1601

Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*)
l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *May* 26, [288] 1265 (No. 109)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *July* 31, [291] 1129; after short debate, on Question? Cont. 31, Not-Cont. 17; M. 14; resolved in the affirmative

SMYTH, Mr. P. J., *Tipperary*
Representation of the People, Comm. [287] 1115

Soldiers Pensions and Yeomanry Pay Bill
Question, Sir Henry Fletcher; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 3, [285] 344

SOLICITOR GENERAL, The (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL), *Durham*
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage), Res. [285] 497
Bankruptcy Appeals (County Courts), 2R. [285] 320, 322; Comm. 1182
Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections), Comm. [292] 250
High Court of Justice (Provincial Sittings), 2R. [289] 1844, 1849
Infants, Comm. [290] 1063
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Resealing of Irish Probates or Letters of Administration, [292] 91, 92
Matrimonial Causes, 2R. [292] 356
Merchant Shipping, 2R. [289] 1740; [290] 361
Middlesex Land Registry, Comm. [284] 1673
National Debt (Conversion of Stock), Comm. *cl.* 6, [289] 340, 343
Personal Estates (Scotland), 2R. [290] 787
Real Assets Administration, Comm. [286] 713, 717; *cl.* 2, 1918; Consid. *add. cl.* [287] 118
Representation of the People, Consid. *add. cl.* [289] 1166
Royal Courts of Justice, Comm. *cl.* 3, [289] 1198
Supply—Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1047, 1050
Works and Public Buildings, [290] 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, [285] 1403
Trustees of Settlements, 2R. [289] 1769

SOMERSET, Duke of
Parliament—Private Bills (Railways)—New Standing Order, Res. [291] 16
Representation of the People, Res. [290] 1361
Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, Res. [286] 439

South America—The Argentine Republic—Welsh Colony at Chupat
Question, Mr. Jones-Parry; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 3, [289] 1862

Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.) Bill
c. Moved, "That the proceedings on the Second Reading of the Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.) Bill [18th February] be null and void:—That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *Feb* 19, [284] 1318; after short debate, Motion agreed to.
Ordered, That the said Proceedings be null and void; Bill to be read a second time upon Thursday
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Mr. H. Lee*) *Feb* 21, 1557

Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.) Bill—cont.
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House is of opinion that it is undesirable to sanction a measure which would lead to the appropriation as a Cemetery of a considerable area of Common Land in close proximity to the centre of a populous town" (*Mr. Walter H. James*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 272, N. 54; M. 218 (D. L. 16)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2° Considered *Mar* 31, [286] 1130

South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railways Bill (by Order)
o. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Sir Edward Watkin*) *May* 14, [288] 307
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Chamberlain*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 84, N. 222; M. 138 (D. L. 93)

Southern Pacific—South Sea Islanders
Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 17, [286] 52
The Torres and Louisiade Groups — Kidnapping of Natives—The Labour Schooners "Jessie Kelly" and "Eileen," Questions, Mr. John Redmond, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *June* 16, [289] 395
[See title *Western Pacific*]

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Bill
l. Read 3ª *July* 18, [290] 1580

Spain
The Treaty of Commerce, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 14, [284] 887; Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 18, 1171
Commercial Arrangements, Questions, Mr. Mac Iver; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 11, [284] 414; *Feb* 12, 681
Commercial Negotiations, Question, Mr. Slagg; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 25, [286] 742; Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 8, [287] 1700; Question, Mr. J. Stewart; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 30, [289] 1681; Question, Mr. Cartwright; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 10, [290] 675

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Quarantine, Questions, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Storey; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 1, [289] 1796; Questions, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Carbutt; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 4, [290] 23
The "Marianne Notobohn," Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar* 10, [285] 1026; *Mar* 24, [286] 584

SPEAKER, The (Right Hon. Sir HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM BRAND, G.C.B.), *Cambridgeshire*
Mr. Speaker announces his intention of retiring from the Chair. Notice of Motion of a Vote of Thanks, [284] 1807. The Vote of Thanks agreed to
Mr. Speaker then addressed the House (the Members being uncovered), [284] 1887, 1888
Is called up to the House of Peers as Viscount Hampden of Glynde, in the County of Sussex *Mar* 4

PRIVILEGE
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)—Proceedings when Mr. Bradlaugh professed to take the oath at the Table, [284] 460
Further Proceedings, [284] 1564

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE
New Rules of Procedure—Rule 2 (R. & O. 67A.)
The noble Lord is bound to produce a written Notice setting forth the matter of urgent public importance to which he alludes, [284] 101
Mr. Chaplin having moved the Adjournment of the House under Rule 2, New Rules of Procedure — matter *Egypt* (*Events in the Soudan*)—Sir John Hay addressed the House——
Mr. Speaker, interrupting, said: I must remind the right hon. and gallant Gentleman that he is going beyond the question of urgent importance, to ask which the adjournment has been moved, [284] 493

MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS
A Return which is substantially the same as that which has already appeared upon the Paper, and has been negatived, cannot be moved for, [284] 762

Motions and Notices of Motion
Order of Business—Whether Motions of which Notice had been given, and whose precedence had been fixed by ballot, would not, under circumstances stated, lose that precedence. Mr. Speaker: I apprehend, in that case, those Members whose Notices of Motions could not come on would have to renew the Notices of Motion. Mr. Anderson asked if that did not mean that precedence just secured by the ballot would be lost? Mr. Speaker: Yes, [284] 39, 40

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

AMENDMENTS TO QUESTIONS

The Address

Mr. Speaker is of opinion that an Amendment on the Address of which Lord Randolph Churchill proposed to give Notice would be out of Order, [284] 99

Mr. Speaker—If the Address has been agreed to, and the Mover of the Address presents himself at the Bar on any given day—whether a day on which Notices of Motion or Orders of the Day have precedence or not—it is my duty, according to the immemorial practice of the House, to call upon him to bring up the Report; and upon that a Debate might arise, [284] 318

Amendments on Report of Address—Mr. A. J. Balfour asked whether it would be in Order, on the Report of the Address, to re-introduce an Amendment similar in substance to that which had been introduced to the Address itself and negatived? Mr. Speaker said: On the Report it would be open to move an Amendment; but he was not prepared to say that the precise terms moved and negatived on this occasion could be brought forward on the Report, [284] 86

On Report of the Address the whole policy of the Government may be debated to any length the House should think proper, [284] 86

RULES OF DEBATE

An hon. Member, in seconding a Motion for Adjournment, must confine himself to that Motion, [284] 84

A noble Lord having moved the adjournment of the debate, it is not competent for an hon. Member to discuss the Main Question, [284] 661

An hon. Member who has seconded the Motion for the adjournment of the debate has exhausted his right to speak, [284] 274

Speaking a second time—Mr. Sheil said he rose to a point of Order. Mr. Speaker—The hon. Member has already spoken—he cannot speak again, [284] 559

Questions and Answers

Notice—I understand the noble Lord to ask a Question of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Under Secretary, acting entirely within his own right and discretion, stated his desire to have Notice of the Question. Upon that, it seems to me the matter should drop, [284] 678

Question on Question, [284] 1598, 1599

A Member, in asking a Question of which he had given Notice, proceeded to ask a further Question. Mr. Speaker: It is quite obvious that this is a new Question, of which Notice should be given. When the House is engaged in "Questions" is not the time for giving Notice, [284] 1600

A Question referring, not to a matter of fact, but to an opinion, is irregular, [284] 429

I must remind the hon. Member for Dungarvan that in putting such Questions he is trifling with the House, [284] 896

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Argumentative Questions—The hon. Member may ask a Question. He is not entitled to argue the matter, [284] 1002

Mr. Speaker declines to interpose between the hon. Member who put the Question and the House, [284] 885

The hon. Member cannot state anything except what would make his Question plain. He cannot enter into debate, [284] 1006

Un-Parliamentary Language—An hon. Member, having spoken of an Irish Peer as a "bigoted, malevolent, young puppy," Mr. Macartney rose to Order. Is it competent for a Member of this House to apply to the Member of another House the words just used? Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is responsible for his own words. I am here to give my opinion on points of Order. If I were called upon to give an opinion on a matter of taste it would be a different thing, [284] 1494

The observation which I think fell from the hon. Member for Northampton was that he charged Members opposite to him with wasting time. I cannot say that such an observation is altogether out of Order. It is an observation that has been frequently made in this House, and it has not been confined to one side of the House or the other, [284] 457

Mr. Labouchere: I rise to Order. I gather from the noble Lord that he referred to my constituents as a "mob." I ask you, Sir, whether that was a proper and decorous word to use towards any constituency in this country? Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to say that the observations of the noble Lord were out of Order, [284] 1572

Reference to Speeches in the House of Lords in this Session—Lord Randolph Churchill—You, Sir, will have noticed that the Prime Minister, in responding to the Question of the right hon. Baronet, quoted verbatim from speeches delivered by Lord Salisbury and Lord Granville in the House of Lords on the day of the opening of Parliament. I wish to ask you, on the point of Order, whether I shall be in Order in quoting verbatim from speeches of Lord Granville delivered on the same day with reference to Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, and the charges which I made against the Khedive; and whether I shall be justified in quoting those words verbatim and exposing their scandalous inaccuracy?—Mr. Speaker: It occurs to me that the cases are very different. The right hon. Gentleman, in order to make his answer plain to the Question put to him, was called upon, it appears to me, to read or recite the documents in question, [284] 312

Lord Randolph Churchill: I wish to know whether a private Member of Parliament has not the same facility for quoting the language of the Peer that the Prime Minister has for quoting the language of the Foreign Secretary?—Mr. Speaker: I have only to say that it is my duty to carry out the Rules and Practice of this House, and I shall adhere to my duty. In doing that I make no dis-

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

tinction between the Prime Minister or any official Member, and any other Member of this House, *ib*

STANDING COMMITTEES

Revived by Sessional Resolution—The Marquess of Hartington having moved that the Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, relating to the constitution and proceedings of Standing Committees be revived—Mr. Warton asked if there was any precedent for reviving a Resolution of the House in the manner proposed? Should not the Committees be brought before the consideration of the House one by one?—Mr. Speaker: No doubt there are many precedents for such a proceeding, [284] 788

The Resolution, if agreed to, would only have operation during the present Session, [284] 819, 820

The Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule — Mr. Speaker said, he considered that Reports of Bills from Standing Committees were now within the operation of the Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule; and, therefore, the Amendment of the hon. Member to make the Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule apply to Grand Committees was quite superfluous, [284] 1733

Select Committees — Nomination—Notice — Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Committee —One name not to be substituted for another without Notice—Mr. Molloy proposed to omit the name of Mr. Maurice Brooks, and that in its place be substituted —— Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will not be in Order in moving another name. If the House thought proper to strike out the name of Mr. Maurice Brooks, it would be open to the hon. Member, or any other hon. Member, to move another name on another day, [284] 563

MISCELLANEOUS

Order in Debate, [284] 306, 378, 675, 1166, 1252

Relevancy, [284] 120, 535, 661, 1395, 1675

Order (General), [284] 101, 453, 661, 768, 1523, 1600, 1663, 1753, 1906

SPEAKER, The (Right Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL), *Warwick*

PRIVILEGE

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER—

Proceedings in the Election of Arthur Wellesley Peel, Esq., to be Speaker of this House, [285] 24, 26, 29, 31

Stockton Carrs Railway Bill — Mr. Dodds, Member for Stockton, having sent to several Members of the House a circular requesting their attendance to support the Third Reading of this Bill, the subject was brought before the House as matter of Privilege—Mr. Speaker thought that a question of Order having arisen, the proper time to raise the question would be when the Bill was taken, [287] 4, 6, 7, 609

Mr. Sexton: Before you put the Question Mr. Speaker, I would ask, as a point of

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Order, whether it is in accordance with the usage of the House that a Motion of Privilege should be met otherwise than by a direct negative?—Mr. Speaker: There is no Rule applying to questions of Privilege. The Amendment is perfectly in Order, [287] 22

MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS

PRIVILEGE

Sir John Hay having said that on Tuesday, June 10, he proposed to give the House an opportunity of expressing its gratitude to the troops employed in the war in the Soudan by moving a Vote of Thanks to them —Sir Wilfrid Lawson asked whether the Motion of the right hon. and gallant Member would come on as a question of Privilege at half-past 4, or whether it would have to take its chance like an ordinary Motion?—Mr. Speaker said, precedence would not be accorded to a Motion of the kind made by a private Member, [288] 434

Southampton Corporation (Cemetery, &c.) Bill—This Bill having been read a second time under circumstances stated, it was moved that the proceedings be null and void, and that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.—After debate—Mr. Speaker said that, after the explanation which had been given of the peculiar circumstances of the case, he might fairly put the Question to the House, [284] 1321

RULES OF DEBATE

Irrelevancy—I hope the hon. Member (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) will not oblige me to call further attention to the irrelevancy of his speech. I have done so twice; and if I have occasion to call him to Order a third time, I shall be obliged to resort to other measures, [290] 50, 51, 52

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck having complained that the hon. Member for East Cornwall (Mr. Borlase) had in *The Western Morning News* imputed to him that he had spoken of "temperance advocates" as hypocrites—and Mr. Borlase, in reply, stating that he had heard Mr. Cavendish Bentinck say, conversationally, in the House, "Those hypocrites, the teetotallers, have got a Sunday Closing Bill to-day for Cornwall, or some such place" —Mr. Speaker intervened and acted as mediator in the misunderstanding, [288] 1184

Order—"The Permission of the House"—Mr. Warton wished to know whether the expression generally used "the permission of the House" meant in such a case the unanimous wish of the House, or whether the Question could be put if any Member or Members objected?—Mr. Speaker: It does not mean the unanimity of the House, but the general pleasure of the House, [291] 1331

SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Municipal Elections (Corrupt, &c. Practices) Bill. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now considered." Several alternative Motions for the Adjournment of

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the Debate, and of the House, having been made and negatived, original Question again proposed. Motion made, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Hicks.*) Whereupon Mr. Speaker, having stated his opinion that the Motion was an abuse of the Forms of the House, put the Question forthwith, [289] 1708

The New Rules of Procedure (Motion for Adjournment [67A]—Mr. Parnell asked whether the New Rules would preclude, on the Motions for Adjournment, the discussions which formerly took place, or whether this would be limited to the immediate Question? Mr. Speaker said: There will be no change made in that respect by the New Rules, [286] 1815

Wednesday Sittings

Mr. Macfarlane asked under what Standing Order or other Rule of the House is an hon. Member who comes in at 12 on Wednesdays precluded from going out again until a quorum is made? Mr. Speaker said: It is under no Standing Order that the doors are closed; but under the long-established practice of the House, [290] 231

The New Rules of Procedure—Rule 8—The Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule—"Blocking"

The term "blocking" is a colloquial expression recognized in this House. It has been used from the Chair with the approval of the House, and the import of it is fully known to the hon. and learned Member for Bridport and to the House, [286] 1506

Mr. Firth—The Order Book shows that one Member (Mr. Warton) has blocked no fewer than 34 Bills, ranging over the whole area of the legislation proposed during the present Session. The Question I wish to ask is, whether this procedure on the part of the hon. and learned Member does or does not come within the Rule as to Obstruction; and, if not, whether there is any Rule that can be applied to a case of this sort? Mr. Speaker: In reply to the hon. and learned Member for Chelsea, I may say that I am not of opinion that the blocking of Bills, even on the scale referred to by the hon. and learned Gentleman, would bring the hon. Member who should indulge in that practice within the penalties imposed by the Standing Order for "persistently and wilfully obstructing the Business of the House." At the same time, I am bound to say that a wholesale system of throwing obstacles in the way of Bills, not out of consideration for the merits or demerits of such Bills, but from a desire to prevent the several Bills being discussed, is, in my opinion, a violation of the spirit of the Rule, and ought to be very much deprecated, [286] 892

Money Bills—*East Indian Unclaimed Stocks Bill*—Mr. Speaker: This being a Money Bill, the Blocking Notice will not prevent its being taken, [290] 1055

Army Annual Bill—I am of opinion that this is a Bill which does not come within the Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule; but is a Bill specially exempted from that Rule, [286] 980

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MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS, AND NOTICES OF MOTION

Irregularity of Notice—The Notice, so far as it reached me, is couched in an irregular form, reflecting upon the other branch of the Legislature, [290] 691

Alteration of Notice — Priority of amended Notice. Mr. O'Brien having placed on the Paper Notice of Motion referring to the conduct of certain officials in Ireland, the Clerk at the Table, in the exercise of his duty, objected to that Notice as being of too vague and sweeping a character. Mr. O'Brien, on a subsequent day, put in an amended Notice, which was objected to on the same ground, and was informed that it would not appear on the Paper. Mr. O'Brien now complained not only that his second Notice had been objected to and refused, but that he had lost the priority which he had obtained in the ballot for his original Notice

Mr. Speaker, reading the terms of the Notice, appealed to the House whether that was a Notice which should be allowed to remain on the Order Book of the House. When the hon. Member complains that he lost priority, I have only to submit to the House whether he did not lose it by his own informality and want of observing the Rules of the House, [288] 676, 684

Postponement of Motion—If an hon. Member wishes to postpone his Motion, and there is no opposition, it will be done as a matter of course, [286] 273

Mr. Broadhurst having moved that the Order for the Second Reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill be discharged and the Bill withdrawn, it was asked whether the Resolution *in pari materiâ*, of which the hon. Member had given Notice, was consistent with the Standing Order, it being identical in substance with the Bill now before the House, and Notice having been given previous to the Notice of withdrawal?—Mr. Speaker said, there was nothing informal in the Notice given by the hon. Member for Stoke, [286] 842, 843

AMENDMENTS TO QUESTIONS

I must point out that before another Amendment can be proposed it will be necessary to withdraw the Amendment now before the House, [289] 1162, 1164, 1168, 1186

If the Resolution of the hon. Member for South Shields (Mr. Stevenson) were first disposed of, the Amendment of the hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) could then be moved as an addition when the Amendment was put as a substantive Motion, [289] 667

RULES OF DEBATE

Sir Joseph M'Kenna: I beg to ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether it is not the case that the Prime Minister may, with the leave of the House, make a statement at any time?—Mr. Speaker: Yes; that would be so, [291] 1374

Mr. Speaker: I must ask the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Warton) not to "rise to a point of Order" when there is no point of Order

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

before the House. If he persists, I must call the attention of the House to the practice of the hon. and learned Member in rising to so-called "points of Order" when he has really nothing to bring forward, [289] 1835

On Question, "That the Municipal Elections (Corrupt, &c. Practices) Bill be now considered," Viscount Folkestone having referred to some of the clauses of the Bill, Mr. Speaker said: The noble Viscount would be out of Order in referring to the provisions of the Bill, [289] 1711

Latitude of Discussion—On the Question of Order, I have to say that the point raised by the hon. and learned Member was raised in April of last year, and was emphatically decided by my Predecessor in the Chair. His ruling was to this effect—That after the second reading, on the Motion to refer the Bill to a Standing Committee, there was not the same latitude of discussion allowed as upon the Question that the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House. It is not competent—that was the effect of the ruling—to discuss the whole merits and principle of a Bill upon the Motion that it be referred to a Standing Committee, [287] 1870

The right hon. and learned Gentleman is not entitled to discuss the general Question on this Amendment ("That those words be there inserted"), [289] 1176

It is not in Order to bring forward the question of an Egyptian newspaper on the Motion that I leave the Chair, [286] 488

Speaking a second time, [291] 1349

Mr. Speaker: It is not competent to the hon. and gallant Member to move that the Bill be read a second time that day three months, having spoken on the Motion for the second reading. Colonel King-Harman said he had not spoken on that Motion. Mr. Speaker: If the hon. and gallant Member says he did not I will accept his word, [288] 640; [290] 1076, 1077

Does the hon. and learned Member rise to move the Amendment on the Paper? Mr. Warton: Yes.—Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. and learned Member has lost his right to speak. A Division took place upon it on the last occasion, [291] 1328

The hon. Member seconded a Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate; and he is not, therefore, entitled to speak, [292] 581

I wish to ask whether my hon. Friend, having seconded a Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate, is thereby precluded from speaking on the Main Question? Mr. Speaker: That is so, [292] 581

Right of Reply—The hon. Member for Sunderland (Mr. Storey) has made a substantive Motion, and is, therefore, entitled to a reply, [289] 1920

The subject being an Order of the Day, the hon. Gentleman has no right to reply. He might explain, [292] 350

Personal Explanation—The hon. Gentleman is not entitled to enter upon matters of debate. So long as he confines himself to a personal explanation he is in Order, [286] 51, 52

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

If the hon. Member (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) desires to ask a Question to clear up some matter which he thinks is necessary for some personal explanation affecting himself, he is at liberty to do so; but he is not at liberty to debate the matter in the manner he has been doing for some time past, [289] 1923

The hon. Member for Eye (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) has offered a personal explanation; and as the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister has answered the statement made by the hon. Member for Eye, I do not think the matter ought to go further. There is no point of Order involved, [289] 828

Reference to a former Debate—Questions—The hon. Member (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) is referring to a debate which took place in the present Session; and the Question, in the form in which he has put it, is out of Order. The hon. Member is clearly out of Order in referring to a previous debate of the present Session, [289] 246

Lord Randolph Churchill: I must rise to Order. The Question put down on the Paper is a verbatim quotation from a speech delivered in a debate on Friday last; and I want to know whether it is not directly contrary to the Rules of the House?—Mr. Speaker: If a verbatim report has been quoted in the Question in the manner referred to by the noble Lord, it is out of Order, [286] 745

Premature Reference to a Question—Mr. Speaker: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member (Dr. Cameron), who had on the Paper for that evening Notice of a Motion relating to the Crofters' Commission; but I am bound to say that if he proposes to refer to the Report of the Crofters' Commission he will be out of Order. The hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Macfarlane) has given Notice that he will refer to it this day four weeks; and I understand this is the same subject which the hon. Gentleman would propose to take to-night; but, both on the ground that he could not anticipate his own Motion and the Motion of the hon. Member for Carlow, he will be out of Order in alluding to the Crofters' Commission, [288] 1499, 1502

Irregularity of Discussion—Mr. Speaker: I am bound to say this sort of irregular debate is entirely out of Order. If the hon. Member (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) will put his statement in the form of a Question he will be in Order, [289] 587

Production of Public Documents—It is an unquestionable Rule of this House that public despatches, documents, and Papers relating to public affairs should be laid upon the Table of the House if quoted by a Minister.

But in this case the right hon. Gentleman the Vice President of the Council made, I understand, no citations from any documents whatever. He merely said that he had consulted the Inspectors. The statement he made as to the result of his inquiry was made on his own responsibility, and he is under no obligation to lay any documents or Papers on the Table of the House, [286] 1022

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member quotes from a Report no doubt he will lay it on the Table, [285] 893

The noble Lord is undoubtedly referring to a Paper presented by the Chief Commissioner of Works—a Paper relating to his Department—which was presented by him in his quality of Minister without Notice. The right hon. Gentleman in the course which he took was only following a precedent which is constantly acted upon, [287] 648

Reference to Public Documents—Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett—I now ask you, Mr. Speaker, as a point of Order, whether I am not entitled to ask the noble Lord for a more direct answer to a Question of that kind; and, whether it is in accordance with the practice of the House that a Member should be referred vaguely to a large number of Blue Books?—Mr. Speaker: It rests entirely in the discretion of the Minister, [287] 1163

Un-Parliamentary Language

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach: I rise, Sir, to a point of Order. Just after you had announced the numbers I heard the Secretary of State for the Home Department say, from his place, "this dirty trick has not succeeded." I ask you, Sir, whether that is language that ought to be used in this House?—Mr. Speaker: Language of the kind described by the right hon. Gentleman, used publicly in this House, would undoubtedly be a great breach of the Privileges of the House. But I do not know under what circumstances the expression was used—whether it was used in private conversation, to what it was intended to refer, or whether it was intended to be heard. I, therefore, wish to draw a distinction between words used in the confidence of private conversation and words used in a debate in this House, [285] 1725

Sir Robert Peel: If the Secretary of State for the Home Department were in his place I would ask him what is the meaning of this, as he would call it, "dirty trick?"—Mr. Speaker: I think that is an expression that should not be used, and I am sure the right hon. Baronet will withdraw it.—Sir Robert Peel: It is an expression used by the Secretary of State for the Home Department himself.—Mr. Speaker: It is an expression which I thought, and said at the time, was an un-Parliamentary and an improper expression, one which I hoped would never be used again, and it was withdrawn, [292] 277

Colonel King-Harman: I wish to know, Sir, whether the noble Lord has any right to use such an offensive epithet—the famous debate, "the dirty trick debate"—in regard to a debate in this House, especially as he is aware that the expression itself was withdrawn and apologized for?—Mr. Speaker: I think the expression had better not be used, [286] 765

Her Majesty's Judges—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member (Mr. Healy) is not in Order. He must not use language that is disrespectful to Her Majesty's Judges. He may comment upon their conduct; but he is not

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

in Order in using language that is disrespectful towards them, [286] 1732

The hon. Gentleman the Member for Monaghan (Mr. Healy) has reached such a high level of violence throughout the whole of his speech that I feel bound to interfere. He has charged Her Majesty's Government, in language exceeding anything I have heard in this House—he has charged them with conniving at murder; and he has made a statement with reference to the Chief Secretary for Ireland which was couched in language which I conceive ought not to be used by one Member of this House to another, [287] 93, 97, 98

The word "unscrupulous" is un-Parliamentary, and ought not to be applied to any section of Members of this House. I must ask the hon. Member to withdraw it, [290] 32

The phrase made use of by the hon. Member which I spoke of as transgressing the rules of courtesy which prevail in this House was that in which the hon. Gentleman referred to the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade as "slandering," [290] 350, 351

The word "disorderly" is relative. I think the right hon. Gentleman meant to complain of the noise which may have prevented him from being heard, [291] 43

Mr. Speaker: In reply to the hon. Baronet, I have to say that I do not think the term "seditious blasphemer" applied to a Member of this House is a proper and Parliamentary expression. I am sure the noble Lord will withdraw the expression, [288] 201

I do not think the Prime Minister will insist upon using the term "foul language," though, of course, the nature of the charge made by the noble Lord is a very serious and grave one, [290] 845

Sir H. Drummond Wolff: I read them from *Hansard*, because I anticipated a shuffling answer from the Government—Mr. Speaker: I must say that the last expression of the hon. Member is scarcely Parliamentary, [285] 670

Offensive Imputations—I hope that the debate will be conducted without the imputation of motives, and without personalities which are extremely painful

I hope the noble Lord (Lord Randolph Churchill) will not introduce any fresh personalities into the discussion, which has been made painful by such personalities already, [287] 1215, 1216

Mr. Healy, rising to Order, asked whether the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Meldon) was entitled to charge another hon. Member with a determination to injure the interests of the shareholders of a Company because of his (Mr. Meldon's) personal action?—Mr. Speaker said: It would be imputing motives, which I am sure the hon. and learned Gentleman would not wish to impute, [289] 1999

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the hon. Member would not mean to impute to any Member of this House that he had falsified a document. The hon. Member ought to withdraw the expression, [292] 479

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach: I prefer to believe the word of my noble Friend to that of the right hon. Baronet—Mr. Speaker: I am sure the right hon. Gentleman has unintentionally expressed a doubt as to the veracity of the right hon. Baronet, and I trust he will not persist in the use of the expression. . . . I am sure the right hon. Gentleman will withdraw any expression which implies a doubt as to the veracity of the right hon. Gentleman — Sir Michael Hicks-Beach: Most certainly, I at once follow your ruling, [290] 713

Questions and Answers

Identity of Question—If a Question be identically the same with that previously asked, and which the noble Lord declined to answer, Mr. Speaker was not prepared to say an identical Question can be repeated, [285] 877

It is not in Order to ask a Minister for his opinion, [288] 660

If the hon. Member complains that the noble Lord did not answer a Question put to him by the hon. Member, I have to say that it is within the province of any Member of the Government to decline to give an answer to any Question put to him, if he considers that course to be in the interests of the public service. A Question handed in in the ordinary form and presented to the Clerk at the Table becomes the public property of the House, and is entitled to be seen by any Member of the House, [285] 876

Argumentative Questions—Questions which involve matters of argument, or statement of opinion, are irregular. I rule that so far as this Question is based upon a statement of fact, that it is the general expression of the Scotch Members, it is irregular; the rest of the Question may be put, [286] 456

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett having put a Question to the Secretary of State for War respecting Egypt (Events in the Soudan), was proceeding to offer some observations—Mr. Speaker said: That is not a Question; it is an inference. I cannot allow the hon. Member to argue, [290] 831

I understood the noble Lord (Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice), in reply to the Questions, to state that, in his opinion, they were of an argumentative character, and that he declined to answer them to the full extent to which they were put. In that proceeding the noble Lord is perfectly in Order, [287] 1164, 1165

The preamble of the Question contains debateable matter, and is not in Order. The hon. and learned Member who proposes to ask it ought to confine himself to asking the direct Question with which the Notice ends, [292] 109

Order—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member (Mr. Healy) must put this statement in the form of a Question . . . The hon. Member must couch his Question in proper terms, [287] 465

Mr. Speaker: This series of Questions is becoming quite irregular. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) is now

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

debating the Question. A Question can be asked; but a subject cannot be debated by a series of Questions . . . I consider the terms of the Question of the hon. Member (Mr. Healy) are not respectful either to the Chair or to the House, [290] 686

Irregular Questions—It is very inconvenient, when Notices of Questions are given, that insinuations reflecting on the character of individuals should be made. I have not an opportunity of knowing the exact terms of a verbal Notice; but I have heard enough of the Question to request the hon. Member for Mallow to expunge language which he knows would be disallowed by the Clerk at the Table in a written Notice, [287] 732

Order—Irregular Questions—Mr. O'Brien—This is not the first time the Queen's College authorities gave misleading and evasive information; and I would ask the right hon. Gentleman whether it is not perfectly plain that the answer put into his mouth by the Queen's College was calculated and intended to shirk the point raised?—Mr. Speaker: I understood the right hon. Gentleman to say that he did not feel called upon to answer Questions which were purely academic. The second Question now put by the hon. Gentleman is not in Order, [287] 1841

The hon. Baronet is not entitled to answer a Question which has already been answered by a Member of the Government. He can make a personal explanation, [291] 1555

DIVISIONS

Private Bills—It is a Rule [196] of the House that no Member is entitled to vote upon any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest. On the Second Reading of the Metropolis Water Bill Mr. Firth raised the question whether Members who were Directors of Water Companies had a right to cast their votes on this occasion against the public interest—Mr. Speaker: The question alluded to by the hon. and learned Member could only be properly raised after the Division has been taken, when it will be for the House to allow or disallow any of the votes which have been given. Afterwards, Motion made, that the vote of Mr. Coope, a Director of a Metropolitan Water Company and having a direct pecuniary interest in the question before the House, be disallowed. After debate, Question put; A. 36, N. 235; M. 199, [285] 1222, 1238

Tellers—Mr. Warton asked, on a point of Order, whether the senior Member for Hereford, having seconded the Motion, could not be compelled to be a Teller? Mr. Speaker said there was no such obligation on the hon. Member, [287] 1220

SELECT COMMITTEES

Nomination of Members—Notice—One day's Notice is all that is required in this matter. Mr. T. P. O'Connor said he should take a Division on the name of Mr. Dodds, as he wished to substitute the name of Mr. Arthur O'Connor for that of the hon. Member for Stockton—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

must give Notice of his desire to substitute a new name, [288] 795, 796

Adjournment—I do not think I am called upon to answer theoretical Questions; but I assume, from the statement of the hon. Baronet, that a case is likely to arise immediately. In answer to the hon. Baronet, I have to say that there is no inherent right in a Member to call upon the Chairman of a Private Bill Committee to adjourn the Committee, in order that they may attend the House when a Division takes place, or for the purpose of attending a Standing Committee, [287] 758

Disclosure of Proceedings—No doubt the hon. Member has rightly stated the Rule which applies to the proceedings of Select Committees of the House of the nature to which he has referred. They are of a strictly private and confidential nature; and it is a circumstance very much to be regretted, and highly irregular, that the details of what passed in the Committee, after the room was cleared of strangers, should have been made public, [285] 1549

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES

Notice—Mr. Speaker said, the hon. Member would not be in Order in moving an Instruction to the Committee without Notice, [289] 769

Notice—Mr. Speaker holds that a certain Instruction to the Select Committee on the Metropolitan District Railway can only be submitted after Notice has been given, [285] 1265

Mr. Courtney: I ask whether it is in Order to move an Instruction of this kind to the Committee, when the Committee is already able to give effect to the object of the Motion without such Instruction—Mr. Speaker: It would clearly be competent to the Committee to undertake this duty without Instruction from the House. It would not be proper to move in this House an Instruction to a Committee to do that which the Public Works Loans Act empowers the Committee to do, [291] 479, 480, 482

In reply to the hon. and learned Gentleman, I have to say, from the best consideration I have been able to give to the point raised, it appears to me that the subject of registration would be relevant to the Bill (Representation of the People Bill), and that, therefore, it will be competent for the Committee to deal with it. If the Committee is competent to deal with it, it will be out of Order for an Instruction to be moved, calling upon the Committee to do that which it is already empowered to do, [287] 828

Private Bills—As to the Instruction to the Committee being in the nature of a reference of a point they have already the power to deal with, I draw a distinction between a Committee on a Private Bill and Committees of this House. The Instruction to the Committee now about to be moved by the hon. Member is a mandatory and compulsory Instruction, and differs from an ordinary Instruction to Committees of the House, which is only permissive, therefore, in regard to those two points, and I am of opinion that the hon. Member is perfectly in Order, [287] 875

Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Bill—Instruction to Committee—Mr. Mayne rose to move an Instruction to the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred—Mr. Findlater rose to a point of Order. He wished to know whether it was competent for an hon. Member, being a Member of the Corporation of Dublin, who had petitioned against the Bill, and whose *locus standi* had been established, to move an Instruction to the Committee to protect the rights and interests of the Corporation of Dublin?—Mr. Speaker: Upon that point my opinion is clear—namely, that the fact of his being a member of the Corporation of Dublin does not prevent him from taking the action he is now taking, [287] 875

PUBLIC BILLS

Seconding—*Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment* (No. 2) *Bill*. Order for Second Reading read. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*Lord Elcho.*)—Mr. Onslow objected to the second reading. He did not know who had charge of the Bill, and he did not hear anyone move the second reading. Perhaps some Member of the Government would say who made the Motion?—Mr. Speaker: The noble Lord (Lord Elcho) raised his hat, [290] 370

Salmon (*Weekly Close Time*) (*Ireland*) *Bill*—Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."—Colonel King-Harman: I object to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.—Mr. Healy: Is it not a disorderly practice, Mr. Speaker, when such a Motion as this is made, for the hon. and gallant Member for the County of Dublin to object to the Motion?—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Member must object by challenging a Division, [290] 1081

Notice of Amendment—*Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists* (*Dublin County*) *Bill*. Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now Considered."—Mr. Healy proposed to move a new clause.—Mr. Speaker said, the hon. Member would not be in Order in moving a new clause at that stage without Notice, [289] 1733

Mr. Healy asked whether it was regular to propose that a Bill be read a third time the same night as it had been considered?—Mr. Speaker: It is a matter for the allowance of the House. If the House wishes to allow a Bill to be read a third time the House can do so, [290] 373

Motion, "That the Bill do now pass."—Mr. Healy: It has hitherto been usual, especially in the case of great Bills, to put, after the Third Reading, the Question, "That the Bill do now pass." I wish to ask whether, if a case of this kind occurs in the future, much contention would not be saved if the Motion "That the Bill do now pass" were put from the Chair?—Mr. Speaker: The putting of the Question, after the Third Reading,

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

"That the Bill do now pass" has of late years fallen into desuetude, and has become practically obsolete. I do not think that it is the pleasure of the House that the putting of such a Question should be revived, [289] 1583

Money Bills

Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved that the Order for the Second Reading of the *Hyde Park Corner Improvements Bill* be discharged, so that the Bill might be introduced in the other House.—Mr. A. O'Connor asked if the Bill could be introduced in the House of Lords, inasmuch as it was a Money Bill?—Mr. Speaker said, it was competent for the right hon. Gentleman to take the course he proposed. Order discharged. Bill withdrawn, [287] 1451

Amendments—The hon. Member cannot move the Amendment as he proposes; the House has passed the point at which he wishes to insert his Amendment, and has omitted the subsequent words, [291] 1023

Mr. Mac Iver stated that he had that morning received from the Board of Trade a paper, with the name of the President attached to it, containing certain alternative proposals to those which appear in the Merchant Shipping Bill. Upon examining the paper, he found that it contained 42 clauses, and that it involved the withdrawal of almost the whole of the remainder of the Bill; and he asked whether the President of the Board of Trade is in Order in introducing what is substantially a new Bill; or, whether the right course would not be to move that the Order for the Second Reading of the present Bill be discharged, in order that a new Bill be introduced?—After explanation from Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Speaker said: No formal Notice has been given, and there has been no irregularity, hitherto, in the action of the President of the Board of Trade, [288] 1541

Memoranda—A Memorandum attached to a Bill should be a plain statement of the scope of the measure, and should contain nothing in the shape of argument, [289] 1513

The fact of a Bill not having been printed is not a fatal objection. It is for the House to judge whether the fact should interfere with its further progress, [289] 1839

Private Bills

The Standing Orders—Mr. Holms proposed a series of alterations in reference to the Standing Orders applicable to Private Bills; objected to.—Mr. Speaker ruled that these proposals did not come under the Standing Orders which apply to opposed Private Bills, [291] 1347

An hon. Member would not be in Order in presenting to the House a Petition relating to a Private Bill. Petitions against Private Bills are lodged in the Private Bill Office, [292] 87

Committees—Notice—Colonel Gerard Smith moved to nominate the Select Committee on the Hull, &c. Bill.—Mr. Tomlinson said he had given Notice of an Amendment. He wished to know whether it was competent

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

for him to propose an addition to the Members of the Committee?—Mr. Speaker replied in the affirmative; but added that it would involve the postponement of the Bill, [290] 1597

If the hon. Gentleman objects to the proposal the Bill must stand over until to-morrow. The Standing Order directed that when Notice of opposition was given a Private Bill must stand over until the following day, [291] 848

Mr. Healy wished to know whether the hon. Member (Mr. A. F. Egerton) was right in putting down "After the Second Reading of the Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill to refer the Bill to a Select Committee?" If it was in Order for an hon. Member to propose an Amendment which would only take effect in a hypothetical case, such a proceeding would surely also be in Order with regard to Amendments in Committee—Mr. Speaker: It is not a Notice in the nature of an Amendment, and therefore it was perfectly in Order—Mr. Healy said, he had always thought that no Amendment could appear on the Paper relating to a particular stage until that stage had been obtained—Mr. Speaker: It is perfectly in Order. It is the usual practice for the Motion to be put down in this way, [288] 793, 794

The regular course would be to read the Bill a second time, and then for the hon. Member to bring forward his Motion, [288] 1767

Re-commitment—*Infants Bill*—Order for Consideration, as amended, read. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill, as amended, be now considered" (*Mr. Bryce*)—Mr. Warton: I rise to Order—— Mr. Speaker: The hon. and learned Member (Mr. Bryce) is in charge of the Bill; he has a right to make the Motion—Mr. Warton: I have a right to be heard. I have given Notice of a Motion to re-commit the Bill. I have a right to be heard—Mr. Speaker: That is not the case; the hon. and learned Member is disorderly, [291] 1014

Motion, "That the Bill be re-committed in respect of a New Clause (Court may make order as to custody)." . . . Mr. Speaker: The hon. and learned Member for Bridport is entitled to raise this question. He can move to leave out the words "in respect of a New Clause," and, if the Motion is carried, he can move the general re-commitment of the Bill, [291] 1015

SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS

New Rules of Procedure—Rule 12 [425A]—Sir Stafford Northcote inquired whether it would be competent for Colonel Stanley to move a Motion of which he had given Notice on going into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates to-morrow?—Mr. Speaker: In reply to the right hon. Gentleman I have to state that the Standing Order of the 27th November, 1882, is imperative on the subject. My Predecessor in the Chair held that the New Rules provided that the Speaker should leave the Chair on Mondays

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

and Thursdays without Question put, except on first going into Committee of Supply on the Army, Navy, or Civil Service Estimates, [285] 549

Moved, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into Committee of Supply" (*Mr. Gladstone*).—Question asked—Whether it was allowable to initiate a Debate on the subject of Zululand, or any other subject, which it might seem desirable to discuss on the Motion to again set up Supply—(*Mr. Gorst*)—Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow that a general debate of that kind would be allowable. According to the practice of the House, it has been the custom, at any rate since 1866, to allow this Motion to be put as a purely formal Motion for the purpose of setting up Supply. . . . . It has been so generally recognized that the Motion for setting up Supply is for the convenience of the House at large, that, as I said before, as a general rule, there has been no preliminary debate upon it. Supply will be the first Order of the Day immediately it is resolved that Committee of Supply shall be set up, [290] 931, 934, 938

Rules of Debate—Sir Wilfrid Lawson: May I respectfully ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether we shall be allowed to discuss the Egyptian policy of the Government on that Vote (Supplementary Vote for Salaries and Expenses of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs)—Mr. Speaker: Yes; that would be in Order. The Vote is of so wide a nature that it would be permissible to go into the whole question, [292] 3

The Committee of Supply, August 2, having been interrupted for the purpose of enabling the Prime Minister to make a statement with reference to Egypt (the Conference), it was thereafter moved, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into Committee of Supply;" objected, that it was not competent for a Member of the Government to make that Motion; it was also asked whether the Standing Order as to Mondays and Thursdays was now applicable, and whether, Supply not being now the first Order, Motions could be discussed on the Question that the Speaker do leave the Chair?—Mr. Speaker said, the interruption took place with the permission of the House. He did not see anything in the interruption which had taken place to prevent the House from being precisely in the same position in which it was when it met to-day at 12 o'clock. Under those circumstances, he considered it his duty to leave the Chair without any Question being raised upon it, [291] 1531

Relevancy of Motion — Mr. Healy asked, as a point of Order, whether, on the Motion for leaving the Chair, I cannot call attention to your ruling and conduct in the Chair on a recent occasion?

Mr. Speaker: It would be establishing a very difficult and dangerous precedent if the action of a Member of this House were to be called in question without any Notice to that Member, and without the House generally being aware of the course about

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

to be taken, and without the House being in a position to come to a decision upon the matter. The House at large was not at all aware that the hon. Member for Monaghan was going to question any ruling of mine; and I should wish respectfully to submit that any question affecting my conduct in the Chair, or any ruling given by me, should come before the House in such a way that the Whole House should be able to decide upon it, either for or against myself. The course for the hon. Member for Monaghan to adopt is to give Notice and put his Motion into a specific form before the House, so that the House at large may be able to pronounce an opinion upon it, [288] 491, 494

MISCELLANEOUS

Lord Randolph Churchill asked whether it would be in Order, on the Third Reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, to raise the question of the position of General Gordon at Khartoum, the policy of the Government in Egypt, and generally to discuss the state of affairs in the Soudan?—Mr. Speaker: I have to say, in reply to the noble Lord, that it is my duty to settle points of Order as they arise. If the question arises I shall be prepared to settle it, [286] 616

Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes)—Mr. Speaker explains his action in respect of the decision of the House on the Question "That the Bill be now read the third time"—namely, that "The Bill is read the third time *nemine contradicente;*" and a Motion being made that the entry in the Votes of the proceedings on the Third Reading of the Bill be corrected by omitting from the Votes the words "Nemine Contradicente," it was, after long debate, resolved in the negative, [289] 1561, 1583

Access to this House—The Order of 5th February is a Sessional Order and remains in force to the end of the Session, [290] 1753

Mr. Speaker refers to the sanitary condition of the House of Commons, and suggests the appointment of a small Committee of Inquiry, [290] 634

Adjournment of the House—The New Rule of Procedure (Rule 2), [287] 481

285] Order in Debate—144, 348, 464, 467, 472, 810, 847, 852, 1546, 1700, 1728
286] 49, 500, 542, 578, 747, 748, 890, 1675, 1687, 1700
287] 248, 480, 1235
289] 1082, 1394, 1706, 1712, 1752, 1759
290] 570, 711, 736, 737, 746, 897, 1605
292] 279, 508
286] Relevancy—60, 498
287] 245, 806, 831, 1878
288] 788
289] 1153, 1453, 1601, 1602
290] 41, 50, 51, 52, 864, 865, 1412, 1605, 1757
291] 827, 830, 1368, 1369, 1376
292] 573, 574
285] Order in Debate—Questions—348
286] 890
288] 179, 443
291] 304, 1182

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*
285] Order (General)—1346
286] 1117, 1480
288] 30, 256, 323, 438, 448, 695, 789, 978, 1008
289] 68, 829, 989, 1702, 1710, 1720, 1722
291] 848, 866, 1529, 1539
287] Miscellaneous—14, 15, 493, 494, 586, 676, 829

SPENCER, Hon. C. R., *Northamptonshire, N.*
Representation of the People, 2R. [286] 914
Supply—Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 495, 497

STAFFORD, Marquess of, *Sutherland*
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, Death of—Reply to Message of Condolence, [287] 726

Stage Plays (Oxford and Cambridge) Bill
(*Mr. Shield, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 84]
Bill withdrawn * *May* 1

STANHOPE, Earl
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, Comm. *cl.* 3, [284] 1535
Ecclesiastical Commissioners—House Property in Southwark, Motion for a Paper, [286] 559
Education Code, The New—Article 107 B, Motion for an Address, [286] 1261
Egypt — Conference, Ministerial Statement, [289] 1055, 1059
Negotiations with France, [288] 1444, 1724
Parliament—Whitsun Holidays—Adjournment of the House, [288] 1457
Representation of the People, 2R. [290] 155

STANHOPE, Hon. E., *Lincolnshire, Mid*
Army (India)—Re-organization, [287] 1299
Asia (Central)—Annexation of Merv, [284] 1202
Russia and the Afghan Frontier, [289] 800; —Russian General Staff Map, [288] 1778, 1779;—The Commission—Period of Operation, [292] 109
Bankruptcy Act, 1883—Case of Mr. Kirkby; [286] 870, 871
Trustees' Balances, [288] 990
Dwellings of the Poor—Appointment of Assistant Commissioners, [292] 99
Egypt—Conference, [288] 671
Events in the Soudan—Relief of Khartoum and Berber, [287] 750
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 747
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. Amendt. [289] 1463, 1469; *cl.* 1, *ib.*; Amendt. 1470, 1474, 1479, 1481, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1498; Consid. *cl.* 1, 1993, 1996
India—Questions
Bengal Tenancy Bill, [284] 871
Ecclesiastical Department—Grants to Protestant Clergymen, [284] 171
Native States—Nizam of Hyderabad, [290] 1746

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STANHOPE, Hon. E.—*cont.*
India—East India Revenue Accounts—Annual Financial Statement, Comm. [292] 308, 311
Ireland—Land Law Act, 1881, [285] 1195
Merchant Shipping, [286] 1503; 2R. [288] 748, 761; [289] 1889
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), Consid. [289] 1709; *cl.* 16, Amendt. [291] 460
Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 752
Business of the House, [284] 1732; [287] 1170
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 84, 85; Report, 1759
Post Office Officials—Appointment of Solicitors to Postmasterships, [287] 188, 189
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Supply—Board of Trade, [290] 980, 982, 993
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Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, &c. [288] 1633
Deficiency of Income from Fees, &c. for the Requirements of the Board of Trade, under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [290] 1051
Houses of Parliament, [288] 1571
Public Buildings, Great Britain, [288] 1577, 1580
Report, [286] 489
Surveys of the United Kingdom, [288] 1645

STANLEY, Right Hon. Colonel F. A., *Lancashire, N.*
Army (Dress of the Army)—Feather Head-Dress of the Highland Regiments, [286] 65
Army Estimates—Army Reserve Force, [290] 272
Clothing Establishment, Services, and Supplies, [290] 304
Divine Service, [287] 1339
Land Forces, Motion for reporting Progress, [286] 123, 134
Medical Establishment and Services, [287] 1385
Military Education, Establishments for, [290] 341
Volunteer Corps, [287] 1444, 1447
Warlike Stores—Supply, Manufacture, &c. [290] 310
Works, Buildings, &c. at Home and Abroad, [290] 324, 327
Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan), [285] 682, 688, 699, 701
Egypt (Military Expenditure), [285] 490
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STANLEY, Hon. E. L., *Oldham*
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 759
Education Department — Elementary School Teachers, Res. [287] 956
Education Department—Education Code, Motion for an Address, [286] 1387
Elections (Hours of Poll), Comm. *cl.* 1, [289] 1498, 1992
London Government, 2R. [290] 528

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STANLEY, Hon. E. L.—*cont.*
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers), 2R. Amendt. [285] 838, 841, 846, 847
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 475
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 2, [287] 1513; *cl.* 4, [288] 1801, 1821; *add. cl.* [289] 864
Sites for Churches, Teachers' Residences, &c. (Ireland), 2R. [287] 436
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1093
Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 516, 522
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—County Court Officers and Magistrates, &c. in Ireland, [285] 1854

STANLEY, Mr. E. J., *Somerset, W.*
Prisons (England and Wales)—Taunton Gaol, [289] 1405

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, Lord
Education Department—Questions
Over-Pressure in Board Schools, [289] 1529
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Education Department—Over-Pressure in Elementary Schools—Number of Children under the Ages of Five and Six, Motion for a Paper, [285] 1188, 1193
Education Department—Parishes of Rothwell and Yetminster, Res. [289] 779, 784
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Vote of Thanks to Officers and Men of H.M. Sea and Land Forces, [287] 1293
India—Bengal Tenancy Bill, [284] 1821
Court Fees Bill, 1881—Case of Louis Ramay, [290] 1707
India (Civil Service), Motion for an Address, [285] 4
Lunacy Laws, Res. [287] 1291
Marriages Validity—Pretended Clerks in Holy Orders, [287] 1468
Ordnance Survey—Maps for Anglesea and Carnarvonshire, [290] 1706
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STANSFELD, Right Hon. J., *Halifax*
Army Estimates—Miscellaneous Effective Services, [291] 671, 712, 713
Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866-9, [287] 729
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Steam Engines and Boilers Bill
(*Mr. John Morley, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Craig*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 76]
2R. [Dropped]

STEVENSON, Mr. J. C., *South Shields*
Parliament—Business of the House, [284] 39
Parliament—Business of the House (Procedure on Wednesdays), Res. [289] 658
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 153
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, 2R. [286] 1389

STEWART, Mr. J., *Greenock*
Trade and Commerce—Commercial Negotiations with Spain, [289] 1681
United Kingdom—Defences of the Mercantile Ports—The Clyde, [288] 1780

Stockton Carrs Railway Bill (by Order)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be read 3° upon Monday the 21st of April" (*Mr. Dodds*) *April* 8, [287] 2
Amendt. to leave out from "That the," add "Order for the Third Reading of the Bill be discharged" (*Mr. J. Lowther*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *April* 25, 605
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. J. Lowther*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 126, N. 117; M. 9 (D. L. 70)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°

STORER, Mr. G., *Nottinghamshire, S.*
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease—Transit of Infected Cattle, [287] 285
Rumoured Orders for Closing Cattle Markets, [286] 1174
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. [286] 791
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 234
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, 2R. [286] 1449
Supply—House of Commons Offices, [290] 781

STOREY, Mr. S., *Sunderland*
Merchant Shipping, 2R. [289] 1739
Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices), 2R. [287] 660
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 471
Post Office—Telephones—Sunderland Trunk Wire, [287] 1695
Representation of the People, Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 199
Savings Banks Acts Amendment, [290] 1616
Spain—Quarantine, [289] 1796
Straits Settlements—The Rajah of Tenom—Crew of the "Nisero," [284] 320; [287] 1029, 1321, 1322, 1480, 1695; [288] 542, 543, 848, 849, 850, 1688; [289] 815, 816, 817, 1548, 1688, 1689, 1873, 1874; Motion for Adjournment, 1891, 1906, 1920; [290] 1404, 1405, 1610; [291] 660, 661, 858
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments—Vote on Account, [288] 1103

Straits Settlements, The—The Rajah of Tenom—Crew of the "Nisero"
Question, Mr. Storey; Answer, Lord Edmond
284] Fitzmaurice *Feb* 8, 320; Questions, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Charles Palmer; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 25, 1864; Questions, Mr. C. M. Palmer; Answers, Lord
286] Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 7, 1798; Questions, Mr. Storey; Answers, Lord Edmond

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Straits Settlements, The—Rajah of Tenom—Crew of the "Nisero"—cont.
287] Fitzmaurice *May* 1, 1029; *May* 5, 1321; *May* 6, 1480; *May* 8, 1695; *May* 16, 288] 542; Questions, Mr. Storey, Sir John Hay, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 20, 848; Observations, Mr. Storey; Reply, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; short debate thereon *May* 22, 1103; Question, Mr. Storey; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 6, 1688; Questions, Mr. Storey, Mr. Brogden; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 19, 289] 815; Questions, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Storey; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 27, 1547; Questions, Mr. Storey; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 30, 1688; Questions, Mr. Storey, Mr. Brogden, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 3, 1873; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Storey*), 1891; after debate, Motion withdrawn; Questions, Mr. Gourley; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 14, 290] 924; Questions, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Brogden, Sir John Hay, Mr. Storey, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 17, 1402; Questions, Mr. Storey, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 18, 1610; Questions, Mr. Storey, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Slagg; Answers, 291] Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 28, 660; Question, Mr. Storey; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 29, 858
Maintenance of the Families, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 21, [290] 1729
Netherlands—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 *P.P.* [4024] [4041] [4102] [4108]

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England and Russia—Voyage of the Prime Minister, [285] 326, 328
Law and Police (Metropolis)—Reform Demonstration, [291] 622
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—Site for the Wellington Statue, Motion for an Address, [286] 561, 572; [287] 1659; [288] 817; Amendt. 820, 835, 1448
New Public Offices—Designs for the New Admiralty and War Offices, [291] 1737
Public Offices Site, [292] 593
Re-union of Austria, Germany and Russia, Motion for an Address, [286] 1629, 1641
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis), 1R. [288] 1265; 2R. [291] 1129, 1137

STRATHNAIRN, Lord
Army—Royal Military College, Sandhurst—Examinations, [286] 851
Egypt—Questions
Evacuation of the Eastern Soudan, [287] 1020
Events in the Soudan—Employment of Indian Troops, [284] 1306, 1313;—Relief of General Gordon, [286] 1124
The Porte and the Soudan, [291] 1737
Parliament—House of Lords—Efficiency of the House, Motion for a Select Committee, [289] 974

Strensall Common Bill
(*Mr. Brand, The Marquess of Hartington, Sir Arthur Hayter*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 23 [Bill 177]
Read 2° *, and referred to a Select Comm. *May* 12
And, on *May* 26, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Cheetham, Sir Arthur Hayter, and Mr. Hicks
Report of Select Comm.* *June* 27 [No. 245]
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 14
Considered *; read 3° *July* 15 [Bill 266]
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Morley*) *July* 17 (No. 195)
Read 2ª * *July* 24
Report * *July* 25
Committee *; Report *July* 28
Read 3ª * *July* 29
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccix]

Strensall Common [*Costs and Expenses of Commissioners*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *May* 14, [288] 393
Res. reported *May* 15

STRUTT, Hon. C. H., *Essex, E.*
Representation of the People, [286] 1567

STUART, Mr. H. VILLIERS-, *Waterford Co.*
Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan), [285] 749, 752
Egypt—Questions
Events in the Soudan—General Gordon, [284] 1463;—Tokar, [284] 675
Finance, &c. [292] 93;—Debts of the Fellaheen, [290] 201
Forced Labour, [288] 1313
Instructions to the Earl of Northbrook, [292] 494
Internal Affairs, [289] 1409
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 919
Ireland—Labourers' Act—Re-appointment of Select Committee, [292] 98
Post Office—Irish Mail Service, [290] 1393;—Postal Communication in Co. Waterford, [288] 1530
Labourers' (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment, 2R. [288] 940
Trees Planting (Ireland), 2R. [290] 642

Submarine Cables—The International Conference
Question, Mr. Pender; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 29, [285] 216

SUDELEY, Lord
Hyde Park Corner (New Streets), 2R. [288] 1275, 1276; [289] 555, 564
Ireland—Marine Board (Cork), Motion for a Paper, [284] 835, 837
Isle of Man Harbours, 2R. [286] 1253
Literature, Science, and Art—The National Portrait Gallery, [290] 814
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—The Wellington Statue, [284] 288, 289, 290, 291, 292

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Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—Site for the Wellington Statue, Motion for an Address, [286] 565; [288] 149; [291] 612; Res. [288] 830
Metropolitan Railway (Park Railway and Parliament Street Improvement), [284] 828; [287] 121; [289] 1061
New Public Offices—Designs for the New Admiralty and War Office, [291] 1344, 1736
Ordnance Survey (Scotland), Motion for a Paper, [286] 152
Parliament—Palace of Westminster—House of Lords—The Electric Light, [287] 1467, 1468; [289] 784
Westminster Hall, [291] 627, 628
Parliament—Private Bills (Railways)—New Standing Order, Res. [291] 13
Railways—Continuous Brakes, [286] 1122; [288] 1264
Revenue, &c. 2R. [292] 77

Suez Canal, The
Explanation, Earl Granville *June* 26, [289] 1333; Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Earl Granville *July* 29, [291] 839; Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Gladstone, 869
Letter of Earl Granville, Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 6, [284] 100
Neutralization, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 19, [289] 821; Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 30, 1688
New English Directors, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 17, [286] 19
Sanitary State, Question, Lord Lamington; Answer, Earl Granville *July* 15, [290] 1094
The International Consulting Committee, Questions, Mr. Magniac, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June* 23, [289] 1103
The Technical Committee, Question, Mr. Magniac; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 4, [290] 25
Parl. Papers—
Return of Shipping and Tonnage, 1883 . . . . . [4025]
Purchase of Shares (Accounts) . 230

Suez Canal Company—Arrangement between M. de Lesseps and Eastern Trade Shipowners' Association
Question, Mr. Magniac; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 8, [284] 295; Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Mr. Gladstone, 309; Questions, Mr. Norwood; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 18, 1190; Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Bourke; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 6, [285] 669; Questions, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 10, 1032; Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 8, [287] 39

Suez Canal Company—Arrangement between M. de Lesseps and Eastern Trade Shipowners' Association—cont.
Proxies, Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 24, [287] 462
The Papers, Questions, Mr. Magniac; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 15, [284] 1023

SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, Earl of
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Comm. *cl.* 6, [284] 1538

Sugar Trade—West Indian Sugar
Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, The Earl of Derby *May* 26, [288] 1283
Report to Board of Trade . . *P.P.* 325

SULLIVAN, Mr. T. D., *Westmeath*
Army (Annual), Comm. *add. cl.* [286] 1774
Egypt—State of the Prisons, [289] 1795
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian, Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure [284] 904
Ireland—Questions
Education Department—Party Emblems at Armagh—Catholic Emblems, [289] 1877
Labourers' Act, 1883—"Home Farms," [288] 653
Loyalist Meeting at the Rotunda, Dublin, —Mr. R. W. Gamble, Q.C., [284] 868
Meeting at Dromore—Mr. Maberley, [284] 1339
Prisons Commission—Dr. Sigerson, [284] 1180
Royal Irish Constabulary—Police Guard over a Lady, [288] 22
Ireland—Magistracy—Questions
Captain Ferrall, [284] 1176, 1178
Captain Plunkett, Cork Divisional Magistrate, [285] 1763
Coronership of Westmeath, [286] 1793
Ireland—Commissioners of National Education, Motion for a Paper, [287] 398
Ireland—Constitution of the Magistracy, Res. [286] 1678
Ireland—National School Teachers, Res. [291] 1406
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 264, 274, 354, 1804
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [284] 465
Representation of the People, Comm. [287] 1098; *cl.* 2, [288] 588
Representation of the People Bill, Third Reading (Entry in the Votes), [289] 1576
Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), [285] 1269
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [286] 402
Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, [291] 1810
Constabulary Force in Ireland, [291] 1458, 1460
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [291] 907, 949, 959, 1202
Irish Land Commission, [291] 1278, 1284, 1308

SULLIVAN, Mr. T. D.—*cont.*
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Civil Contingencies Fund of certain Miscellaneous Advances, [285] 1508, 1518
Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [285] 1444
Post Office, [285] 1636, 1644, 1645
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [288] 524

Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Gibson, Sir Richard Wallace, Mr. Blake, Mr. Corry*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 75]
Read 2° * *Mar* 5
Committee—R.P. after short debate, *Mar* 6, [285] 810
Committee; Report *Mar* 27, [286] 980
Considered * *Mar* 28
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *April* 3, 1597; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *May* 22, [288] 1153; Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl of Milltown*) *May* 23 (No. 104)
Read 2ª * *June* 17
Committee *; Report *June* 19
Read 3ª * *June* 24
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 19]

Summary Jurisdiction (Repeal, &c.) Bill
(*Mr. Hibbert, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 55]
2R. deferred, after short debate *April* 3, [286] 1596
2R. deferred, after short debate *April* 28, [287] 836
Read 2°, after debate *May* 16, [288] 639
Order for Committee discharged; Bill committed to a Select Committee *May* 19, 792
And, on *June* 11, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Compton Lawrance, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Warton, and Mr. Whitley
As amended by the Select Committee [Bill 254]
Report of Select Comm. *June* 19 [No. 224]
Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report, after short debate *June* 23, [289] 1198
Considered *; read 3° *June* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Chancellor*) *June* 26 (No. 155)
Read 2ª * *July* 3
Committee *July* 18 [290] 1587
Report * *July* 21 (No. 202)
Read 3ª * *July* 22
c. Lords Amendts. considered, and, after short debate, agreed to *July* 29, [291] 1013
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 43]

Superannuation Act—Clerks in the Admiralty and War Office
Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 19, [289] 819

Superannuation Bill
(*Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Courtney*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 21 [Bill 146]
Read 2° * *July* 23
Committee—R.P. after short debate *July* 24, [291] 477
Committee *; Report *July* 29
Considered *; read 3° *July* 30
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Monson*) *July* 31 (No. 235)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 5
Committee *; Report *Aug* 7
Read 3ª * *Aug* 8
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 57]

SUPPLY
The Annual Estimates, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 4, [291] 1568
Army Estimates—The Medical Vote, Question, Mr. Guy Dawnay; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar* 20, [286] 305
Army and Navy Estimates, Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 6, [285] 643
Army Supplementary Estimates, Notice of Question, Mr. Raikes; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Raikes; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 6, [285] 672
Votes of Credit—Vote for the Red Sea Expedition, Question, Mr. Raikes; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 7, [285] 873

Civil Service Estimates
Non-Effective and Charitable Services — Mr. Corry Connellan's Pension, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Courtney *July* 1, [289] 1784; Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Gladstone *July* 3, 1881; Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 7, [290] 228; Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Courtney; Questions, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Healy; [no reply] *July* 8, 507; Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Courtney *July* 14, 906
The Constabulary Vote (Ireland), Observations, Sir Robert Peel; Reply, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 8, [292] 276
The Foreign Office Vote, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 28, [291] 669
The Zulu Vote, Questions, Mr. Guy Dawnay; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 17, [290] 1423; *July* 21, 1758
The Education Estimates, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 27, [286] 884
Egypt—Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan), Notice of Motion of Want of Confidence, Colonel Stanley *Mar* 4, [285] 490; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 5, 607
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Expedition for Relief of General Gordon—Vote of Credit, Questions, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 24, [291] 320; Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—*Civil Service Estimates*—cont.

Stafford Northcote, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Newdegate, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr Bourke, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 4,1584

SUPPLY

Resolved, That this House will, upon Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty

Ordered, That the several Estimates presented to this House during the present Session be referred to the Committee of Supply *Feb* 22

285] Considered in Committee *Feb* 29, 240—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1883-4)—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 3, 6, 7, 11, 13, 25A, and 26—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 3, 4, 9A, 10, 15, 17, 19, 24, 28, and 37

Resolutions reported *Mar* 3

Considered in Committee *Mar* 6, 676—ARMY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (£370,900, VOTE FOR THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN); Committee—R.P.

Considered in Committee *Mar* 10, 1053—ARMY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (£370,900, VOTE FOR THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN)—NAVY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (£147,200, VOTE FOR THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN)

Resolutions reported *Mar* 17

. Considered in Committee *Mar* 13, 1374—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1883-4)—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 38—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 4, 5, 10, 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 30, 32, and 34—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 7 and 8A—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 2, 3, 4, and 10—CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Vote 1—CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Vote 3—CIVIL SERVICE EXCESSES, 1882-3—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 9, 23, 30, and 34—CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Vote 1

. Resolutions reported *Mar* 14, 1647

First Resolution; after short debate, agreed to

The next Four Resolutions agreed to

Sixth Resolution; after short debate, agreed to

The next Five Resolutions agreed to

Twelfth Resolution; Motion made, and Question, "That the Resolution be postponed" (*Mr. Sexton,*) put, and agreed to

Subsequent Resolutions agreed to

. Considered in Committee *Mar* 14, 1632—AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID)—(SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE), 1883-4—£500,000—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES), 1883-4, Post Office; Post Office Packet Service

Resolutions reported, and, after debate, agreed to *Mar* 17, [286] 145

Considered in Committee *Mar* 15, 1767—CIVIL SERVICES (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES), 1883-4

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—*cont.*

—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 1, 5, 6, and 7—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 31

Resolutions reported, and, after debate, agreed to *Mar* 17, [286] 146

286] Considered in Committee *Mar* 17, 101—ARMY ESTIMATES, 1884-5 — Departmental Statement of the Secretary of State for War

Resolutions reported *Mar* 18

[See title *Army (Annual) Bill*]

. Considered in Committee *Mar* 20, 362—NAVY ESTIMATES—CIVIL SERVICES (VOTE ON ACCOUNT, £3,531,050)

Resolutions reported and, after short debate, agreed to *Mar* 21, 481

287] Considered in Committee *April* 21, 190—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Votes 1 to 3 inclusive

. Resolutions reported *April* 22, 359

First Two Resolutions agreed to

Third Resolution postponed

Postponed Resolution (£91,685, Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens), considered *May* 1, 1122

. Amendt. to leave out "£91,685," and insert "£89,685" (*Sir Robert Peel*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That '£91,685' stand part of the said Resolution;" after debate, Question put; A. 219, N. 108; M. 111 (D. L. 80)

After further short debate, Resolution agreed to

. Considered in Committee *May* 5, 1332—ARMY ESTIMATES—Votes 2 to 7 inclusive

Resolutions reported *May* 6

. Considered in Committee *May* 8, 1702—NAVY ESTIMATES—Votes 2 to 5 inclusive

Resolutions reported *May* 9

Report—Postponed First Resolution [5th May] £57,500, Charge for Divine Service, considered and, after short debate, agreed to

288] *May* 12, 137

. Considered in Committee *May* 22, 1013—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS £3,468,550, VOTE ON ACCOUNT—EGYPT—THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £3,468,550, be granted, on Account, &c."

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £1,968,550, be granted, &c. (*Baron Henry De Worms*); after long debate, Motion withdrawn

Telephone Companies (*Mr. Gray*)

Charity Commissioners (*Mr. Jesse Collings*)

Central Asia (*Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett*)

Straits Settlements—The "Nisero" (*Mr. Storey*)

Royal Irish Constabulary — Extra Police, Cork City (*Mr. Parnell*)

Vote agreed to

Resolution reported *May* 23

. Considered in Committee *June* 5, 1542—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLAS I. — PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 4 to 21, 23 to 26

Resolutions reported *June* 6

289] Considered in Committee *June* 16, 427—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 1

Resolution reported *June* 17

290] Considered in Committee *July* 7, 233—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 8 to 14

Resolutions reported *July* 8

290] Considered in Committee *July* 10, 758—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 1, 2, 3
Resolutions reported *July* 14

. Considered in Committee *July* 14, 944 — CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS II. — SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 4 to 10
Resolutions reported *July* 15

. Considered in Committee *July* 15, 1137 — NAVY ESTIMATES, Votes 6 to 10 (Secs. 1 and 2), and Vote 11
Resolutions reported *July* 17

. Considered in Committee *July* 16, 1255 — CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS II. — SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 11 to 24

. Resolutions reported *July* 17, 1557
First Four Resolutions agreed to
Fifth Resolution read a second time; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" after short debate, Question put; A. 78, N. 27; M. 51 (D. L. 165)
The next Six Resolutions agreed to
Twefth Resolution; after short debate, agreed to, 1559
Thirteenth Resolution agreed to
Fourteenth Resolution; after short debate, agreed to

. Considered in Committee *July* 17, 1425 — CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS IV. — EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 11; CLASS II. —SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 11 and 26
Resolutions reported *July* 18

. Considered in Committee *July* 18, 1690 — CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS II. — SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 26 and 27
Resolutions reported *July* 21

. Considered in Committee *July* 21, 1759 — CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 29 to 36

291] Resolutions reported *July* 22, 190
Resolutions 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to
Resolution 6; after short debate, agreed to
Remaining Resolutions agreed to

. Considered in Committee *July* 22, 47—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 37 to 39
Resolutions reported *July* 24, 490
First and Third Resolutions agreed to
Second Resolution postponed
Postponed Resolution reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Aug* 7, [292] 232

. Considered in Committee *July* 23, 199—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 40 to 42; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE—Votes 1 and 2
Resolutions reported *July* 24

Considered in Committee *July* 24, 343—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 3 to 13
Resolutions reported *July* 25

[*cont.*

291] Considered in Committee *July* 25, 539—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 14 to 19, 21, 23, 25, and 32; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 2
Resolutions reported *July* 28

. Considered in Committee *July* 28, 671—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 15 to 25; NAVY ESTIMATES, Votes 12 to 17
Resolutions reported *July* 29

. Considered in Committee *July* 29, 876—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 24 and 20; Committee—R.P.

. Considered in Committee *July* 30, 1050—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Vote 7
Resolution reported *July* 31

. Considered in Committee *July* 31, 1190—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28
Resolutions reported *Aug* 1

. Considered in Committee *Aug* 1, 1413—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 27, 30, and 31; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 4 to 7

. Resolutions reported *Aug* 2, 1539
First and Second Resolutions postponed
Third Resolution agreed to
Fourth Resolution; after debate, agreed to
Subsequent Resolutions agreed to
Postponed Resolutions considered *Aug* 4, 1710; after short debate, agreed to

Considered in Committee *Aug* 2, 1438—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 29
Resolution reported *Aug* 7

. Considered in Committee *Aug* 4, 1588—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 1 to 6, 8 and 9; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 2, 3, 8 to 13, 13a, 16, and 17

. Resolutions reported *Aug* 5, 1890
Third and Sixth Resolutions postponed
Other Thirteen Resolutions agreed to
Postponed Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Aug* 7, [292] 244

. Considered in Committee *Aug* 5, 1757—RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON (VOTE OF CREDIT), £300,000; CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES — CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 14, 15, and 19; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Votes 1 to 9 and 9a; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Votes 1 and 2
Resolutions reported *Aug* 7

292] Considered in Committee *Aug* 6, 4—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 18; AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID) 1884-5
Resolution reported *Aug* 7

. Considered in Committee *Aug* 7, 124—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, Votes 1 to 5; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 4 (Supplementary), and 22; —CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 5 (Supplementary);—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 10A; — CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Vote 3

. Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Aug* 8, 280

[*cont.*

SUMMARY.

Appropriation of Grants.	£	s.	d.
1883-84.			
Deficiencies, 1882-83	1,526	14	10
Supplementary, 1883-84 ...	365,029	0	0
Navy (Supplementary), 1883-84	147,200	0	0
Army (Supplementary), 1883-84	370,900	0	0
Afghan War (Grant in Aid) (Supplementary), 1883-84 ...	500,000	0	0
	1,384,655	14	10
1884-85			
Navy Services...	10,811,770	0	0
Army Services...	15,930,600	0	0
Civil Services—viz.:			
I. Public Works and Buildings ... £ 1,803,802			
II. Salaries, &c. Civil Departments ... 2,409,134			
III. Law and Justice 6,414,813			
IV. Education, Science, and Art ... 4,860,433			
V. Foreign and Colonial Services ... 673,822			
VI. Non-Effective, &c. Services ... 1,180,414			
VII. Miscellaneous 36,694			
	17,379,112	0	0
Revenue Departments, &c. ...	9,952,028	0	0
Advances for Greenwich Hospital and School	156,007	0	0
Afghan War (Grant in Aid) ...	250,000	0	0
Relief of General Gordon Vote of Credit	300,000	0	0
Total ...	£56,164,172	14	10

SUMMARY.

Ways and Means.

Grants out of the Consolidated Fund.

	£	s.	d.
For the service of the years ending 31st March 1883 and 1884; viz.			
Under Act 47 Vic. cap. 4 ...	1,384,655	14	10
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1885:—			
Under Act 47 Vic. cap. 4 ...	10,432,850	0	0
Under Act 47 Vict. c. 15 ...	6,519,368	0	0
Under this Act	37,827,299	0	0
Total ...	£56,164,172	14	10

DEFICIENCIES, 1882-83.

Committee *Mar* 13—Report *Mar* 14

Civil Services, viz.,

	Total of Vote. £	s.	d.
Class II.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.			
Board of Trade	1,330	16	5
Record Office	40	0	8
Fishery Board, Scotland	104	7	6
Household, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	33	5	6
Class VII.—Miscellaneous.			
Temporary Commissions	18	4	9
Total ...	£1,526	14	10

[*cont.*

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1883-84.

Committee *Feb* 29—Report *Mar* 3

Civil Services.

Class I.—Public Works and Buildings.

	Total of Vote. £
Royal Parks and Pleasure Grounds	1,454
Public Buildings, Great Britain ..	7,862
Public Offices Site ... [285] 240 After short debate, Vote agreed to	11,901
Metropolitan Police Court Buildings	290
New Courts of Justice and Offices ... After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 240	5,005
Shannon Navigation	2,003
Lighthouses Abroad	1,000

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. Total of Vote

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS. £

Treasury ... ... [285] 242 1,766
After short debate, Vote agreed to
Home Office 500
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade 100
Charity Commission [285] 244 2,350
After short debate, Vote agreed to
Local Government Board [285] 244 7,950
After short debate, Vote agreed to
The Mint 5,000
Patent Office 1,453
Stationery and Printing [285] 245 30,629
After short debate, Vote agreed to
Secret Service
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £10,000, be granted, &c.;" Question put; A. 60, N. 14; M. 46... ... ... [285] 247 10,000
Local Government Board, Ireland
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £2,733, be granted, &c." ... ... [285] 257
After debate, Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,983, be granted, &c." (*Mr. O'Brien*) ... .. [285] 269
After further long debate, Question put; A. 19, N. 92; M. 73
Original Question again proposed [285] 308
After short debate, Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £2,486, be granted, &c." (*Mr. O'Brien*); after further short debate, Motion negatived; original Question put, and agreed to; Vote agreed to ... ... [285] 313 2,733

COMMITTEE *Mar* 13—REPORT *Mar* 14

Public Works Office, Ireland ... 10,000
After debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1374

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Chancery Division and Supreme Court 425
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1396
Central Office, Supreme Court ... 985
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1396
County Courts ... [285] 1405 9,916
After short debate, Vote agreed to
Police, Great Britain... 5,100
Convict Establishments in England and Colonies 100
Reformatory, &c. Schools, Great Britain ... ... [285] 1406 4,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum 730
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1408
Law Charges, &c. Ireland 15,090
After long debate, A. 129, N. 18; M. 111; Vote agreed to [285] 1410
Supreme Court of Judicature, Ireland 1,194
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1474

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. Total of Vote.

Irish Land Commission
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,654, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Sexton*); after debate, Motion withdrawn; after further debate, £
Vote agreed to [285] 1497 1,654

COMMITTEE *Mar* 15—REPORT *Mar* 17

County Court Officers, Ireland
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,000, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (*Mr. O'Brien*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; after further debate, original Question put; A. 59, N. 7; M. 52; Vote agreed to [285] 1804 1,000

COMMITTEE *Mar* 13—REPORT *Mar* 14

Dublin Metropolitan Police 18,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1497
Res. reported *Mar* 14, and postponed; *Report Mar* 17, and, after short debate, agreed to
Prisons, Ireland ... [285] 1499 2,110
After short debate, Vote agreed to

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

London University 335
South Wales University College ... 2,000

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

COMMITTEE *Mar* 15—REPORT *Mar* 17

Diplomatic Services
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £27,600, be granted, &c."
After debate, Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £26,850, &c." (*Mr. Kenny*); after further debate, A. 11, N. 71; M. 60;
Vote agreed to [285] 1767 27,600

COMMITTEE *Mar* 13—REPORT *Mar* 14

Consular Services 1,000
Suppression of the Slave Trade ... 5,485
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1500
Tonnage Bounties and Liberated African Department 1,207

COMMITTEE *Mar* 15—REPORT *Mar* 17

Suez Canal (British Directors) ... 155
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1776
Grants in Aid of Expenditure in certain Colonies [285] 1779 13,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. | Total of Vote.

South Africa and St. Helena
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £11,327, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Mr. A. O'Connor*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [285] 1785 — £ 11,327

COMMITTEE *Mar* 13—REPORT *Mar* 14

Subsidy to Castle Mail Packets Company ... ... [285] 1501 — 8,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.

Superannuations and Retired Allowances ... ... [285] 1501 — 4,200
After short debate, Vote agreed to

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Repayments to Civil Contingencies Fund
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,020, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,561 10*s.* 8*d.* &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); A. 26, N. 45; M. 19; Vote agreed to [285] 1502 — 7,020

Total for Civil Services ... £245,029

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Total of Vote £

COMMITTEE *Mar* 13

Post Office
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £102,000, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Biggar*); Motion withdrawn; original Motion withdrawn; Vote postponed
Comm. Mar 14, after short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1634 — 102,000
Res. reported *Mar* 17

COMMITTEE *Mar* 14—REPORT *Mar* 17

Post Office Packet Service
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1645 — 18,000

Total for Revenue Departments ... £120,000

Grand Total ... £365,029

NAVY, SUPPLEMENTARY, 1883-4

COMMITTEE *Mar* 10—REPORT *Mar* 17

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £147,200, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); after short debate, A. 56, N. 114; M. 58

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. | Total of Vote.

Moved, "That Chairman, &c." (*Sir John Hay*); A. 53, N. 113; M. 60; Moved to report Progress (*Captain Price*); A. 46, N. 111; M. 65
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1165 — £ 147,200

ARMY, SUPPLEMENTARY, 1883-4

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN

COMMITTEE *Mar* 6—REPORT *Mar* 17
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £370,900, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £164,750, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after debate, *Comm.*—R.P. [285] 676
Comm. Mar 10; after long debate, Question put; A. 13, N. 178; M. 165; after further long debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1053 — 370,900

AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID) (SUPPLEMENTARY), 1883-4

COMMITTEE *Mar* 14—REPORT *Mar* 17
After short debate, Vote agreed to [285] 1632 — 500,000

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1884-85

COMMITTEE *Mar* 20—REPORT *Mar* 21
Departmental Statement of the Secretary to the Admiralty (*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman*) in moving the first Vote—"That 56,950 Men and Boys be employed for the Sea and Coastguard Service for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1885, including 12,400 Royal Marines"
After debate, Vote agreed to [286] 362 — *Numbers* 56,950

Total of Vote. £

(1.) Wages to Seamen and Marines — 2,671,800

COMMITTEE *May* 8—REPORT *May* 9

(2.) Victuals and Clothing for Marines — 870,400
After long debate, Vote agreed to [287] 1702
(3.) Admiralty Office ... ... — 188,600
After short debate, Vote agreed to [287] 1798
(4.) Coast Guard Service, Royal Naval Reserves, &c. [287] 1802 — 196,900
After short debate, Vote agreed to
(5.) Scientific Branch ... ... — 112,670
After short debate, Vote agreed to [287] 1804

COMMITTEE *July* 15—REPORT *July* 17

(6.) Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad .. .. — 1,573,600
After long debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1137
(7.) Victualling Yards at Home and Abroad ... ... — 70,900

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote.
(8.) Medical Establishments at Home and Abroad	£ 66,400
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1215	
(9.) Marine Divisions	21,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1216	
(10.) Naval Stores for the Building, Repair, and Outfit of the Fleet and Coast Guard, Machinery and Ships built by Contract, &c.:	
Section I. Naval Stores ...	1,124,500
After long debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1216	
Section II. Machinery and Ships built by Contract, &c.	1,040,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1226	
(11.) New Works, Buildings, Yard Machinery, and Repairs	481,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1227	
(12.) Medicines and Medical Stores ...	62,500
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £62,500, be granted, &c."	
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Puleston*); after debate, agreed to Comm. R.P. [290] 1237	
July 28—Vote agreed to; Res. reported *July* 29	
COMMITTEE *July* 28—REPORT *July* 29	
(13.) Martial Law, &c.	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,400, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,150, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Maxwell-Heron*); after debate, A. 21, N. 51; M. 30; after further short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 763	10,400
(14.) Miscellaneous Services	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £116,900, be granted, &c."	
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Kenny*); Motion neg. [291] 763	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £112,400, &c." (*Mr. Kenny*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [291] 785	116,900
Total for the Effective Service ...	8,608,970
(15.) Half Pay, Reserved Half Pay, and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines	
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 790	853,900
(16.) Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances:	
Section I. Military Pensions and Allowances	889,600
Section II. Civil Pensions and Allowances	328,400
Total for the Naval Service ...	10,680,870
(17.) Army Department (Conveyance of Troops)	130,900
Total NAVY ESTIMATES ...	£10,811,770

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1884-5.

COMMITTEE *Mar* 17—REPORT *Mar* 18

Departmental Statement of the Secretary of State for War (*The Marquess of Hartington*) in moving the Army Estimates

Moved, "That a number of Land Forces, not exceeding 140,314, all ranks, be maintained for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at Home and Abroad, excluding H.M.'s Indian Possessions, during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885"

Moved that the Chairman report Progress (*Colonel Stanley*); after short debate, A. 70, N. 120; M. 50

Moved, "That a number of Land Forces, not exceeding 137,627, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*)

Moved to report Progress (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); after short debate, A. 63, N. 115; M. 52; after further short debate, Question put; A. 11, N. 152; M. 141; original Question put, and agreed to [286] 101

NUMBERS.	*Numbers*
(A.) Total number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India	140,314

I.—REGULAR FORCES.	Total of Vote. £
(1.) Pay of the General Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, and other Charges ... [286] 140	4,230,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
COMMITTEE *May* 5—REPORT *May* 6	
(2.) Divine Service	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £57,500, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £53,397, &c." (*Sir George Campbell*); Moved, "That Chairman, &c." (*Sir Herbert Maxwell*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Motion (*Sir George Campbell*) withdrawn; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £57,000, &c. (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [287] 1332	57,500
Res. reported *May* 6, and postponed; *Report May* 12, and agreed to	
(3.) Administration of Military Law	
After short debate, Vote agreed to [287] 1362	36,800
(4.) Medical Establishments and Services	
After long debate, Vote agreed to [287] 1369	303,000

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. | Total of Vote.

II.—Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

(5.) Militia Pay and Allowances — £
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £524,000, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £504,000, &c." (*Sir Herbert Maxwell*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... 524,000
[287] 1407

(6.) Yeomanry Cavalry Pay and Allowances
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £69,000, be granted, &c.;" after short debate; A. 103, N. 25; M. 78; Vote agreed to [287] 1426 69,000

(7.) Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances
After debate, Vote agreed to ... 568,500
[287] 1433

Committee *July* 7—Report *July* 8

(8.) Army Reserve Force Pay and Allowances (including Enrolled Pensioners)
After long debate, Vote agreed to 343,000
[290] 233

III.—Commissariat and Ordnance Store Establishments, &c.

(9.) Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments, Wages, &c.
After short debate, Vote agreed to 438,800
[290] 278

(10.) Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Transport, and other Services .. 3,058,000

(11.) Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies
After short debate, Vote agreed to 782,500
[290] 287

(12.) Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores
After short debate, Vote agreed to 1,262,500
[290] 305

IV.—Works and Buildings.

(13.) Superintending Establishment of, and Expenditure for, Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad
After debate, Vote agreed to ... 740,500
[290] 315

V.—Various Services.

(14.) Establishments for Military Education
After short debate, Vote agreed to 127,200
[290] 334

Committee *July* 28—Report *July* 29

(15.) Miscellaneous Effective Services
After long debate, Vote agreed to 31,600
[291] 671

(16.) Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges of the War Office
After debate, Vote agreed to ... 245,200
[291] 726

Total Effective Services £12,818,100

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. | Total of Vote.

VI.—Non-Effective Services.

(17.) Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c. — £
After short debate, Vote agreed to 20,300
[291] 743

(18.) Half-Pay 77,000

(19.) Retired Pay, Gratuities, and Payments allowed by Army Purchase Commissioners
After short debate, Vote agreed to 1,193,900
[291] 746

(20.) Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances 120,000

(21.) Pensions for Wounds ... 17,000

(22.) Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (In-Pensions)
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,200, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,000, &c." (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [291] 753 33,200

(23.) Out-Pensions
After short debate, Vote agreed to 1,411,000
[291] 755

(24.) Superannuation Allowances ... 190,000

(25.) Retired Allowances to Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Forces
After short debate, Vote agreed to 50,100
[291] 762

Losses Written off as Irrecoverable, &c. ... ... —

Total Non-Effective Services £3,112,500

Total Effective and Non-Effective Services £15,930,600

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1884-85.

Class I.—Public Works and Buildings.

Great Britain: Committee *April* 21—	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
(1.) Royal Palaces Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £30,603, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £28,603, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after further debate, A. 32, N. 74; M. 42; after further debate, Vote agreed to [287] 190	£ 30,603	£ 36,603
(2.) Marlborough House After short debate, Vote agreed to [287] 205	1,160	2,160
(3.) Royal Parks and Pleasure Grounds Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £91,685, be granted, &c." Moved, "That the Item £2,000, New Wellington Statue, be omitted"		

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
(*Mr. Rylands*); after debate, A. 51, N. 54; M. 3		
Moved, "That the Item £7,161, Victoria Park, be omitted" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Motion negatived; after further short debate, Vote agreed to [287] 208	91,685	111,685
Resolutions 1 and 2 reported [*April* 22] and agreed to; Resolution 3 postponed; reported, [*May* 1]; Amendt. to leave out "£91,685," insert "£89,685" (*Sir Robert Peel*); after debate, A. 219, N. 108; M. 111; Res. agreed to [287] 1122		
COMMITTEE *June* 5—		
REPORT *June* 6		
(4.) Houses of Parliament		
After long debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1542	22,063	36,063
(5.) Public Buildings		
After debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1574	106,555	146,555
(6.) Public Offices Site		
After debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1582	65,000	75,000
(7.) Furniture of Public Offices		
After debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1592	11,240	16,740
(8.) Revenue Department Buildings		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £184,116, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £174,116, &c." (*Mr. H. H. Fowler*); after debate, Motion negatived [288] 1603		
Vote agreed to	184,116	274,116
(9.) County Court Buildings	20,125	33,125
(10.) Metropolitan Police Courts		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,549, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £71, &c." (*Mr. H. H. Fowler*); after short debate, A. 18, N. 50; M. 32; Vote agreed to [288] 1636	3,549	6,549
(11.) Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1641	6,516	10,516
(12.) New Courts of Justice, &c.		

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
After short debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1642	16,969	25,469
(13.) Surveys of the United Kingdom		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1644	162,500	242,500
(14.) Science and Art Department Buildings		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1645	10,429	15,429
(15.) British Museum Buildings	4,711	8,711
(16.) Natural History Museum	1,400	2,400
(17.) Harbours, &c. under Board of Trade ...	6,347	9,347
(18.) Rates on Government Property (Great Britain and Ireland) ...	124,740	209,740
(19.) Metropolitan Fire Brigade	5,000	10,000
(20.) Disturnpiked and Main Roads (England and Wales)	195,000	215,000
(21.) Disturnpiked Roads (Scotland)		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £29,000, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £19,000, &c." (*Mr. A. O'Connor*); after further short debate, A. 7, N. 50; M. 43; Vote agreed to [288] 1652	29,000	35,000
IRELAND:		
(22.) Public Buildings		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £138,568, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Molloy*); after debate, Motion negatived; original Motion withdrawn [288] 1659		
Comm. Aug 7—Vote agreed to; Res. reported *Aug* 8	138,568	203,568
(23.) Royal University Buildings		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1661	14,650	15,650
(24.) Science and Art Buildings (Dublin)		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1661	4,500	5,000
ABROAD:		
(25.) Lighthouses Abroad	8,460	10,460
(26.) Diplomatic and Consular Buildings		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [288] 1664	36,416	46,416

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. Total of Vote.

Res. reported *June* 6; Res. 1 to 16, 19 to 21 agreed to; Res. 17 read 2°; Moved, "That this House doth agree, &c.;" A. 67, N. 4; M. 63; Res. 18 and 22 postponed [288] 1722
June 9—Res. 18 and 22 considered, and agreed to

Total of Votes Class I. ... £1,803,802

SUPPLEMENTARY (included in the above Sum)

COMMITTEE *Aug* 7 — REPORT *Aug* 8	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
(4.) Houses of Parliament	£	£
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £4,000, be granted, &c." (*Sir George Campbell*); afterdebate, Motion withdrawn [292] 192		
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £3,000, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*); Vote agreed to ...	5,000	3,000

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLAND: — COMMITTEE *July* 10 — REPORT *July* 14	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
(1.) House of Lords Offices	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £31,846, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £30,846, &c." (*Mr. Rylands*); after debate, Motion withdrawn		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £30,846, &c." (*Mr. A. Arnold*); after short debate, A. 33, N. 138; M. 105		
Original Question put; A. 146, N. 23; M. 123; Vote agreed to ... [290] 758	31,846	43,846
(2.) House of Commons Offices		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 776	36,388	51,388
(3.) Treasury, including Parliamentary Counsel		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 785	39,609	59,609

[*cont.*

Supply—cont. Vote to Complete. Total Vote for 1884-85.

COMMITTEE *July* 14— REPORT *July* 15

	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
(4.) Home Office and Subordinate Departments		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 944	£ 63,113	£ 93,113
(5.) Foreign Office		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £46,474, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £45,474, &c." (*Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett*); after debate, A. 19, N. 109; M. 90; Vote agreed to ... [290] 945	46,474	72,474
(6.) Colonial Office ...	27,411	40,411
(7.) Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 965	33,309	43,309
(8.) Privy Seal Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 973	555	855
(9.) Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 973	79,033	114,033
(10.) Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,677, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,177, &c." (*Mr. W. Fowler*); after debate, A. 58, N. 80; M. 22; after further short debate, Vote agreed to ... [290] 1027	1,677	2,377
(11.) Charity Commission (including Endowed Schools Department)		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £22,811, be granted, &c."		
Comm. July 17—Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £22,811, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £17,811, &c." (*Mr. Jesse Collings*); Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [290] 1483	22,811	34,811
Report, July 18		
COMMITTEE *July* 16— REPORT *July* 17		
(12.) Civil Service Commission		

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1255	21,762	32,762
(13.) Exchequer and Audit Department		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1259	39,338	58,338
(14.) Friendly Societies Registry		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1260	5,592	8,592
(15.) Land Commission for England		
After debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1271	15,936	23,936
(16.) Local Government Board		
After debate, Vote agreed to [281] 1278	340,757	440,757
(17.) Lunacy Commission		
After debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1305	10,052	15,052
(18.) Mint (including Coinage)		
After debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1316	44,307	69,307
(19.) National Debt Office	10,557	15,557
(20.) Patent Office ...	23,178	35,178
(21.) Paymaster General's Office	18,003	26,503
(22.) Public Works Loan Commission ...	6,578	9,578
(23.) Record Office ...	14,378	22,378
(24.) Registrar General's Office (England) ...	35,012	48,012
(25.) Stationery Office and Printing		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1326 *Report, July* 17 — Res. 1 to 4 agreed to; Res. 5 read 2°; Moved, "That this House doth agree &c.;" after debate, A. 78, N. 27; M. 51; remaining Res. agreed to	361,200	541,200
COMMITTEE *July* 17— REPORT *July* 18		
(26.) Woods, Forests, &c., Office of		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,340, be granted, &c;" Moved to report Progress (*Viscount Lymington*); after short debate, A. 33, N. 111; M. 78		
After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £15,140, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Cheetham*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn		
After debate, Vote agreed to	16,340	23,340

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
COMMITTEE *July* 18— REPORT *July* 21		
(27.) Works and Public Buildings, Office of	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £32,134, be granted, &c."		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Sexton*); after short debate, A. 21, N. 50; M. 29		
Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [290] 1690	32,134	48,134
(28.) Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid ...	25,000	40,000
COMMITTEE *July* 21— REPORT *July* 22		
(29.) Secret Service		
After short debate, A. 117, N. 19; M. 98; Vote agreed to ... [290] 1759	17,000	33,000
SCOTLAND:		
(30.) Exchequer and other Offices ...	4,810	6,310
(31.) Fishery Board		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,829, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,399, &c." (*Mr. Molloy*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; after further short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1776	12,829	17,829
(32.) Lunacy Commission		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1787	4,454	5,954
(33.) Registrar General's Office	4,277	5,777
(34.) Board of Supervision	23,518	28,518
IRELAND:		
(35.) Lord Lieutenant's Household		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,429, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £429, &c." (*Mr. Molloy*); A. 13, N. 67; M. 54		

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,600, &c. (*Mr. Barry*); Motion withdrawn;	£	£
Vote agreed to ... [290] 1793	5,429	7,429
(36.) Chief Secretary's Office, &c.		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £30,154, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That the Item of £4,425, &c., Chief Secretary's Salary, be omitted" (*Mr. O'Brien*); after debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Healy*); after further short debate, A. 24, N. 143; M. 119		
Question again proposed; after short debate, A. 18, N. 126; M. 108; after further debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1800	30,154	42,154
COMMITTEE *July* 22—		
REPORT *July* 24		
(37.) Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	1,337	2,137
(38.) Local Government Board		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £109,544, be granted, &c."		
After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £108,544, &c." (*Mr. Moore*); after long debate, Motion withdrawn		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £102,144, &c." (*Mr. Kenny*); A. 21, N. 105; M. 84; after further debate, Vote agreed to ... [291] 47	109,544	139,544
Res. reported [*Aug* 7] and, after short debate, agreed to [292] 232		
(39.) Public Works Office		
After debate, A. 61, N. 12; M. 49; Vote agreed to [291] 149	39,997	57,997
COMMITTEE *July* 23—		
REPORT *July* 24		
(40.) Record Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 199	4,416	6,416
(41.) Registrar General's Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 204	11,126	16,126

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
(42.) Valuation and Boundary Survey	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,593, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,193, &c." (*Mr. Sexton*); after long debate, A. 58, N. 116; M. 58		
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,293, &c." (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [291] 210	16,593	25,093
Total of Votes Class II.		... £2,409,134

SUPPLEMENTARY (included in the above Sum)

COMMITTEE *Aug* 7

REPORT *Aug* 8

(5.) Foreign Office £5,000

After short debate, Vote agreed to [292] 225

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
ENGLAND:		
COMMITTEE *July* 23—		
REPORT *July* 24		
(1.) Law Charges	£	£
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 273	54,651	81,651
(2.) Public Prosecutor's Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 274	2,707	3,907
COMMITTEE *July* 24—		
REPORT *July* 25		
(3.) Criminal Prosecutions		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 343	105,764	169,764
(4.) Supreme Court of Judicature		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 350	289,822	419,822
(5.) Wreck Commission	9,078	13,578
(6.) County Courts		
After debate, Vote agreed to [291] 371	376,726	446,726
(7.) Land Registry		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,442, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,442, &c." (*Mr. A. Arnold*); after short debate, A. 32, N. 41; M. 9; Vote agreed to [291] 380	3,442	5,442

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
(8.) Revising Barristers, England	18,690	18,690
(9.) Police Courts (London and Sheerness) ... After short debate, A. 50, N. 24; M. 26; Vote agreed to [291] 393	10,023	15,023
(10.) Metropolitan Police	279,875	529,875
COMMITTEE *Aug* 7— REPORT *Aug* 8		
(10A.) Rewards to Police	12,000	12,000
COMMITTEE *July* 24— REPORT *July* 25		
(12.) County and Borough Police, Great Britain ... Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £968,298, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £963,298, &c." (*Mr. Sexton*); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [291] 396	968,298	970,298
(13.) Convict Establishments in England and the Colonies	235,109	405,109
(14.) Prisons, England After debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Harrington*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [291] 433	374,869	474,869
COMMITTEE *July* 25— REPORT *July* 28		
(15.) Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 539	134,957	274,957
(16.) Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 541	19,772	28,772
SCOTLAND:		
(17.) Lord Advocate, and Criminal Proceedings Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £38,801, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £38,131, &c." (*Dr. Cameron*); after debate, A. 19, N. 58; M. 39; Vote agreed to [291] 542	38,801	63,801
(18.) Courts of Law and Justice Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £42,657, be granted, &c."		

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £42,157, &c." (*Dr. Cameron*); A. 23, N. 59; M. 36; after further short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 556	42,657	62,657
(19.) Register House Departments Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £24,603, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £24,103, &c." (*Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*); A. 19, N. 64; M. 45; Vote agreed to [291] 568	24,603	36,603
(20.) Prisons, Scotland After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 581	79,897	109,897
IRELAND:		
COMMITTEE *July* 29		
(21.) Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £49,031, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £47,431, &c." (*Mr. Sexton*); after debate, Motion withdrawn After further debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £44,678, &c." (*Mr. A. O'Connor*); after short debate; A. 29, N. 126; M. 97 Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £45,031, &c." (*Mr. Small*); Moved to report Progress (*Sir John Hay*); Motion withdrawn Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £45,031, &c." (*Mr. Small*); Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Gladstone*); Comm.—R.P. *Comm. July* 31—Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £45,031, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Small*); after debate, Motion negatived; Vote agreed to Res. reported *Aug* 1 [291] 1190	49,031	99,031
COMMITTEE *July* 25— REPORT *July* 28		
(22.) Supreme Court of Judicature	60,066	90,066

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
COMMITTEE *July* 31— REPORT *Aug* 1		
(23.) Court of Bankruptcy After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1218	7,561	10,061
COMMITTEE *July* 25— REPORT *July* 28		
(24.) Admiralty Court Registry	785	1,285
COMMITTEE *July* 29		
(25.) Registry of Deeds Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,670, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Motion withdrawn [291] 876 *Comm. July* 31—After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £11,670, &c." (*Mr. Findlater*); after further short debate, A. 28, N. 45; M. 17; Vote agreed to [291] 1220 Res. reported *Aug* 1	12,670	18,670
COMMITTEE *July* 25— REPORT *July* 28		
(26.) Registry of Judgments	1,513	2,313
COMMITTEE *July* 31— REPORT *Aug* 1		
(27.) Land Commission Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £83,430 (including a supplementary sum of £25,340), be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £82,680, &c." (*Colonel King-Harman*); after further debate, Motion negatived; Vote agreed to [291] 1241	83,430	113,430
COMMITTEE *Aug* 1—		
(28.) County Court Officers, &c. (including Supplementary sum of £1,096) After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1413 Res. reported *Aug* 2 and postponed; Res. reported *Aug* 4, and agreed to	66,837	96,837
COMMITTEE *July* 31— REPORT *Aug* 1		
(29.) Dublin Metropolitan Police (including Police Courts)		

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £86,094, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £85,094, &c." (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £35,094, &c." (*Mr. Gray*); A. 19, N. 73; M. 54; Vote agreed to [291] 1308	86,094	146,094
COMMITTEE *Aug* 2—		
(30.) Constabulary Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £940,095, be granted, &c." After long debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £840,095, &c." (*Mr. Parnell*); after further debate, A. 33, N. 90; M. 57; after further short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1438 *Report, Aug* 7 — Res. agreed to	940,095	1,440,095
COMMITTEE *July* 25— REPORT *July* 28		
(31.) Prisons, Ireland Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £99,980, be granted, &c." Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Healy*); after debate, Motion withdrawn; original Motion, withdrawn [291] 584 *Comm. Aug* 1.—After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1414 Res. reported *Aug* 2 and postponed; Res. reported *Aug* 4, and agreed to	99,980	149,980
(32.) Reformatory and Industrial Schools Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £51,944, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Motion withdrawn [291] 584 *Comm. July* 31—Motion proposed; Comm.—R.P. *Comm. Aug* 1—Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £51,844, &c." (*Mr. Moore*); A. 20, N. 66; M. 46; Vote agreed to [291] 1415 Res. reported *Aug* 2	51,944	96,944

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
(33.) Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 586	4,066	6,566
Total of Votes Class III.	...	£6,414,813
SUPPLEMENTARY (included in the above sum)		£
(27.) Land Commission ...	...	25,340
(28.) County Court Officers, &c.	...	1,096
		£26,436

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

COMMITTEE *June* 16—REPORT *June* 17	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
ENGLAND:		
(1.) Public Education		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,366,167, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,360,297, &c." (*Mr. Stanley Leighton*); after long debate, Motion negatived		
After long debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Warton*); Motion negatived; Vote agreed to [289] 427	2,366,167	3,016,167
COMMITTEE *July* 25—		
(2.) Science and Art Department		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £284,825, be granted, &c."		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Warton*); Motion agreed to; *Comm.*—R.P. [291] 586		
Comm. *Aug* 4—Vote agreed to	284,825	364,825
Res. reported *Aug* 5		
COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5		
(3.) British Museum		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1708	102,133	152,133
COMMITTEE *Aug* 1—REPORT *Aug* 2		
(4.) National Gallery		
After short debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Biggar*); A. 18, N. 56; M. 38		
Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (*Mr. Gray*): after short debate, Motion withdrawn		

[cont.

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Motion negatived; Vote agreed to [291] 1422	13,143	16,643
Res. reported *Aug* 2; Moved, "That this House doth agree, &c."; Amendt. "That the Debate be adjourned" (*Mr. Warton*); N. 36; A. 4; M. 32; Res. agreed to		
(5.) National Portrait Gallery		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [291] 1428	1,607	2,407
(6.) Learned Societies, &c.		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1430	16,400	23,400
(7.) London University	8,346	12,346
COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5		
(8.) University College, Wales (including a Supplementary sum of £2,500)	8,500	10,500
(9.) Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report)	4,252	5,752
(10.) Transit of Venus, 1882		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1703	255	355
SCOTLAND:		
COMMITTEE *July* 17—REPORT *July* 18		
(11.) Public Education		
After long debate, Vote agreed to [290] 1425	315,413	475,413
COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 5		
(12.) Universities, &c.	13,031	19,031
(13.) National Gallery	1,700	2,100
(13A.) Historical Portrait Gallery	5,000	5,000
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,195, be granted, &c."		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Motion withdrawn [291] 1709		
IRELAND:		
COMMITTEE *Aug* 5—REPORT *Aug* 7		
(14.) Public Education		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £452,627, be granted, &c."		

[cont.

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
After debate, Moved, "That the Item £25,568 (Salaries and Wages) be omitted" (*Mr. A. O'Connor*); after further debate, A. 36, N. 71; M. 35		
After debate, Moved, "That the Item £33,543 (Model Schools) be omitted" (*Mr. Gray*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [291] 1795	452,627	732,627
(15.) Teachers' Pension Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1869	1,195	1,995
COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—		
(16.) Endowed Schools Commissioners ...	470	670
Res. reported *Aug* 5, and postponed; reported *Aug* 7, and agreed to		
(17.) National Gallery	1,441	2,241
Res. reported *Aug* 5		
COMMITTEE *Aug* 6—		
REPORT *Aug* 7		
(18.) Queen's Colleges		
After long debate, A. 100, N. 35; M. 65; Vote agreed to [292] 4	12,378	14,378
COMMITTEE *Aug* 5—		
REPORT *Aug* 7		
(19.) Royal Irish Academy	1,250	2,450
Total of Votes Class IV. ...		£4,860,433
SUPPLEMENTARY (included in the above Sum) £		
(8.) University Colleges, Wales		2,500

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

Supply—cont.	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—		
(1.) Diplomatic Services		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £157,975, (including Supplementary sum of £35,000), be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That the Item £7,000 (Salary of Ambassador at Rome) be omitted" (*Mr. O'Donnell*); after long debate, A. 26, N. 91; M. 65		
Moved, "That the Item £4,000 (Admiral Hewitt's Mission) be omitted" (*Mr. M'Coan*); A. 32, N. 67; M. 35; after further short debate, Vote agreed to ... [291] 1588	157,975	247,975
(2.) Consular Services		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £155,402 (including Supplementary sum of £2,910) be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1691	155,402	255,402
(3.) Suppression of the Slave Trade		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £25,670 (including Supplementary sum of £11,080), be granted, &c.		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1588	25,670	28,670
(4.) Tonnage Bounties, &c.	4,420	7,420
(5.) Suez Canal (British Directors)	2,005	2,405
(6.) Colonies, Grants-in-Aid		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1707	20,951	27,951
Report Aug 5 — Res. 1 and 2 agreed to; Res. 3 postponed; Res. 3 agreed to *Aug* 7		
Res. 4 and 5 agreed to *Aug* 5; Res. 6 postponed		
Res. agreed to *Aug* 7		
COMMITTEE *July* 30—		
REPORT *Aug* 31		
(7.) South Africa and St. Helena		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £38,867 (including Supplementary sum of £30,000), be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £38,567, &c." (*Mr. Guy Dawnay*); after long debate, A. 99, N. 155; M. 56; Vote agreed to ... [291] 1050	38,867	39,867
COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—		
REPORT *Aug* 5		
(8.) Subsidies to Telegraph Companies ...	17,300	35,300
(9.) Cyprus, Grant-in-Aid)	15,000	15,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1707		
(10.) Castle Mail Packets Company	13,832	13,832
Total of Votes Class V. ...		£673,822
SUPPLEMENTARY (included in the above Sum) £		
(1.) Diplomatic Services		35,000

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote.
(2.) Consular Services	£2,910
(3.) Suppression of the Slave Trade...	11,080
(7.) South Africa and St. Helena ...	30,000
	£78,990

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.

COMMITTEE—*Aug* 5 REPORT *Aug* 7	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
(1.) Superannuation and Retired Allowances Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £206,828, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £206,392, &c." (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Motion negatived, Vote agreed to [291] 1870	206,828	446,828
(2.) Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, &c. ...	11,000	22,000
(3.) Pauper Lunatics, England	461,000	461,000
(4.) Pauper Lunatics, Scotland	69,000	84,000
(5.) Pauper Lunatics, Ireland After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1886	14,500	94,500
(6.) Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1887	12,747	16,747
(7.) Friendly Societies Deficiency	48,115	48,115
(8.) Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Great Britain	2,101	3,101
(9.) Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,648, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,604, &c." (*Mr. Healy*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... [291] 1888	2,648	3,248
(10.) Redemption of Consolidated Fund Allowances	875	875
Total of Votes Class VI.	...	£1,180,414

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 5— REPORT *Aug* 7	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
(1.) Temporary Commissions	18,776	26,776
(2.) Miscellaneous Expenses After short debate, Vote agreed to [291] 1890	4,693	7,193
COMMITTEE *Aug* 7— REPORT *Aug* 8		
(3.) Funeral Expenses, H.R.H. Duke of Albany Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,725, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £425, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, A. 23, N. 69, M. 46; Vote agreed to [292] 227	2,725	2,725
Total of Votes Class VII.	...	£36,694

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, 1884-85.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 7— REPORT *Aug* 8	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1884-85.
	£	£
Vote I. For Salaries and Expenses of the Customs Department ...	786,951	986,951
Vote II. For Salaries and Expenses of the Inland Revenue Department After short debate, Vote agreed to [292] 124	1,446,615	1,746,615
Vote III. For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Annuities and Insurances, and the Collection of the Post Office Revenue (including a Supplementary sum of £339,466) After debate, Vote agreed to [292] 153 ...	3,852,517	4,752,517
Vote IV. For the Post Office Packet Service After debate, Vote agreed to [292] 191	531,356	731,356
Vote V. For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Telegraph Service After debate, Vote agreed to [292] 191	1,204,589	1,734,589
Total Revenue Departments		£9,952,028

COMMITTEE *July* 28—REPORT *July* 29

GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL	156,007
COMMITTEE *Aug* 6—REPORT *Aug* 7	
AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID)	250,000
COMMITTEE *Aug* 5—REPORT *Aug* 7	
RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON (VOTE OF CREDIT After long debate, Question put; A. 174, N. 14; M. 160; Vote agreed to [291] 1757	£ 300,000

[cont.

Supreme Court of Judicature Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 24 (No. 152)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 3, [289] 1857
Committee, after debate *July* 14, [290] 885
Report * *July* 15 (No. 191)
Read 3ª * *July* 18
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Herbert Gladstone*) *July* 24
Read 2° * *July* 28 [Bill 307]
Committee—R.P. *July* 29, [291] 1013
Committee; Report *Aug* 1, 1432
Bill re-committed; Committee; Report; Considered; read 3° *Aug* 4, 1714
l. Commons Amendts. (No. 243)
Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 61]

Supreme Court of Judicature (District Courts) Bill (*Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Eustace Smith, Mr. Rowley Hill, Mr. Thomas Thompson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 48]
2R. [Dropped]

Supreme Court of Judicature (*Chancery Examiners' Office* [*Compensation*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *Aug* 1, [291] 1436
Res. reported *Aug* 4

Switzerland—Religious Persecution
Question, Sir Robert Peel; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 25, [287] 647; Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *May* 12, [288] 25; Questions, Sir Robert Peel; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 12, [289] 80; *July* 31, [291] 1175

SYDNEY, Earl (Lord Steward of the Household)
H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, Her Majesty's Answer to the Address, [286] 1453
Housing of the Working Classes—Queen's Answer to the Address, [285] 1
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Her Majesty's Answer to the Address, [284] 285

SYKES, Mr. C., *York, E. R.*
Education Department—Pensions of Elementary Teachers, [288] 441
Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act (1877) Amendment, Motion for Leave, [288] 641; 2R. 1882

SYNAN, Mr. E. J., *Limerick Co.*
Ireland—Questions
Law and Justice—Glin Petty Sessions—Case of Daniel M'Coy, [291] 1558; [292] 600, 601
Limerick City (Extra Police Tax), [290] 1656
Prevention of Crime Act, 1882—Extra Police at Limerick, [291] 652
Royal Irish Constabulary—Dr. Madigan, Medical Officer, [291] 1560
Law and Police—Cleator Moor Riots, Cumberland, [290] 1410, 1411, 1412

[*cont.*

SYNAN, Mr. E. J.—*cont.*
Supply—Irish Land Commission, [291] 1268
Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, &c. [291] 418
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Local Government Board in Ireland, &c. [285] 264

TALBOT, Mr. J. G., *Oxford University*
Army Pay Department—Grievances of Officers, [286] 35, 590
Cardiff Corporation Bill—University College of South Wales, Instruction to the Committee, [288] 1747, 1756, 1759
Cemeteries, 2R. [289] 1331
Church of England—Relinquishment of Office—The Return, [290] 513
Church Patronage, 2R. [289] 749
Disused Burial Grounds, 2R. [285] 1308
Divided Parishes Act, 1876—Registration of Voters, [290] 1417
Dynamite Outrages—The Explosion at Victoria Station, [285] 32
Education Code, Motion for an Address, [286] 1381, 1382, 1383, 1385
Education Department—Questions
Board Schools at Gravesend, [286] 600
Elementary Education Act, 1876—Pupil Teacher Grant, [286] 860
Instruction to School Inspectors, [288] 442
Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales)—Aberystwith College, [285] 1629
Over-Pressure in Board Schools, [291] 1359
Over-Working—Bradford Board School, [285] 862
School Accommodation, [291] 1357;—Obligations of School Boards to Furnish School Accommodation, [290] 1604
Education Department—Elementary School Teachers, Res. [287] 953, 954
Egypt, Defence of—Expenses—Supplementary Estimate, [291] 501
Merchant Shipping, 2R. [284] 1957
Parliament—Business of the House, [286] 886
Parliament—Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, Motion for Postponement, [286] 1301
Parliament—Standing Committees—Revival of Resolutions of 1st December, 1882, Res. [284] 770, 813, 1952
Public Health—Cholera, [289] 1685
Representation of the People, Comm. *cl.* 3, [288] 1377
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sundays, 2R. Amendt. [286] 1397
Supply—Charity Commission of England and Wales, [290] 1531, 1534
Education, Science, and Art, [289] 442
Education Estimates, [286] 884
National Gallery, [291] 1428
Public Education in England and Wales, &c. [289] 512, 514, 516, 517, 543

TAYLOR, Mr. P. A., *Leicester*
International Health Exhibition—Reduced Rate of Admission for the Working Classes, [288] 10
Law and Justice—Criminal Law—Loitering with Intent, [284] 1351

TAYLOR, Mr. P. A.—*cont.*
Mauritius—Flogging Laws, [288] 426
Vaccination—Alleged Transmission of Erysipelas at Cardiff, [284] 667

Teachers' Residences (Ireland) Bill
(*Colonel Colthurst, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Thomas Dickson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 15 [Bill 288]
Read 2° * *July* 18
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Fitz Gerald*) *July* 25 (No. 214)
Read 2ª * *July* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 29
Read 3ª * *July* 31
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict* c. 45]

TENNANT, Mr. C., *Peeblesshire*
Trade and Commerce—West India Colonies and the United States, [287] 1025

Thames Crossings—Report of the Select Committee
Question, Mr. Arthur Cohen; Answer, Sir Hussey Vivian *July* 17, [290] 1415
Report, with Plans . . . . *P.P.* 255

Thames River Preservation
Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the operation of the Acts for the Preservation of the Thames, and the steps which are necessary to secure the enjoyment of the River as a place of recreation" (*Mr. Story-Maskelyne*) *Mar* 11
And, on *Mar* 27, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Elton, Mr. Fremantle, Mr. Holms, Mr. Walter James, Sir Andrew Lusk, Colonel Makins, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Craig-Sellar, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, and Mr. Wroughton
Report . . . . . *P.P.* 321

Theatres, &c. Regulation (Metropolis) Bill
(*Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Hicks*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 61]
2R. [Dropped]

THOMASSON, Mr. J. P., *Bolton*
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, Res. [287] 1568

THOMPSON, Mr. T. C., *Durham*
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, Comm. [287] 1882
Mining Industry, Res. [290] 93
Revision of Voters and Jurors Lists (Dublin County), Comm. *add. cl.* [289] 1510
Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland), 3R. [286] 1598

THOMSON, Mr. H., *Newry*
Ireland—Public Meetings—Nationalist Meeting at Newry, [289] 77, 79

THORNHILL, Mr. T., *Suffolk, W.*
Army (India)—Quartermasters, [291] 1576
Parliament—Adjournment, Ministerial Statement, [290] 719
Palace of Westminster—House of Commons—Accommodation for Opposition Whips, [284] 180

THURLOW, Lord
Inland Revenue—Succession Duty on Irish Estates, [285] 1313
Literature, Science, and Art—National Portrait Gallery, [291] 838
Meteorological Office—Weather Reports—Return of Unwarned Storms, Motion for a Paper, [288] 532; Motion for a Return, 1275
Metropolitan Improvements—Hyde Park Corner—Statue of the late Duke of Wellington, [287] 1659; [288] 2, 3, 1449
National Debt, 2R. [286] 150
Post Office—Parcel Post, [284] 1314
Post Office Protection, 2R. [290] 14
Railways (Ireland)—Parsonstown and Portumna Railway, [289] 1780
Rivers Pollution, Motion for a Paper, [288] 6
Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, Res. [286] 419
Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, [284] 1714

Tithe Rent Extraordinary Bill
(*Mr. Inderwick, Mr. Duckham, Mr. Edward Leatham, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Walter*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 70]
2R. [Dropped]

TOLLEMACHE, Mr. H. J., *Cheshire, W.*
Inland Revenue—Freeing of the Dee Bridges—Stamp Duty on the Purchase Money, [286] 282
Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, [284] 440

TOMLINSON, Mr. W. E. M., *Preston*
Army—Auxiliary Forces—Volunteers, [287] 1167
Expeditionary Force to the Soudan—Small Arms—Cutlasses and Bayonets, [286] 33
Army (Annual), Comm. [286] 1595; *cl.* 4, 1741
Army Estimates—Clothing Establishment, Services, and Supplies, [290] 304
Military Education, Establishments for, [290] 339
Volunteer Corps, [287] 1445
Warlike Stores—Supply, Manufacture, &c. [290] 311
Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan), [285] 716, 719
Asia (Central)—Russian Advance—Sarakhs, [292] 112, 113, 265
Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (Patronage), Res. [285] 915
Civil Servants of the Crown—Sir William Gurdon, [291] 1171
Contagious Diseases (Animals), [287] 654
Copyhold Enfranchisement, 2R. [285] 1290
Disposal of the Dead (Regulations), 2R. [287] 995

[*cont.*

TOMLINSON, Mr. W. E. M.—*cont.*
Egypt—Riots at Alexandria—Captured Artillery, [286] 34
Elections (Hours of Poll), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [284] 543; Comm. [289] 1466
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Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act (1883) Amendment Bill (*Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Findlater, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Shaw*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 26 [Bill 231]
2R., Debate adjourned *June* 17, [289] 657
Read 2° * *June* 23
Committee *—R.P. *June* 27
Committee; Report *June* 30, 1767
Considered *July* 3, 1997; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Healy*); Question put; A. 9, N. 37; M. 28 (D. L. 152) [House counted out]
Considered; read 3°, after short debate *July* 7, [290] 372

Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Bill —cont.
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Fitz Gerald*) *July* 8 (No. 180)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived *July* 10
Read 3ª * *July* 11
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 28]

Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill (*Mr. Meldon, Mr. Maurice Brooks*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 19 [Bill 117]
2R. [Dropped]

Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order Bill (*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 27 [Bill 233]
Read 2° * *June* 10
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 27 (No. 168)
Read 2ª, and committed; the Committee to be proposed by the Committee of Selection *July* 10, [290] 649
And, on *July* 15, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Romilly (Chairman), L. Breadalbane, L. Crofton, L. De L'Isle and Dudley, L. De Mauley
Committee *July* 24, [291] 281
Report * *July* 28 (No. 211)
Read 3ª * *July* 31
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxvii]

Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill (*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 27 [Bill 234]
Read 2° * *June* 10
Report * *June* 18
Read 3° * *June* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *June* 20 (No. 144)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee * *July* 24
Report * *July* 28
Read 3ª * *July* 31
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. ccxviii]

Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Orders
Moved, That the following clause be added to all Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Orders; —"No capital authorised by this Act shall become guaranteed capital until it has been certified by the Board of Trade to have been expended on the undertaking: Provided, that the Board of Trade shall not give any less certificate than for a sum of £10,000 (where the capital is over £100,000, or £5,000 where it is under that sum); and the Board of Trade shall not give their final certificate in respect of any such capital until twelve months after the opening of the line for traffic, when, being satisfied that the line has been duly completed and is in working order, they may issue a certificate for the balance of capital authorised by the Act" (*The Lord Inchiquin*) *July* 15, [290] 1088; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

[*cont.*

Tramways Provisional Orders Bill
(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Holms*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 25 [Bill 180]
Read 2° * *May* 9
Report * *June* 17
Considered * *June* 20
Read 3° * *June* 23
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *June* 24 (No. 150)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee *; Report *July* 7
Read 3ª * *July* 8
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* ccvii.]

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill (*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Holms*)

c. Ordered * *May* 2
Read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 193]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Report * *June* 11
Considered * *June* 12
Read 3° * *June* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *June* 16 (No. 126)
Read 2ª * *June* 24
Committee *; Report *June* 26
Read 3ª * *June* 27
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxx]

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill (*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Holms*)

c. Ordered * *May* 2
Read 1° * *May* 5 [Bill 194]
Read 2° * *May* 13
Report * *June* 17
Considered * *June* 20
Read 3° * *June* 23
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *June* 24 (No. 151)
Read 2ª * *June* 27
Committee *; Report * *July* 3
Read 3ª * *July* 4
Royal Assent *July* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. cxii]

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill (*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Holms*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 6 [Bill 196]
Read 2° * *May* 19
Report * *June* 11
Considered * *June* 12
Read 3° * *June* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *June* 16 (No. 127)
Read 2ª * *June* 24
Committee * *June* 26
Report * *June* 27
Read 3ª * *June* 30
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Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *July* 10, [290] 669

Treasury Solicitors' Act, 1876—*Intestates Estates*
Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May* 16, [288] 538

Treaty of Berlin—Articles 43 *and* 44—*Jewish Hawkers in Roumania*
Questions, Baron Henry De Worms; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 10, [290] 680; *Aug* 4, [291] 1574

Treaty of Berlin—Bulgaria—Article X.—The Varna-Roustchouk Railway
Moved for, "An Address for Papers and Correspondence relative to the Varna-Roustchouk Railway" (*The Earl De La Warr*)
285] *Feb* 26, 5; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 29, 207; *Mar* 3, 368; Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 4, 502; Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 7, 866 *P.P.* [3931]

Trees Planting (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Harrington, Mr. Marum, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Sheil*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 32]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 9, [290] 635
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Colonel King-Harman*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
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Trees Planting (Ireland), 2R. [290] 646

Truck Act—Sick Clubs and Pension Funds
Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 1, [287] 1031

TRURO, Lord
Criminal Law Amendment, Comm. *add. cl.* [288] 401; *cl.* 5, 405; *cl.* 8, 414
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Military Operations on the Red Sea, [285] 640
Metropolis—Hyde Park Corner—Site for the Wellington Statue, Motion for an Address, [286] 570
Parliament—House of Lords—Efficiency of the House, Motion for a Select Committee, [289] 971
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis), 2R. [291] 1137

Trustee Churches (Ireland) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Courtown*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 12 (No. 11)
Read 2ª * *Feb* 18
Committee * *Mar* 17 (No. 32)
Report * *Mar* 18
Read 3ª * *Mar* 20

Trustee Churches (Ireland) Bill—cont.
c. Read 1° * *Mar* 25 [Bill 157]
Read 2° * *April* 1
Committee; Report *April* 3, [286] 1595
Read 3° * *April* 4
l. Royal Assent *April* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. 10]

Trustees of Settlements Bill
(*Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Henry Allen, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Ince, Mr. Elton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 19 [Bill 255]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 23, [289] 1203; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Courtney*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate further adjourned, after short debate, *June* 30, 1769
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Trust Investments—Colonial Government Stocks
Question, Sir William M'Arthur; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 3, [289] 1864

Trusts (Scotland) Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 10 [Bill 279]
Read 2° * *July* 14
Committee *—R.P. *July* 15
Committee; Report *July* 21, [290] 1896
Considered *; read 3° *July* 22
l. Read 1ª * (*E. of Dalhousie*) *July* 24 (No. 209)
Read 2ª * *July* 28
Committee * *July* 31
Report * *Aug* 1
Read 3ª * *Aug* 5
c. Lords Amendts. [Bill 317]
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 14 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 63]

Tunis
Abolition of the Consular Jurisdiction, Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 7, [284] 183; Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 11, 436
Consular Jurisdiction over British Subjects, Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *Mar* 7, [285] 817; Personal Explanation, Lord Lamington; Observations, Earl Granville *Mar* 10, 957
Correspondence . . . . *P.P.* [4843]
Claims of British Subjects, Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 15, [284] 1022
Railways, Question, Mr. Joseph Cowen; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 19, [284] 1350

Turkey
Commercial Negotiations with Turkey and Japan, Question, Observations, The Earl of Harrowby; Reply, Earl Granville *Aug* 8, [292] 257

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[*cont.*

Turkey—cont.

Governor Generalship of Eastern Roumelia, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 10, [288] 1889;—*Re-appointment of Aleko Pasha*, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 8, [287] 35

Greek Patriarchate at Constantinople, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 21, [284] 1594

Imprisonment of Greek Subjects at Constantinople, Question, Mr. M'Coan; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 24, [286] 583

Midhat Pasha, Question, Mr. Jerningham; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 8, [290] 503

Quarantine, Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 8, [292] 271

Quarantine in the Dardanelles, Question, Mr. Ewart; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Aug* 7, [292] 107

Quarantine in Turkish Waters, Question, Mr. Lewis Fry; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *July* 4, [290] 24

The European Provinces — Christians in Macedonia, Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; [no reply] *May* 5, [287] 1317

Turkey in Asia

American Schools in Armenia, Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 7, [286] 1789

Exports and Imports of Bagdad, Bussorah, and Bushire, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. J. K. Cross *Aug* 7, [292] 104

Navigation of the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 11, [284] 432; *Mar* 27, [286] 874

Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1883

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Schedules of 'The Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1883'" *April* 3

Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Beach, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Lord Edward Cavendish, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Clare Read, and Mr. George Russell

Moved, "That the name of Lord Edward Cavendish be omitted from the said Committee" (*Colonel Nolan*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to

Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill
(*Mr. George Russell, Sir Charles Dilke*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 16 [Bill 294]
Read 2° * *July* 18
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 21
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Carrington*) *July* 22 (No. 206)
Read 2ª * *July* 31
Committee *; Report *Aug* 1
Read 3ª * *Aug* 5
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 52]

Tweeddale, Marquess of
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 8

Tyler, Sir H. W., *Harwich*
Asia (Central)—Annexation of Merv by Russia, [285] 92
Chili and Peru—Peruvian Bondholders, [289] 994
Ratification of the Treaty of Peace, 1176 [284]
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [284] 199
Defences of the Empire—Coaling Stations, &c. [291] 1740
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Questions [284] 449
Garrisons at Tokar and Sinkat, [284] 1343
General Gordon, [287] 1619, 1852
General Gordon's Proclamation, [284] 1873
Relief of General Gordon, [288] 450
Suakin and Nile Railway, [289] 588; [290] 229
Egypt (Military Operations)—Report on the Bombardment of Alexandria, [291] 1741
Egypt (War in the Soudan)—Questions
British Expeditionary Force—Horse Artillery, [285] 223, 868, 870, 1344
Defeat of Osman Digna, [285] 1346
Supplies to General Gordon, [286] 1524
Tokar Expedition—Artillery, [285] 348
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, Amendt. [284] 999
Overhead Telegraph and Telephone Wires, [291] 316
Supply—Relief of General Gordon—Vote of Credit, [291] 1794

Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation Bill (*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Herbert Gladstone*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 9 [Bill 244]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 14, [290] 1055; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
Read 2° *July* 23, [291] 277
Order for Committee read, and discharged *July* 24, 342; Bill referred to a Select Committee of Five Members, Three to be nominated by the House and Two by the Committee of Selection
And, on *July* 28, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Courtney, Viscount Crichton, and Mr. Arthur O'Connor
Report of Select Comm. *July* 31
As amended by Select Committee [Bill 315]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 8

Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation [*Cost of Repairs*]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and, after short debate, agreed to *July* 25, [291] 595
Res. reported *July* 28

Union Justices (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. O'Sullivan, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Sexton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 12 [Bill 100]
2R. [Dropped]

Union Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *June* 23 (No. 146)
Bill withdrawn * *June* 26

United Kingdom, The—Defence of the Mercantile Ports—The Clyde
Question, Mr. J. Stewart; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 9, [288] 1780

United States of America
Dynamite Outrages, The, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 16, [289] 410
Food Adulteration, Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Mar* 31, [286] 1165; Questions, Mr. Duckham, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Biggar; Answers, Mr. Dodson *June* 6, [288] 1679
Mr. Alfred Sheldon, a British Subject, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 19, [289] 805; *June* 24, 1236; *July* 4, [290] 27; *Aug* 12, [292] 607

Universal Exhibition at Antwerp—A British Commission
Questions, Sir Robert Peel; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 10, [288] 1895

Universities (Scotland) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Question, Mr. Cochran-Patrick; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 24, [286] 606
Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *May* 26, [288] 1429; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 230]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 10

University College of South Wales—Cardiff Corporation Bill
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee on Police and Sanitary Regulations that they have power to insert in the Cardiff Corporation Bill provisions enabling the said Corporation to contribute the sum of Ten thousand pounds to or for the purposes of the 'University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire'" (*Sir Edward J. Reed*) *June* 9, [288] 1742; after short debate, Question put; A. 185, N. 141; M. 44 (D. L. 108)

University of Cambridge (Borrowing Powers) Bill (*Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Raikes*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 10 [Bill 133]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 9

Vaccination Acts (Compulsory Clauses Repeal) Bill (*Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Burt, Mr. Hopwood, Sir Wilfrid Lawson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 28]
2R. [Dropped]

Vaccination — Alleged Transmission of Erysipelas at Cardiff
Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Feb* 12, [284] 667

Vaccination Act, 1867—Evesham Board of Guardians
Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. George Russell *July* 22, [291] 40

Vaccination Acts—Case of the Rev. W. Keay, Great Yarmouth
Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. George Russell *Aug* 1, [291] 1355
[See title *Public Health*]

Vaccination Acts (Prosecutions)—Mr. J. A. Petvin
Questions, Mr. Hopwood; Answers, Mr. George Russell *Mar* 17, [286] 17

Valuation (Metropolis) Amendment Bil
(*Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence, Mr. Dixon-Hartland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 108]
Read 2° * *Feb* 21
Committee *—R. P. *Mar* 3
Committee; Report *Mar* 10, [285] 1183
Considered * *Mar* 13
Read 3° * *Mar* 14
l. Read 1ª* (*The Earl of Milltown*) *Mar* 17
Read 2ª * *Mar* 24 (No. 31)
Committee *; Report *Mar* 25
Read 3ª * *Mar* 27
Royal Assent *Mar* 28 [47 *Vict.* c. 5]

Varna-Roustchouk Railway—Treaty of Berlin—Article X.—See title *Bulgaria*

Venezuela
Cession of the Island of Patos, Questions, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mac Iver; Answers, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 16, [289] 411; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 19, 804
Commercial Duties, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Mar* 6, [285] 651
Commercial Negotiations, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *April* 29, [287] 900
Commercial Treaty, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *June* 23, [289] 1091
Import Duties, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice *Feb* 7, [284] 187

VERNEY, Sir H., *Buckingham*
Army—Commissariat and Transport Services, (Egyptian and Afghan Campaigns), Res. [285] 900
Army Supplementary Estimates (Vote for the Expedition to the Soudan), [285] 1089
Egypt (Expeditionary Force)—Hospital Arrangements, [284] 1717

VERNON, Lord
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [284] 15

VIVIAN, Sir H. Hussey, *Glamorganshire*
Cardiff Corporation Bill—University College of South Wales, Instruction to the Committee, [288] 1753
Intermediate and Higher Education (Wales)—Aberystwith College, [285] 1610
Metropolis (Thames Crossings) — Bridge at Little Tower Hill, [291] 491
Report of the Select Committee, [290] 1415
Mining Industry, Res. [290] 88
Ordnance Survey, [289] 804
South Eastern and Channel Tunnel Railway, 2R. [288] 331

VIVIAN, Mr. A. P., *Cornwall, W.*
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall), 2R. [288] 383, 391

Vivisection Prohibition Bill
(*Mr. Reid, Mr. Firth*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 12 [Bill 134]
2R. [Dropped]

WADDY, Mr. S. D., *Edinburgh*
Bishops (House of Peers), Res. [286] 517
Egypt (Events in the Soudan)—Egyptian Policy of the Government—Vote of Censure, [284] 1232
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple), 2R. [286] 248
Representation of the People, Consid. *add. cl.* [289] 1168
Revision of Jurors and Voters Lists (Dublin County), Comm. *cl.* 2, [289] 1508
Supply—Supplementary Estimates, 1883-4—Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, [285] 1398, 1401

WALES, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF
Housing of the Working Classes, Motion for an Address, [284] 1693

Wales
Intermediate and Higher Education—Aberystwith College, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar* 7, [285] 857; Observations, Mr. Rendel *Mar* 14, 1589; Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April* 24, [287] 455; Question, Mr. Rendel; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May* 26, [288] 1318
Intermediate Education — Legislation, Questions, Mr. Richard; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb* 21, [284] 1592; *May* 26, [288] 1315
Sunday Closing Act—Operation of the Act, Question, Mr. Guy Dawnay; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 6, [285] 652
University of South Wales and Monmouthshire—Petition for Charter *P.P.* 216

Wales (New South) — The "Foreign Senate"
Questions, Mr. John Redmond; Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *June* 30, [289] 1670

WALKER, Mr. S. (Solicitor General for Ireland), *Londonderry Co.*
County Courts (Ireland), 2R. [288] 1884; Comm. *cl.* 5, [290] 1251
Ireland—Questions
Arrears of Rent Act, 1882 — Lieutenant Colonel Digby, J.P., [290] 919; [292] 433, 434
Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1866—Mr. Robert D. O'Brien, [291] 635
Commissioners of National Education—Stewardstown National School, [291] 1559
Corporation of Naas—Alienation of the Corporate Property, [286] 1482
County Courts—Jurisdiction as regards Working Men, [286] 1147
Emigration—Mr. Tuke's Committee, [292] 596, 597; — State-aided Emigration, [291] 1573
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Evictions—Case of Bernard Ennis, Phillipstown, King's Co. [288] 1175
Fishery Boards—Ballyshannon Board of Conservators, [292] 110
Hunting, [284] 1328;—Hunting in King's Co. [284] 1001;—Law of Trespass Act, [285] 64
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Labourers Act—Mullingar Scheme, [292] 612;—Re-appointment of Select Committee, [292] 98
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Limerick City (Extra Police Tax), [290] 1684, 1686
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Municipal and Governing Bodies—Public and Private Acts, [289] 1862
National Education—Miss Sarah F. Quin, Cloughjordan National School, [292] 429, 612
National School, Belfast — Use of the Schoolroom for Party Purposes, [291] 1738
Payment to Surgeon Wheeler, [284] 439
Peace Preservation Act, 1881 — Gun Licences—Mr. Thomas Shanley, Clooneagh, Drumod, [292] 416;—Police Hut on the Island of Inchamekenna, Co. Galway, [292] 262
Poor Rate—Seed Rate, [292] 275, 276
Prisons Act, 1877—Conveyance of Prisoners on Committal, [285] 1028;—Regulations as to the Plank Bed, [285] 498
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Queen's College, Co. Galway—Professor Geissler, [292] 91
Registration of Voters — New Revision Court, Monaghan, [291] 1562
Roads and Bridges—Drumheriff Bridge, Counties Leitrim and Roscommon, [291] 1743;—Killaboggy Bridge, Co. Leitrim, [292] 416
Sea and Coast Fisheries—The Port Stewart Fishermen, [292] 603
State of Ireland—Riots at Londonderry—Case of Doherty, [285] 1040
Sunday Closing—Arrests for Drunkenness, &c. [291] 1565
Towns Improvement Act—Ennis Town Commissioners, [291] 666;—Irregularities of Town Commissioners, [284] 885
Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1883—Granard Junction Tramway Company, [289] 1788
Visit of the Lord Lieutenant to Belfast—Display of Flags, [291] 1556
Ireland—Crime and Outrage—Questions
Ballyfarnon Murder, [286] 1657
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Ireland—Irish Land Commission—Questions
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Ireland—Land Law Act, 1881—Questions
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Arrest of Mr. P. N. Fitzgerald, [288] 443, 545
Arrest of Mr. Tinte, Chairman of the Mullingar Town Commissioners, [292] 437
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Waste Lands Afforestation (Ireland) Bill

(*Dr. Lyons, Sir Thomas M'Clure, Mr. Maurice Brooks*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 40]
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Water Provisional Orders Bill

(*Mr. John Holms, Mr. Chamberlain*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 2 [Bill 163]
Read 2° * *April* 22
Report * *May* 7
Considered * *May* 8
Read 3° * *May* 9
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *May* 12 (No. 92)
Read 2ª * *May* 20
Committee *; Report *May* 23
Read 4ª * *May* 26
Royal Assent *June* 23 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 40]

Water Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Holms*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 28 [Bill 182]
Read 2° * *May* 6
Report * *June* 11
Considered * *June* 12
Read 3° * *June* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Sudeley*) *June* 16 (No. 128)
Read 2ª * *June* 24
Committee *; Report *June* 26
Read 3ª * *June* 27
Royal Assent *July* 3 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. lxxix]

Waterworks Clauses Act (1847) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Torrens, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Arthur Cohen, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 28 [Bill 159]
2R. [Dropped]
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Waterworks Rating Bill

(*Mr. Dodds, Mr. Barran, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Northcote, Mr. Coddington*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 26 [Bill 158]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 30

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Waterworks Rating (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. Henderson, Mr. Buchanan, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Webster, Admiral Sir John Hay*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 6 [Bill 197]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 30

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Market Tolls (Ireland), Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Feb* 28, [285] 89

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The Half-Sovereign, Question, Mr. Coleridge Kennard; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 8, [287] 1670

Ways and Means—Excise—Import Duties upon Tobacco

Amendt. on Committee of Ways and Means *May* 15, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, a revision of the Import Duties upon Tobacco is expedient and necessary; that the system upon which Duty is now levied upon unmanufactured and manufactured Tobacco is beneficial to home manufacturers only, and is detrimental to the interests of the consumers in the United Kingdom" (*Mr. Macfarlane*) *v.* [288] 451; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Ways and Means—Inland Revenue—Carriage Tax

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 25, To leave out from "That," add "the Taxes on Carriages are exceptional in their character, and injurious to trade, and should therefore be abolished" (*Lord Algernon Percy*) *v.*, [291] 505; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 93, N. 38; M. 55 (D. L. 183)

WAYS AND MEANS

Resolved, That this House will, upon Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty *Feb* 22

Considered in Committee *Mar* 17

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the years ending on the 31st days of March 1883 and 1884, the sum of £1,384,655 14*s.* 10*d.*, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolution reported, and agreed to *Mar* 18

[See title *Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill*]

Considered in Committee *Mar* 20

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Ser-

[*cont.*

WAYS AND MEANS—*cont.*

vice of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, the sum of £10,432,850, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolution reported, and agreed to *Mar* 21

Instruction to the Committee on the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, That they have power to make provision therein pursuant to the said Resolution

Considered in Committee *April* 24, [287] 499—FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (*Mr. Childers*)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year commencing on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, in respect of all Property, Profits, and Gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-four, the following Duties of Income Tax (that is to say):

For every Twenty Shillings of the annual value or amount of Property, Profits, and Gains chargeable under Schedules (A), (C), (D), or (E) of the said Act, the Duty of Five Pence;

And for every Twenty Shillings of the annual value of the occupation of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Heritages chargeable under Schedule (B) of the said Act,—

In England, the Duty of Two Pence Halfpenny;

In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the Duty of One Penny Three Farthings;

Subject to the provisions contained in section one hundred and sixty-three of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-five, for the exemption of persons whose income is less than One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and in section eight of 'The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876,' for the relief of persons whose income is less than Four Hundred Pounds" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); after long debate, Question put, and agreed to

Resolution reported, and agreed to *April* 28, 838

[See title *Customs and Inland Revenue Bill*]

Considered in Committee *May* 15, [288] 495

(1.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Duties of Customs now charged on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say): on

	£	s.	d.
Tea . . . the lb.	0	0	6"

After debate, Motion made, and Question proposed, "That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Duties of Customs now charged on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day

[*cont.*

WAYS AND MEANS—*cont.*

of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say): on

	£	s.	d.
Tea . . . the lb.	0	0	3"

(*Colonel Nolan*), 517; after further debate, Question put; A. 19, N. 70; M. 51 (D. L. 94)

Original Question put, and agreed to

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the Customs and Inland Revenue," 527; after short debate, Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to

Resolution reported *May* 16

Considered in Committee *May* 26

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, the sum of £6,519,368 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolution reported *May* 27

[See title *Consolidated Fund* (*No.* 2) *Bill*]

Considered in Committee *Aug* 7

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1885, the sum of £37,827,299 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolution reported *Aug* 8

[See title *Consolidated Fund* (*Appropriation*) *Bill*

SUMMARY.

WAYS AND MEANS.

GRANTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	£	s.	d.
For the service of the years ending 31st March 1883 and 1884; viz.			
Under Act 47 Vic. cap. 4 ...	1,384,655	14	10
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1885:—			
Under Act 47 Vic. cap. 4 ...	10,432,850	0	0
Under Act 47 Vict. c. 15 ...	6,519,368	0	0
Under this Act	37,827,299	0	0
Total .	£56,164,172	14	10

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The Lord Stratheden and Campbell having proposed to move a Resolution, and the same being objected to as irregular, Moved, "That the said Motion be not made" (*The Earl Granville*) *May* 20, 816; after short debate, on Question? Cont. 52, Not-Cont. 78; M. 26; resolved in the negative
Moved to resolve, "That in the opinion of this House it is not desirable to remove the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington from London until the public have an opportunity of judging the monument by which it is intended to replace it" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*), 820
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Women's Suffrage Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Denman*)
l. Presented; read 1° * *July* 3 (No. 176)
2R. negatived *July* 10, [290] 653

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Working Men's Clubs Registration Bill
(*Mr. John Hollond, Mr. Francis Buxton, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Stuart-Wortley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 10 [Bill 132]
2R. [Dropped]

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YORKE, Mr. J. R., *Gloucestershire, E.*
Literature, Science, and Art,—The Royal Academy, [289] 1888, 1889
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Poor Law (England and Wales)—Pauper Training Ship "Exmouth," [289] 241
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Yorkshire Land Registries Bill
(*Mr. Dodds, Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Barran, Mr. Isaac Wilson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 6 [Bill 24]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 12, [285] 1292
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Warton*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee

[*cont.*

Yorkshire Land Registries Bill—cont.

Ordered, That the Select Committee do consist of seventeen Members: — The Judge Advocate General and Mr. Stuart-Wortley nominated Members of the Committee *May* 19, [288] 795

Moved, "That Mr. Dodds be one other Member of the said Committee" (*Mr. Dundas*); after short debate, Question put; A. 46, N. 15; M. 31 (D. L. 98)

Mr. Asher, Mr. Barran, Mr. Thomas Collins, Mr. L. Dawnay, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Elton, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Compton Lawrance, Mr. Marum, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Pease, Mr. Charles Wilson, and Mr. Isaac Wilson nominated other Members of the Committee

July 12, Mr. Edward Leatham *added*

Report of Select Comm. *June* 27 [No. 243]

Reported from Select Committee without Amendment

Yorkshire Registries Bill

Mr. Dundas, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Guy Dawnay, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. Charles Wilson)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 7 [Bill 80]

Read 2°, * and committed to Select Committee on Yorkshire Land Registries

Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 10, [290] 788 [Bill 264]

Considered *; read 3° *July* 14

l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Wenlock*) *July* 15 (No. 192)

Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 21, 1716

Committee *July* 28, [291] 626

Report * *July* 29 (No. 219)

Read 3ª * *July* 31 (No. 230)

Lords Amendts. [Bill 316]

c. Lords Amendts. considered, and agreed to *Aug* 4, 1714

l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 54]

ERRATA.

In Vol. [287], page 1104, line 29 from bottom, *for* "a right to the franchise; but that claim," *read* "no right to the franchise; any claim of that kind, therefore;" and in page 1106, line 14 from bottom, *for* "Forty or fifty," *read* "Fourteen or fifteen."

In General Index, *under* Captain Aylmer, *insert*—Asia (Central)—Russo-Afghan Frontier, [292] 443

END OF VOLUME XCII., AND NINTH AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1884.

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